

Chinese Immigration

Discussion in Dominion House on the Bill to Increase the Head Tax.

Views of Members on the Burning Question of the Day.

Ottawa, June 25.—In the House this morning Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the second reading of the Chinese immigration bill, saying he had nothing to add to what he had already stated.

In committee Mr. Foster asked whether in this bill the government was carrying out the wishes of its British Columbia supporters, quoting in connection therewith Sir Wilfrid's telegram saying that he would follow such wishes. Mr. Foster considered this a very grave pledge.

Sir Wilfrid thought he could satisfy this wish. It was very hard to satisfy the expectations of everyone. He never saw anyone who could do it, except, perhaps, Mr. Foster himself. The government was proceeding as far as it could go in the present condition of things, and the same wagon. The members were not a finality, as present legislation was an attack upon the government further. The views of the people of British Columbia were peculiar and were not shared by those who were to have to be a process of education before all the views could be harmonized.

Mr. Foster expressed anxiety to know whether the members for New Westminster and Burrard were in the wagon.

A Sharp Retort.

Mr. Morrison (New Westminster)—I have no hesitation in saying that I am in the same wagon with the Premier, and I very much prefer it to the ramshackle conveyance in which the hon. gentleman is. Again, the horses which are drawing that wagon are sound in limb and wind in every respect, not broken-winded, ring-boned, spavined and asthmatic. (Laughter.) I would advise the hon. gentleman to come over into our wagon. (Hear, hear.) Continuing, Mr. Morrison expressed his belief that the increase of \$50 was an earnest of what would soon be given, and that after investigation the Premier would be justified in giving British Columbia that measure of protection which they had been asking for years. Mr. Morrison thought it strange Col. Prior was so cautious now in this matter, while up to 1896 he had made no effort to have the wishes of the people carried out. The evidence taken by the royal commission in 1885 did not justify the report, and the imposition of a \$50 poll tax was only a poor, paltry restriction. It would have been better for the Conservative government to have imposed such a small sum.

Mr. Edwards said that, free trader as he was, he could not let the opportunity pass without entering his protest against the legislation. "What is the object of this tax?" he asked.

Col. Prior—To keep them out. "If that is right then we are doing exactly what the Chinese are doing in China to-day, and what the Boers were doing in South Africa." (No, no.) "Who made the Chinamen?" asked Mr. Edwards. "Was he not created by the same Supreme Being who made us all? Such legislation was an attack upon free trade and freedom, and it was abhorrent to every man who holds sound opinions upon the principles of free trade and as to the rights of man to occupy this world. In the interests of labor it was a mistake, as the Chinaman, whether in China or in Canada, was a competitor for labor, and if he were working in Canada instead of in China our trade would be increased and the country benefited."

Mr. Davin.

Mr. Davin regarded the spectacle of Mr. Edwards condemning the measure and Mr. Morrison complaining that it did go far enough and the telegraphic message of the Premier as a comedy of errors. He contended that the majority of votes had been influenced by the message and twitted Mr. Morrison and the other British Columbia members with being willing to crawl into the government wagon, even though it was minus several spokes in the wheel. Replying to Mr. Edwards, Mr. Davin justified the legislation against Chinese immigration on the ground that this was not immigration of a class which came into the country with their families and intending to become permanent residents and loyal subjects. On the other hand, it is unwholesome and inimical to our national, social and political life. On the principle of self-preservation, and on that alone, could such legislation be justified. In adding \$50 to the tax now, unless it will keep the Chinese out, was a mockery but he would not say now whether \$100 was enough.

Mr. Fettes said the addition of \$50 was not satisfactory to him and he did not think it would be satisfactory to the people of British Columbia. Outside of this question altogether, he objected to Chinese immigration, which competed with white labor. It is not fair and reasonable that Canada should be the only colony open to this now. The tax is not paid by the Chinamen but by the labor contractor who hires him.

Col. Prior Sorry.

