

Britain and China, the Imperial authorities left the Canadian government free to dispose of the question as they deemed expedient.

We have the same freedom to-day. The legislature of New South Wales has been allowed, and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain plainly told Earl Li Hung Chang, the particular friend of the chivalrous Minister of Inland Revenue (Sir Henry Joly de Lotbinière), that in these matters the colonies were entirely self-governing.

No Difficulty Prevents Us
But it may be further asked: How will legislation like this affect our trade relations with China? We have a magnificent fleet of vessels plying between Vancouver and China. Will not this imposition affect their trade? I do not think so. I think we can claim that we have treated the Chinamen fairly well. The only real enemies he has in British Columbia are small boys and dogs? Explain it how you will, but a dog barks at a Chinaman every time he sees him. In the United States they were treated at times with great inhumanity, and this proposal is not so bad as the Geary Act. Yet what do we find? American statesmen in high places, like Ickih, one of them being selected to arrange the treaty of peace between China and Japan, while American business men, bankers and contractors are, if anything, more in favor than those of other countries. Further, there are steamers, American steamers, plying between American ports and China, and they are doing well. In short, American legislation has not interfered with their commercial enterprise. I should be sorry, sir, to do anything, or advise anything to hurt the Empire Line of steamers. They are a credit to all concerned. There is but one blot—and that is, the large number of Chinamen employed in all industry I say, these ought to give place to the sons of the countries which have given so much for their maintenance. I say I would regret to do anything to injure their prosperity, but we may naturally expect that as with the United States, so with Canada: China will grin and bear it. The sweet reasonableness, and the sunny ways of our glorious Empire, will, if necessary, make all things straight and plain.

Mr. Speaker, I have tried to present our case as briefly and clearly as possible. We have heard it often, and it is difficult to galvanize an old subject into life. Let me say that the press is largely with us. Almost every paper in British Columbia supports this request to-day. When I come east there is a marvelous unanimity also. The Montreal Gazette says:

"An increase in the immigration tax would do no harm. John Chinaman is too much with us, not only in Montreal, but in all the cities and larger towns of Quebec and Ontario. He displaces Christian labor, and is in no sense a welcome or desirable addition to our population." The Toronto World says, in an article headed "Exclude the Chinese":

"The Chinese are a people that Canada has no right to exclude. They are producers in no sense of the word." "They do not take to farming. They are not needed as scavengers. One Donkibob is worth a dozen Chinese. In addition to their worthlessness as producers, the Chinese are decidedly a low caste people. They are filthy in their habits and a menace to the public health. That is absolutely true."

"The Chinese will not assimilate with the people of any civilized country. Assimilation is impossible, because the Canadian is of a different breed, and he will have nothing to do with the Oriental. In British Columbia, where they knew the Chinese best, the antipathy towards them is strongest. The per capita tax of \$50 is wholly ineffective. Keeping the Chinese out of Canada. During the year ending June 30, 1898, no less than 2,203 Chinese immigrants paid the tax and entered Canada through British ports. The average for the year three years ago was over 2,100 per annum. It is time this wholesale importation should be stopped. By imposing a tax of \$50 per head the government declares that its policy is hostile to further immigration of undesirable people. As the \$50 tax has proved ineffectual it should be raised to such an amount as will prevent their getting into the country. Other British colonies have found it necessary to exclude the Chinese. In New South Wales and New Zealand a per capita tax of \$500 is imposed, and ships carrying Chinese immigrants to those colonies are allowed to land not more than 200 Chinese to each 300 tons and 200 tons ship's burden respectively."

The Toronto World, the Bible of this side of the House, some time ago, gave us a leading article. I hope it was "Supper" and I wish I could give it all, for it is one of the best contributions to this subject that I have read. Let me give you two brief extracts:

"The ultimate object of all legislation is the building up of a nation, founded on a superior standard of manhood. To that end we tax ourselves to secure a desirable class of emigrants, and it is equally essential and equally sound in policy that we exclude all classes likely to lower the standard of living or lower the tone of citizenship."

The article concludes as follows:

"If the leading politicians of eastern Canada could see the Chinese problem as it confronts the people of the west, the need of an effective restriction on such immigration would be at once recognized. Our legislature is with us also, and I think this House and the government should take into consideration

The Views of the Legislature of British Columbia.

