

five per cent. have married native women, and adopted those Islands as their future homes. Many of those living in the Sandwich Islands have done the same. This of course depends wholly upon their treatment in any country they emigrate to. As a matter of fact they do not assimilate as readily as the German, Irish, English and other European immigrants who come here, as their civilization is so widely different from that of China. There is quite a large number of foreigners in China, but few of whom have brought their families, and the number is very small indeed who have adopted that country as their future home. You must recollect that the Chinese immigrants coming to this country are denied all the rights and privileges extended to others in the way of citizenship; the laws compel them to remain aliens. I know a great many Chinese will be glad to remain here permanently with their families, if they are allowed to be naturalized and can enjoy privileges and rights."

Charges of desertion of sick not sustained.

In this same phase of the question comes the statement "that their sick and destitute are left to perish uncared for and in every walk of life they prove themselves to be an expensive and objectionable class of inhabitants."

Attorney General.

This statement must have been put into the Petition through inadvertence. In the course of the enquiry—not only was no proof given that any expense had ever been incurred by the Province or the City of Victoria, City of New-Westminster or any of the Municipalities, for sick and destitute Chinese,—but the Attorney General in his examination in answer to a direct enquiry to that effect said "we have not had to

Mr. Robert Ward.

support Chinese emigrants" and Mr. Robert Ward one of the leading merchants of Victoria to whom most of the ships bringing Chinese Immigrants were consigned, states in answer to the question put to him on that point: "the majority of emigrants from China consists of laborers from 18 to 40 years of age," in 1882 my firm had between 5,000 and 6,000 Chinese emigrants consigned to them from Hong Kong; these men

Health on arrival.

were under engagement to the contractor of the Pacific Railroad and arrived in ten different vessels, each ship carried one or more surgeons as required by the Government regulations in Hong Kong and these surgeons each reported to me favorably on the health of these passengers. Probably not over eight men out of the numbers I have given died at sea, the men were landed on arrival and at once dispatched to the interior to the different parts of railroad construction."

Unsustained charge.

In answer to the direct enquiry: "Have you any system of public fund relief, and do they often become a burden on that fund or upon the private charity of white citizens?" the answer was: "None excepting benevolent societies, and I have never heard of a Chinese resident having received relief from any of such societies." The Attorney-General mentioned but one instance where a charge had been made, namely, of the abandonment of the sick and destitute, but in that case it was shown that the charge had been investigated in the Supreme Court, was not sustained, and the defendant had been immediately acquitted by the jury.

But this phase of the case cannot be dismissed without a reference to the extent of the Imperial and Canadian trade with China.—Its magnitude far exceeds the contemplation of the promoters of this movement, and must have escaped their consideration. An American writer, in 1877, in contrasting the trade of his own country with China with that of Great Britain, makes the following observations:

English trade.

"England has the largest share of the trade of China; she took the lead when the country was opened to commerce, and has managed to maintain it. The entrances and clearance of British steamers at Sanghai