Col. Prior felt sorry for Mr. Morrison, who, in accepting the bill, was neither satisfying himself nor the people he represented. There were, he estimated, from 20,000 to 25,000 Chinamen out of a population of 160,000 in British Columbia. He thought the bill was quite inadequate and the commission would be perfectly useless. Everyone in British Columbia knew there was to be no more of these races. The government were instituting the commission

simply to give two or three friends a good appointment for a few months and to secure delay until after the election, and, if by any chance they should win, they would again ignore this question for four years. They had shown great lack of courage in connection with this whole subject. With the present trouble in China we might expect still more Chinamen to come to Canada. If the powers succeeded in putting down the rebellion in China and more Europeans went into China, more Chinamen would wish to come into Canada.

Who is Responsible?

Mr. Maxwell asked who brought the Chinese into British Columbia at all, who was responsible for these creatures being there at all. To the Conservative party we owed the introduction of the Chinese. Not only did they bring them in, but they gave a definite promise that after they had done a certain work of railway construction they would be sent back to China. That promise was not kept and instead the Chinese were scattered all over the province. The Conservative party tinkered with this subject for eighteen years and the Liberal party had done in four years as much as the Conservatives did in eighteen years and we had a promise of further action. The resolution was reported and read a third time at 12:45 and the bill respecting Chinese immigration was taken up in committee.

Chinese Discussion Resumed.

Dr. Christie resumed the discussion in committee upon the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, and said that he was opposed to the legislation, holding that these people had treaty rights, and he did not believe that all Chinamen were the moral lepers they were represented to be. True, the majority of them are heathen, but surely our churches and Sabbath schools could elevate and uplift them. In Montreal 400 of them were reported to be attending Sabbath school, and in the small town in which he lived the Chinamen were regular in their attendance at church and Sabbath school, and were steady and industrious people. He held that the return of many Chinamen to China after contact with Christian people and becoming Christianized, would be advantageous to us commercially, and have a material influence in shaping the policy of their native land with respect to the admission of Europeans. Instead of raising the tax the amendment should be in the other direction, and remove the injustice to these poor, persecuted people.

Mr. Charlton.

Mr. John Charlton said that the arguments of Dr. Christie were, speaking in the abstract, unanswerable, and spoke volumes for his devotion to the cause of humanity. On the other hand, the Chinese of the country had the right to consider what influence the admission of a certain class of immigrants would have upon the general welfare. The position of the government in the present question was a very difficult one, for the reason that the position of Mr. Edwards and Dr. Christie were, perhaps correct in the abstract. They found the same sentiments existing in Eastern Canada with regard to Chinese immigration as prevailed in the Eastern States, but when he found that in California, British Columbia and every British country where the people had come into actual contact with the Mongolian immigration there was the same determined opposition to it, he recognized there must be some reason for it. The conditions in China and Canada were different and the actions of the two people were prompted by different motives. The government of China was endeavoring to keep out European immigration in order to prevent the civilization and Christianization of the people, and keeping them in heathenism. The objection to Chinese immigration arose from the fear that their influence would be in the direction of lowering the moral standard and the position of the people. He did keep out himself, believing that the Chinese in British Columbia were an unmixed evil, so long as the number were kept within bounds. Pending an investigation into the whole question of the influence and effect of this class of immigration, the government had, he thought, gone quite as far as it ought, if indeed it had not gone too far already.

Chinese a Menace.

Dr. Sproule argued that while he might not become a charge upon us, the Chinaman was a menace by displacing our own people. They did not assimilate with us, and are not desirable, as their money is sent home to enrich their own country. There was, as he understood it, no treaty rights entitling these people to come in, and the longer he lived the firmer became his conviction that they should be excluded. The only object of the tax was to exclude them, and if the tax was not high enough it ought to be increased.

Mr. Morrison.

Mr. Morrison expressed the conviction that if some of those who had spoken represented a constituency, as he did, which had come into contact with Chinese immigration, they would be long time since have demanded the exclusion of the Chinese, and the people of British Columbia had a right to demand that its magnificent natural resources be developed by the settlement of men of stability and intelligence and God-fearing, instead of a pernicious element who are practically slaves, and who do not live as ordinary human beings. The opinion of the majority of those working among them is that, believing they possess the older civilization, they ignore Europeans, and their professions of Christianity and civilization are not sincere. Japanese immigration is even more objectionable, he said, than that of the Chinese, from the fact that their competition with white labor is infinitely greater than with the Chinese, inasmuch as they compete with white men in more points and live just as objectionably as Chinamen. Japanese were working as ship carpenters \$1 and \$1.25 a day, and one large railway had discharged all its white sectionmen—mostly married men with families—and replaced them with Japanese, Natal and Australia both have a tax of \$500, and Natal also has a special act, and he proposed moving an amendment along the lines of that act. It would, he argued, be quite within our treaty rights to pass a re-