During the last session, this resolution was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. Holmes:

"Whereas it is the declared policy of the Parliament of Canada to restrict the immigration of persons of the Chinese race into Canada, as shown by the enactment which imposes a tax of \$50 on each Chinese entering the country:

"And whereas this per capita tax is so low as to be wholly ineffective in carrying out the desires and wishes of the Dominion Parliament in this regard, as is plainly shown by the steady increase in the influx of Chinese persons into this country:

"And whereas it is desirable that effective measures be taken as speedily as possible to prevent any further immigration of Chinese into the Dominion of Canada:

"Therefore be it resolved, That a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to acquaint the Dominion government and Parliament with opinion and desire of this legislature, that the per capita tax on Chinese immigrants should be at once increased to at least \$500; and that His Honor may be pleased, in bringing this matter to the attention of the Dominion authorities, to cite the following:

"1. During the fiscal year ending 30th

June, 1898, as shown by the customs returns, no less a number than 2,203 Chinese immigrants paid the tax and entered Canada through the ports of this province alone, the average for the past three years being over 2,100 per annum.

"2. This enormous influx, together with the present Chinese population of the province, estimated at about 14,000, and the natural increase by births in the province has already driven workmen of British race and blood out of many of the fields of labor, and threatens before long, if not stopped, to leave very little occupation remaining for the white laborer."

"3. The history of the sister colonies of Great Britain, as well as of other countries, has fully demonstrated that wherever Chinese immigration has taken place, and where the influx has been unrestricted, the white worker has been in the first place degraded by the competition to which they were subjected, and ultimately wholly or largely driven out."

"4. That the Imperial authorities are in sympathy with the efforts of the British colonies to protect British workers from the destructive incursions of Asiatic coolies is shown by their non-interference in restrictive legislation passed and enforced by those colonies."

"5. Effective restriction is now being enforced in various of the colonies. In New South Wales and in New Zealand a per capita tax of \$500, or \$500, is imposed, and ships carrying Chinese immigrants to those colonies are allowed to land not more than one Chinese to each 300 tons and 200 tons ship's burden, respectively. In New South Wales no Chinese is allowed to become naturalized."

"6. So effective has this legislation proved that the Chinese population of those colonies is gradually dwindling, while the number of immigrants has decreased. The thousands that were annually imported before these restrictive measures were enforced to almost an imperceptible number. These colonies will soon be rid of Chinese altogether, and a building boom had been the arrivals."

"7. It is well known to be the habitual custom of Chinese laborers to send their surplus earnings to China, and when that is not the case these earnings are usually sent to them by 'companies' (as they are called) which, in the first place, have sent the coolie out here in a position of complete bondage to them, and are now going on a constant drain to the riches of the country, the depletion of its natural wealth, and the consequent impoverishment of the people."

That is practically the opinion of the people of British Columbia. I may say further that the labor unions of British Columbia, as well as of the east, are also in favor of this measure.

It has become one of the articles of the creed of the Trades and Labor Congress that a tax of \$500 shall be put upon each Chinese immigrant. I may say further that the people themselves, that is those who have no axes to grind, are deeply stirred upon this matter, and earnestly desire that the government should come to their aid and relieve them of this incubus. Now, I want to say in conclusion that when the telegram which came from the Premier was read at one of the largest meetings held since we arrived here, that of Vancouver, saying that our wishes would be his wishes, a cheer went up, one of the most enthusiastic I ever heard, because the people seemed to realize that our political Moses had been found, and they hope that the government will be true to that position. In the good old Book we read of a woman who came again and again, and again, appealing for justice. And we are told for our encouragement that by persisting she succeeded. Now, we, the people of British Columbia, have this grievance, and there is no doubt about it. We have done everything they possibly could in order to have their grievances ventilated, and to obtain the sympathy of the government. We have been refused again and again. Now we are making this appeal, and I do hope that the government, at this late stage of the agitation, will feel it to be their duty to respond to our wishes, and that they will at least give us some more effective power than we have at the present time. Let our laboring class be encouraged to continue their good work in the various fields of labor, so that they may be able to stand on their own feet, and may become the home alone of the good old Anglo-Saxon stock, and of all other races who will join with that stock in making British Columbia one of the most beautiful and wealthiest provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Ellis—I wish to raise a point of order. I beg to submit that this is really a case of a gentleman himself speaking of it as a tax, and that it was "Supper" and I wish I could give it all, for it is one of the best contributions to this subject that I have read. Let me give you two brief extracts:

"The Chinese will not assimilate with the people of any civilized country. Assimilation is impossible, because the Canadian is of a different breed, and he will have nothing to do with the Oriental. In British Columbia, where they knew the Chinese best, the antipathy towards them is strongest. The per capita tax of \$50 is wholly ineffective. Keeping the Chinese out of Canada. During the year ending June 30, 1898, no less than 2,203 Chinese immigrants paid the tax and entered Canada through British ports. The average for the year three years ago was over 2,100 per annum. It is time this wholesale importation should be stopped. By imposing a tax of \$50 per head the government declares that its policy is hostile to further immigration of undesirable people. As the \$50 tax has proved ineffectual it should be raised to such an amount as will prevent their getting into the country. Other British colonies have found it necessary to exclude the Chinese. In New South Wales and New Zealand a per capita tax of \$500 is imposed, and ships carrying Chinese immigrants to those colonies are allowed to land not more than 200 Chinese to each 300 tons and 200 tons ship's burden respectively."

