

3rd. That, from the evidence taken before the Select Committee, they believe that Chinese immigration ought not to be encouraged.

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4th. That, from the evidence taken before the Committee, they are of opinion that Chinese labor ought not to be employed on Dominion public works.

Before this Committee, of which Mr. De Cosmos, one of the members from British Columbia, was chairman (as before mentioned), the following persons only were examined :—

Mr. Bunster, M.P.,	from British Columbia.
Mr. Thompson, M.P.,	" " "
Dr. McInnes, M.P.,	" " "
Senator McDonald,	" " "
F. J. Barnard, M.P.,	" " "
Mr. Dewdney, M.P.,	" " "
Senator Cornwall,	" " "

Tests of value of Evidence.

These gentlemen, with the chairman representing the Province and having a personal and practical knowledge of the subject on which they were examined, as bearing upon all parts of the Province, must be credited with having given testimony in accordance with their convictions. We quote from this evidence the language of the witnesses, as given before the Committee, that a judgment may be formed not through any suggested medium, or to any particularly suggested end, but that each reader may judge for himself. There is also another reason. In all judicial enquiries the evidence of the witnesses, where there is conflicting testimony, should be given in their own words and language, in order that its value may be best estimated. In cases of such conflict the test of value varies. If the question be of fact, the test is veracity coupled with opportunity, accuracy of observation and memory. If it be of opinion, the test is competency coupled with knowledge, education and experience. In both absence or presence of motive or interests. These rules are simple, they are clear.

Mr. BUNSTER says :—

"The tendency of the presence of the Chinese in the country is to exclude servant girls from employment; and the great cause of this exclusion lies in the fact that the white servant girls feel that it degrades them, and as a consequence they will not come to the country and compete with and work on the same terms as the Chinamen.

Manufacturers against.

"The feeling of the masses of the people in British Columbia is strongly against Chinese. I now refer to the people that manufacture, and the people who are trying to build up the country, and the merchants and others, aside from what I call the snob aristocracy. These people are all against the Chinese, with that exception. There are a few would-be aristocrats who like to put on frills, and they are fond of having Chinese servants. They think that it is something grand, and something away up. They do not care about employing a Sewash, though these, who are Indians, are equally as good servants as are the Chinese, in my opinion.

"Near Nanaimo somewhere about 300 Chinamen were employed around or about the mines.

Mining superficial.

"The Chinese do not go down underneath the ground. They are afraid to go down below the surface of the earth, and they work altogether on the top. They screen coal and do such like work, and they shift cars about.

Farmers against.

"The farmers are not favorable to the Chinese. They are considered down on these people. They say that the Chinese interfere with them a