striction similar to the Natal act. He moved the insertion of a clause prohibiting the immigration into Canada, by land or sea, of any person who, when asked to do so by an officer under the act, shall fail to himself write out and sign in the characters of any language in Europe an application to the Secretary of State in the language set forth in a form to be set out in the schedule of the act; also any person being a pauper or likely to become a public charge, idiot or insane person, and any persons suffering from a loathsome or contagious disease. He hoped the amendment would be adopted, especially the first clause, which, if the government considered there are objections to enforce at present, it might be brought in to force by order in council.

Mr. Casey.

Mr. Casey, while sympathizing with the agitation to keep out the Chinese, who live on rats and mice, and want to take all the money they earn home to China, held that the government had in considering the question been compelled to consider questions of great importance, and had by doubling the tax upon Chinese gone a long way towards discouraging this class of immigration. With respect to the Japanese immigrant he was not in the same category as the Chinaman. The Japanese had shown themselves to be far more ready to accept and adopt European civilization, and had advanced themselves to the front rank as a nation and become the ally of Great Britain in the Far East, and her only ally. Therefore he could not vote for the amendment.

Mr. Oliver was opposed to Japanese or Chinese immigration, because every one of them displaced a white man, and the people of Eastern Canada had to compete with the Japanese in British Columbia under the conditions in which they exist.

The Premier's Views.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that the Japanese government had already issued an order limiting the immigration of Japanese to Canada to ten per month, and he had on a previous occasion informed the House of the importance of this parliament not taking any action which would jeopardize the friendly relations between Great Britain and Japan, which it is of the utmost importance to preserve at this juncture. This alone was a reason which ought to convince Mr. Morrison that we should proceed slowly, and that he ought not to press his amendment, which might affect diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Maxwell regretted that the acting leader of the opposition, Mr. Foster, remained dumb upon this subject. Mr. Foster—I will talk to you outside. Mr. Maxwell continuing, in support of Mr. Oliver's contention, said that 900 licenses to Japanese to fish in the Fraser river were granted last year, and this meant that 1,800 white men had been deprived of employment in that one industry.

Col. Prior offered an amendment increasing the tax to \$500, which was ruled out of order; the House having decided by a majority of 12 to 10, that the bill should be passed. Mr. Maxwell continuing, in support of Mr. Oliver's contention, said that 900 licenses to Japanese to fish in the Fraser river were granted last year, and this meant that 1,800 white men had been deprived of employment in that one industry.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved to amend the bill by inserting a clause providing against the evasion of the act respecting the number of Chinese passengers to be carried by any vessel, by landing a portion of her passengers at some point in the United States and sending them overland into Canada. This was agreed to, as was a further amendment by Sir Wilfrid increasing the penalty for infraction of the provisions in this respect from \$100 to \$200. The Premier also suggested several other amendments to meet the case of Chinamen jumping the boundary, and imposing a penalty of \$200 or six months' imprisonment for any person assisting Chinamen to enter the Dominion improperly; also, in order to prevent any person taking advantage of a possible stringency in the labor market in the future, the Premier moved the insertion of a clause giving the Governor-General power to make regulations prohibiting the immigration into Canada of any greater number of persons from any foreign country than the law of such foreign country sanctions. This, he believed, would meet the objections of Mr. Morrison.

Mr. Charlton's suggestion to extend the time within which a Chinaman leaving Canada may return from six to twelve months was strongly opposed by Mr. Morrison, and was not adopted. The bill stands for the third reading.

Ottawa, June 28.—When the House of Commons met yesterday afternoon Mr. Ingram (Elgin) asked whether the intention was to apply the Hon. Mr. Mullock's conciliation bill to all factories, large and small, and whether it would not conflict with the provincial legislation in the matter.