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A Dawson Budget

Steamer Alki Brings the First News From the Interior of the Gold Lands.

List of Those Killed in Mining Accidents—Atlin Claims Very Rich.

News is already beginning to come down from Dawson, some of the first to come up the river having arrived at Port Townsend yesterday by the Alki. Of these M. P. Allen, express messenger, is said to have \$50,000 in gold. He says the clean up commenced on May 1st. Col. Steele is taking every precaution in the way of providing escorts for miners coming out with treasure to guard against robbery.

Allen reports that the Yukon river opened for navigation at Dawson on May 17, nine days later than last year. The trip was made without difficulty until Lake Marsh was reached, where the ice had the cur in order to get through. He reports forty-two loaded scows at Atlin, and between Atlin and Bennett fifty more. The scows were passed all loaded and bound for Dawson.

Since the fire Dawson has been a scene of business activity. The saw mills have been running day and night, but have been unable to supply the demand for lumber, and a building boom had been thoroughly inaugurated. Every man who can drive a nail secured employment. The actual loss is now put at \$800,000, and an enterprising fellow who has secured the privilege to pan the ashes for dust is making a small fortune.

The season was somewhat backward this year, and as a result the clean-up did not commence until a short time before Allen started out, but he says that from what little was known of the results of the clean-up it was most satisfactory, and claim owners were jubilant. Many predict that the output of gold this year will far exceed the expectations of the most sanguine.

Mr. Allen says the reported exodus from Dawson for Cape Nome is mythical. The wreckers apparently had not reached Dawson when he left, and all seem to be well satisfied with the future outlook for Dawson. A considerable quantity of wreckage was found west of Sitka near Cape Edgcombe on June 3 by a Russian hunter, some of which was taken to Sitka. The wreckage consisted of a portion of a pilot house, wheel steps and a large amount of polished oak timber, having the appearance of being the inside finishing of a vessel's cabin. A party left Sitka to bring in the wreckage and ascertain if possible the name of the vessel. The wreckage apparently had not been long in the water, as it bore a fresh appearance.

Among those killed in mining accidents at the Klondike capital are Frank Jubb, a miner, at Atlin, B. A. Simpson, New Brunswick, and a German named Hecht. The names of some of the reported injured are Edward Smith, John Nelson, Cesarra Pusatta, Andrew Nelson and Sandy Roberts.

Other deaths reported are those of Joe Juneau, the founder of the Alaskan colony, who died at Atlin, and was frozen to death in the Tanana mountains. It is reported also that William Bennett, a brewer, killed Arnold Brenner, of Seattle, with a bottle during the quarrel at Dawson City. Two men also were drowned attempting to cross the insecure ice of the Yukon.

It is also reported that the steamers of the A. C. Company will burn coal this year as well as the other vast deposit of coal being shipped from their city. It is rumored that already preliminary steps have been taken to secure rights of way.

THE COAL NOW ON THE DUMP FOR WHICH THE E. & N. CO. are accountable, is said to be worth at least fifty to sixty thousand dollars as it lies, and the people of Nanaimo are jubilant at the prospect of this as well as the other vast deposit of coal being shipped from their city.

It is rumored that already preliminary steps have been taken to secure rights of way.

FAIRVIEW IN MONTREAL.
Satisfactory Report by the Management of the Fairview Corporation.

A meeting of the Montreal shareholders of the Fairview Corporation, Limited, was held in the Fraser Institute last night. Mr. R. Russell, president and managing director of the company, addressed the meeting and explained that the reason for calling the meeting was that it was impossible to meet all the parties interested in any other way. The general business of the Fairview Corporation for the past two years was gone into in a very thorough manner by Mr. Russell, who showed that in the Stemwinder mine alone the corporation had an asset which would pay handsome dividends on the whole capital stock. Mr. Russell further stated that there was a quarter of a million dollars' worth of ore actually blocked out in the mine. All the other departments of the business were in good shape, and as soon as a large stamp mill could be erected on the Stemwinder the Fairview Corporation would be a steady dividend-paying company. He requested the co-operation of the shareholders in obtaining the money required for machinery.

Considerable stock was taken by the shareholders present at the meeting. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Russell for the report given to the shareholders and great satisfaction was expressed at the position of the company.

A block of the treasury stock of the company sufficient to erect machinery is being offered at 15 cents per share, and it will probably be taken up by the present shareholders. All present at the meeting concurred in the belief that it was actually worth double that price. A full report is being circulated among all the shareholders which goes very minutely into all details.—Montreal Witness.

The fortunate man is he who, born poor or nobody, works gradually up to wealth and consideration, and, having got them, dies before he finds they were not worth so much trouble.—Charles Reade.

