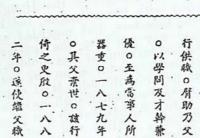
幸寶珊爵士

幸五爵士,字寶琳〇籍将之中山縣〇於公元 八四九年〇生於香港〇父祥光〇歷任本港有利

印象故也〇爵士為我國留學歐西之第一人〇於 考該書院者〇屏蒙青睐〇買爵士曾給該院一好 四载〇成結優異〇師太佩敬〇副後遠求人士投 時打學校〇越年〇群進蘇格蘭大來書院〇脩案

倚之更殷の一八八 優〇至為當事人所 近神〇即進有利銀 O其父奈世C故行 器重〇一八七九年 〇以學問及才幹兼 行供職の帮助乃父 二年〇送使総父職 一八七二年〇學成

THE LATE SIR WEI YUK, BOSHEN.

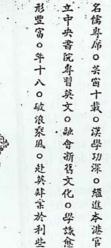


〇計其父子連續與該行發生關係者〇幾途六十 助〇故政府信任〇龄胞受或〇各機關問盤〇爭 除銀行本職外〇凡港中社會公益善學〇原不赞 年〇可指難得矣〇爵士长於才〇而勇於服務〇 0而推逐為華級理

律師0

〇日安〇日培〇均遊於法學〇為當時應中著名

銀路與菜口買與其原定計劃一部份利同〇今中 局额員o一九〇八年九月o香校英國OMG 為 三年〇為太平局却〇一八九三年〇為園防局神 之〇一八八一年〇為宋華野院首總理〇一八八 相野前充名悉或重要職位〇兹器與其斯著者述 英政府有廣九男洪兩路接執之磋商〇将届實現 幸〇一九一一年〇英廷以其為為殊雄〇錫以身 〇(此局乃由爵士倡孙者)一八九六年〇為定例 定例局議員黃城之长女為室〇【黃城守平前, 先機之明証那の爵士於一八七二年の安前本港 〇此後退抵北平〇當非難事〇豈非爵士能洞燭 直達北京之献議〇情清廷官吏不之許〇嗣廣九 士荣街〇又爵士早年己有從九龍築鎮路至廣州 本港定例局華人孫員之第二人,)爵士有第二



銀行華級理〇萬士出自高裕家庭〇總角受書〇









THE LATE SIR WEI YUK, BOSHEN C.M.G., J. P., Kt.

As a conscientious worker on behalf of the Chinese community of Hongkong, and as a man who did a great deal to produce the good relations existing between the Government and the Chinese, the late Sir Wei Yuk's name deserved to be specially remembered by all section of society in the Colony. On many occasions he was of invaluable assistance to the officials and his counsel was largely instrumental, notably at times of riots and strikes during the past half of a century. In settling matters amicably before they assumed the serious proportions which they threatened to do in several instances. Sir Wei Yuk was a Cantonese (Chungshan District), born in Hongkong in 1849, and came of excellent family. His father, the late Mr. Wei Kwong, was a well-known banker, and formerly compradore to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, in Hongkong.

After ten years' study of Chinese, under private tutors, Sir Wei Yuk commenced his English education at the Government Central School, under the late Dr. Frederick Stewart, LL.D., and in 1867, at the age of eighteen years, he proceeded to England and attended the Leicester Stoneygate School for twelve months. In 1868 he went to Scotland and studied for four years at the Dollar Institution. He soon became a favourite with both masters and fellow pupils, and the impression regarding his nationality that he made and left behind him became a tradition in the school, ensuring to others from the Far East a most friendly reception at that institution. The late Sir Wei Yuk was one of the first Chinese to go abroad for Western education. On his return to the East in 1872, after a European tour, he entered the service of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China (now the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited) in Hongkong, and on the death of his father, in 1879, he (after a temporary retirement, according to Chinese custom) took up the vacant position of compradore. Sir Wei Yuk and his father served the bank for fifty-three years in Hong Kong—that is to say, since it was first opened.

In 1883, the late Sir Wei Yuk was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and, in 1896, became an unofficial member (representing the Chinese community) of the Hongkong Legislative Council. He worked in the greatest harmony with his colleague, the late Sir Ho Kai, C.M.G., M.B., Kt. and while not noted for long speeches, was regarded as an invaluable advisor in connection with all legislation in any way touching the interests of his fellow countrymen. In many other capacities also he had striven for the public good. He held numerous appointments, and served on may committees, for when his help was required for the furtherance of the public weal it was never withheld. It is impossible to give a complete list of his appointments in a brief biographical sketch such as is here essayed; but a few of his appointments may be mentioned. He was chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital (Hongkong's leading Chinese charitable insitution), 1881-83 and 1888-90; a permanent member of the committee of the Po Leung Kuk for the protection of destitute women and children (of which he was one of the founders) since 1893; a permanent member of the Hongkong District Watchmen's Committee (which was formed on his suggestion); and a member of the Standing Law Committee since 1896.

Moreover, he served on all the commissions appointed by the Government to inquire into matters affecting the Chinese since the commencement of his public career. The Chinese Government was indebted to him in no small degree for the assistance he rendered in bringing to justice Chinese criminals who had fled from Chinese territory to Hongkong and elsewhere. For the services which he rendered during the plague epidemic of 1894, the general public of Hong Kong presented him with a gold medal and a letter of thanks, while the Chinese community also addressed to him a letter of thanks.

Sir Wei Yuk may be regarded as the father of the Sanitary Board. For many years, previous to the formation of the present body, he took greatest interest in sanitary matters, and he was the friend and adviser of Professor Chadwick when that well-known authority visited the Colony to report on the sanitary condition of the city of Victoria.

He suggested the construction of a railway from Kowlcon to Canton, and thence to Peking. He spent large sum in furtherance of the scheme which failed however, owing to the obstacles placed in its way by Chinese officials, who at that time strenuously opposed the introduction of anything from the West. During the past decade, however, several lines of railway were constructed, between the places named, and they follow closely Sir Wei Yuk's original plans.

The Honour of Knighthood was conferred upon him by the British Empire in 1910.