The Postmaster-General replied that it would apply to all trade disputes and to the whole Dominion. It was not the intention to create a new portfolio to look after the labor bureau or department.

The bill then passed its second reading. In reply to a question by Mr. Davin the Minister of Agriculture said that the next census of Canada, as hitherto, will be taken on the de jure principle. This was done because any other course would destroy it for comparative purposes.

In response to questions from the opposition side the Prime Minister expressed the view that the object of bringing about prorogation it would be desirable to have the House sit both on Saturday and on Monday (Dominion Day). There were good precedents for such a step.

Canadian Volunteers.

In answer to a question by Lieut.-Col. Prior the Minister of Militia announced that the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of A Company of the Royal Canadian Regiment embodied some months ago for garrison duty at Esplanade had volunteered for service under the British flag in China or elsewhere.

A Suggestion by Dr. Roddick.

Before the orders of the day were proceeded with Dr. T. G. Roddick, of Montreal, made a suggestion, which he hoped would meet with the approval of the government, for the establishment of

a department of public health. The government had already in Dr. Montizambert an officer of great ability, one who should be given a staff to more effectively look after the important branch over which he presides. The chief should be a controller or deputy minister and some of the functions of this officer would perform would be medical adviser to the government, superintendent of quarantine service, sanitary superintendent of the Indian reserves of the Dominion, director-general of the leper asylums, superintendent of a service for Dominion vital statistics, director of the sanitary portion of the census, director-general of a service for the protection of our water courses and sanitary police for the protection of the public health, who should now be at our ocean ports to prevent the introduction of consumption or bubonic plague among immigrants landing in this country; the importation of disease in freight cars, and of rags, particularly, which should all be disinfected.

Besides this he felt it was time the government should provide for the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory for the preparation of prophylactic upon tuberculosis, etc. The head of this institution should be a capable man, not chosen for his political opinions. Such an institution, he considered, would be of immense advantage to the Dominion. The Minister of Finance should be able to spare a few thousand dollars for the purpose, and of course, as the government was in the habit of spending money to look for this class of research and work to the United States, Britain, Japan and other countries. He hoped the suggestions he had to offer would be taken in the spirit in which they were given.

The Minister of Agriculture thanked Dr. Roddick for the manner in which he had brought this up. It would receive the government's careful attention during the coming recess, full information being sought.

Earnings of the Intercolonial.

Mr. Blair, in committee of supply, continued his speech on the railway estimates, and took pleasure in announcing that good was the record of the Intercolonial railway last year, the best in the road's history, greater was its record this year, showing an increase of three-quarters of a million dollars. The earnings would be \$4,540,000 and were growing rapidly. Since 1896 there had been an increase of fifty per cent. He had not all the accounts and could not, therefore, give the expenditure figures, so that the exact surplus could not be stated, though he estimated it at \$120,000. His idea, however, was more to bring the road rather up to a high standard than to produce surpluses. The balance he referred to existed in spite of extraordinary expenditures to improve the road. The expenditure on engines had grown since 1896 from \$75,323 to \$1,000,000, by \$22,758. The maintenance, \$203,748, so that \$390,000 more was paid out in the ten months this year than in the same part of 1896 on the rolling stock and maintenance of the road, while the mileage had been increased. Even after paying full interest on capital expenditure, the road was making its way. The capital expenditure in the last four years had amounted to \$4,549,000, in which the interest at three per cent. was \$137,000. Something that should not be lost sight of was the increased wages of employees, which amounted to \$175,000. This whole showing bore testimony to the wisdom of the government in extending the road to Montreal.

The discussion which Mr. Blair's statement brought on lasted all evening. The opposition side admitted the prosperity of the road, but claimed that the credit lay not with the minister, but elsewhere.

Ottawa, June 29.—There was a stirring debate in the Senate yesterday on motion for the second reading of the government bill to increase the tax on Chinese entering Canada, and considerable hostility was shown to the measure.

The Hon. Mr. McMillan said it was opposed to British freedom to put an embargo on any one.

The Hon. Mr. Clemon denounced the principle of the bill. We professed to be Canada open to people of all lands. He did not believe the objections to the Chinese were well founded.

