

late; but make money and go back to China, sending a poor one in their place. There is no law to prevent them from becoming naturalized, but it is impossible to Anglicize a Chinaman. They are a non-assimilating race, even if they were allowed all the chances to become citizens or had all rights of citizenship offered them.

Q. Have they impeded white people from coming in?—A. From observation, it was difficult for laboring people to get here, owing to the expense. Ships from China brought Chinamen at from \$15 to \$20 per head; and if we could have got white people here at the same rate the Chinese would never have come, as white people would have been very glad to have got the same wages as Chinese, which is from \$30 to \$35 per month.

Q. How is it it costs less to bring them from China than from other places where white people are?—A. I know for a fact that they have been brought from China for \$15 to \$20 a head. I do not know what the rate is now, but at that time you could not get to San Francisco for \$15 or \$20.

Can do only certain kinds of manufacturing work.

Q. Are they good hands in manufactories?—A. There is only certain kinds of work they can do. There are two shoe factories, employing about sixty each, and no complaints against them. Five or six hundred are employed on sewing machines, making clothes to sell to their own population in the country. Labor wages is as good as in any part of the world. I remember what the Hudson Bay Company's laborers got twenty-six years ago, which was a shilling a day; and think wages are about the same now as ten years ago, except in the mines. Wages have not raised in consequence of the railway, on account of the Chinese who are employed at \$26 a month. Contractors, I do not think, could have undertaken their work on the railway at that time, on account of so many railways being then made. Their work is not more profitable to them as white labor. I had a conversation with Mr. Onderdonk, the contractor of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and he said he would have one white man in preference to three Chinamen for chopping wood. The reason why white labor is not employed is owing to its scarcity; but wherever we can get a white man we should employ him in preference. In the mines they are employed, because you can depend upon them in regard to having no strikes. I think the objection I hear from time to time is they are afraid of an overwhelming population of Chinese entering the province, and monopolizing all avenues of trade; and what is required is that no more should be allowed to come. Although they pay duty on their goods, they live entirely on their own products from China, living on rice chiefly, wearing clothes manufactured by themselves, and I do not suppose they consume a single sack of flour; whereas all the white population, however poor they may be, will have a certain amount of home-made furniture, and in this respect the Chinese have nothing in their houses except what comes from China, wearing even Chinese shoes.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was allowed to ask the mayor a few questions. The mayor, replying, said:

Chinese compete mainly in the commonest kind of labor.

Where skilled labor is required Chinamen cannot be employed, because they are not mechanics. It is only in a domestic capacity they are employed. At first the common labor work as regards a shovel requires no training. The competition being principally in the commoner class of