At the Presbyterian General Assembly at Hamilton yesterday, Dr. Warden made a strong speech in support of the twentieth century million dollar fund scheme.

MCCORMICK MOWERS.

McCormick Steel-wheeled Sulky Rakes McCormick Open-backed Binders.

UP TO DATE AND BEST IN THE WORLD—BAR NONE.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

COR. OF YATES AND BROAD STREETS, VICTORIA, B. C.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.

WHISKIES:

SEAGRAM'S, - THORN'S O.H.M.S.,

THISTLE BLEND.

BRANDIES:

BONNOIT'S AND STANDARD BRANDS,

ZYNKARA, A perfect preventative against Cholera and Pitting in Marine Boilers.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.

VICTORIA AGENTS, WHARF ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

ENDERBY AND VERNON

river. The lack of transportation facilities prevented him from bringing the body to Wrangell.

Gilbert Anderson, of Lacrosse, Wis., who came down on the Alki, had a most exciting trip from the Copper River country, as news of the strike at that place brings news of the safety of a large party of miners who started over the divide into the Tanana country, and who were believed to have been lost. Anderson says one or two of the party were frozen in the mountains, but the miners are building boats on Forty-Mile river to continue their journey. He does not give the names of those who perished.

HOBBES vs. E. & N. RAILWAY.

The Extension Coal Mine—Believed the Case Cannot Go to the Privy Council.

The opinion is freely expressed by gentlemen who are interested in the now celebrated case brought by Mr. F. V. Hobbs against the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, an opinion based on eminent legal authority, that an appeal can hardly be taken to the Privy Council. Although there is only a question of a simple contract and of a principal being liable for the acts of his agent or servant, and should it be allowed to go to that higher court as well as the other vast deposit of coal being shipped from their city. It is rumored that already preliminary steps have been taken to secure rights of way.

THE CITY MARKETS.

The ruling prices this week follow:

Flour—	
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl.	5.00
St. Louis, per bbl.	4.50
O. K., per bbl.	5.00
Stow Flour, per bbl.	4.50
Calgary Flour, per bbl.	4.50
XXX Henderby, per bbl.	4.50
Grain—	
Wheat, per ton	25.00
Corn (whole), per ton	25.00
Corn (cracked), per ton	25.00
Barley, per ton	25.00
Oats, per ton	25.00
Rolls (B. & K.), to sack	40¢
Feed—	
Hay (baled), per ton	10.00
Straw, per ton	25.00
Midlings, per ton	25.00
Ground feed, per ton	25.00
Vegetables—	
Portatoes, per 100 lbs.	2.50
Water cress, per bunch	10¢
Cabbage, per head	10¢
Garlic, per head	10¢
Onions, per lb.	3¢
Chickens, per lb.	6¢
Tomatoes, per lb.	10¢
Beets, per lb.	10¢
Peas, 3 lbs. for	10¢
Radishes, 2 bunches for	10¢
Flax—	
Salmon (smoked), per lb.	12¢
Salmon (spring), per lb.	12¢
Oysters (Olympian), per lb.	12¢
Oysters (Gastown), per lb.	12¢
Ood, per lb.	6¢
Halibut, per lb.	10¢
Herring, per lb.	10¢
Smelts, per lb.	10¢
Flounders, per lb.	10¢
Crabs, 3 for	10¢
Farm Produce—	
Eggs (Manitoba), per doz.	25¢
Eggs (Island Fresh), per doz.	25¢
Butter (Island Creamery), per lb.	30¢
Butter (Cowichan Creamery), per lb.	30¢
Cheese (Canadian), per lb.	15¢
Lard, per lb.	12¢
Meats—	
Hams (American), per lb.	15¢
Hams (Canadian), per lb.	15¢
Bacon (American), per lb.	14¢
Bacon (Canadian), per lb.	14¢
Bacon (rolled), per lb.	12¢
Bacon (loose), per lb.	12¢
Beef, per lb.	12¢
Pork, per lb.	12¢
Veal, per lb.	12¢
Shoulders, per lb.	12¢
Fruit—	
Cherries, per lb.	10¢
Strawberries, per lb.	10¢
Raspberries, per lb.	10¢
Pineapples, per doz.	25¢
Coconuts, each	10¢
Lemons (California), per doz.	10¢
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Gooseberries, per lb.	10¢
Oranges (California), per doz.	10¢
Naval oranges, per doz.	10¢
Apples, per lb.	10¢
Cherries, per lb.	10¢
Peaches, per lb.	10¢
Pineapples, per doz.	25¢
Apples, per lb.	10¢
Bens (per doz.)	1.50¢
Dressed (per pair)	1.50¢
Ducks (per doz., live weight)	20¢
Turkeys (per lb., live weight)	20¢