

**Duty to protect.** While it is essentially necessary that in the consideration of this question regard should not be limited to British Columbia alone it is equally necessary to observe that a duty devolves upon the paramount authority to see that the laws are enforced, and the rights of all parties protected and preserved.

The two following extracts from the evidence taken at San Francisco in 1876 (pages 181 and 207), will show the pertinence of the above quotation from Vattel and the preceding observation.

**Treatment of Chinese in San Francisco.**

At 181, Col. Bee said: "He had seen the Chinese immigrants stoned from the time they left their ships until they reached Chinatown. He had seen them leaning over the sides of the waggon with their scalps cut open. No police interfered. In portions of San Francisco no Chinaman dare to be seen. The Chinese had no privileges."

Mr. Ellis, the former chief of police (page 207), says: "Chinamen have been very badly abused here. The hoodlums stone, beat, and abuse them in a shameful manner, and if he is found in a part of the city alone when the police are not in call if he escapes with his life or without being maimed or badly treated, he is very fortunate. Hoodlums here have the same standing as 'roughs' or vagabonds in the East, the majority of them eventually becoming thieves and criminals." Two hoodlums were arrested for stabbing a Chinaman to the heart. One was sentenced to the state's prison for a term of years, and the other was sent to the asylum, from which he escaped immediately afterwards and has never been caught."

**Not approved of by better classes.**

It is but right to say that the higher and better classes in San Francisco discountenance in the strongest manner these outrages upon the Chinese. Where, however, such are likely to occur it is proper to take extreme precaution to prevent them, and when proved guilty to punish severely the parties who commit them. Up to this period instances of such conduct have been unknown in British Columbia, but among the young, idle and dissolute they follow as the natural outcrop of the continued abuse of any particular class in a community. The "hoodlum" under such circumstances not only indulges his natural or acquired depravity, but conceives that he is doing something to gain the public approbation. A taste for brutality is engendered—violation of the law is encouraged—and the depraved are led to believe that they become the exponents of public opinion.

**Natural result of continued abuse of a class.**

**International law.**

International law requires that if these people are permitted to come into the country, they should be protected as long as they are obedient to its laws. If the Parliament, in the public interest, enacts that they shall not come, then the difficulty is avoided; but if the Parliament permits them to come, they have an equal claim to the protection of the law that the subjects of the country have.

**Necessity of Chinese consul.**

The Chinese in British Columbia have no official or public representative to whom (as is the case with other foreigners) they can apply, when attacked as a class. No consul, to communicate with the local authorities in his representative capacity and demand for them the rights and privileges due to all foreigners. This is important, because to the observer of current events it is manifest that the continued agitation against the Chinese in British Columbia is creating a tendency to commit outrages similar to those mentioned as having occurred in San Francisco. When brought within the courts of law, the delinquents would be punished as the law directs; but it is desirable that some one in an official capacity should be there to initiate proceedings for redress on the victim's behalf. Such outrages are not only inhuman and unchristian, but are a disgrace to