The Hon. Mr. Prowse believed the bill to be a move in the right direction. He referred to the political outlook in the East, and foresaw danger in an influx of Chinamen.

The Hon. Mr. Vidal had resisted the first anti-Chinese bill, and opposed this. It was inconsistent with everything which is truly British. The Anglo-Saxon would maintain his ascendancy anywhere. He was not afraid of millions of Chinese. The hard-working Chinese men in Victoria had sent \$500 to the Ottawa fire fund. Surely, this should teach a lesson. Thousands of dollars had been spent in bringing in Doukhobors and Galicians. Were the Chinese any worse than these? From a labor standpoint you might as well take a new machine as a Chinaman. We hear a great deal of the "open door." There is not much open door in this.

The Hon. Mr. Gilmour regretted that the government saw it necessary to double the tax. He thought the Chinese useful immigrants.

The Hon. Mr. Almon thought the bill was a disgrace to the age. An election was coming on, and this was intended as a sop to British Columbia. Chinese were honest and sober, and there was no immorality amongst them.

The Hon. Mr. McDonald, Prince Edward Island, agreed with Mr. Almon and those who were opposed to the bill. It was a retrograde legislation.

Senator Templeman, as the only senator from the Pacific coast present, assured the House that there was real sense in the legislation, which was quite consistent with our idea of liberty.

The debate was adjourned.

The Hon. Mr. Power thought the powers given the banks under the clause to lend money to companies without security should be limited.

Sir William Hingston said as it was

at present the largest companies could not borrow from the savings banks. The Montreal Gas Company and the Montreal Street Railway Company could not. The object of the clause really was to enable the banks to lend these two companies especially.

The bill was then read a second time.

In the House.

Ottawa, June 28.—Though Sir Hildebrand Tupper has left for his home on the Pacific coast and will be seen in Ottawa no more this season he is determined that to the last day of the sitting there shall be kept up from the opposition side of the chamber the accusations of fraud and wrong-doing in the Yukon district which he has been trying to force on the attention of the House and country now for more than two years. The subject is one that has been threshed out and on which the government has announced its policy, that it was prepared to investigate every charge of irregularity where presented by an honorable member or by any reputable person outside of parliament. The government points to the utter failure to establish a case before the Ogilvie commission two years ago and declines to accept the statements of newspaper writers on matters which have already been enquired into and where the accusations have fallen through.

This particular call for a judicial commission of enquiry was presented on behalf of Sir Hildebrand Tupper by Mr. Bell, of Pictou, and its very reading from the chair occupied more than an hour and a half. It recited about every charge that the ex-Minister of Justice has brought before the House in one way and another on previous occasions.

Mr. Sutherland, who is acting Minister of the Interior in the absence of Mr. Sifton, said that he was sorry to have to take up the time at this stage in the session when all were looking for prorogation, in going over such an old story. But the fact was that the opposition had been so persistent in trying to mislead the electorate of Canada that the government was compelled to respond in very self-defence, even though to the majority of those following public events the charges had been exploded long ago.

Mr. Sutherland took occasion to read to the House affidavits he had received from Major Walsh, Louis Carbineau and the man Ambrose Cyrette, charged by Sir Hildebrand the short time since with gross frauds. The opposition made up their mind that these statements should not be read and raised points of order. The Deputy Speaker, who happened to be in the chair, ruled that it was irregular to refer to a past debate, but that as a reply to Mr. Bell's statements, made on information received from outside parties, the affidavits were quite in order.

Major Walsh was cited as stating that he had granted no permit to prospect to Mrs. Koch, nor instructed Mr. Fawcett to issue one, that he had had nothing to do with signing any agreement between Philip Walsh and the man Carbineau, and that he was not himself interested in any mines in the Yukon.

Mr. Foster broke in several times to endeavor to prevent the reading of this document, but Mr. Sutherland contended that he was well justified in citing affidavits of respectable people which were given in reply to statements of irresponsible persons.

Dr. Landarkin—The opposition does not like these letters. They are not anonymous.

Mr. Sutherland—They show, too, that Major Walsh had nothing to do with the matter of the Dominion creek closing at all.

Mr. Davin—Give us our commission then.

Mr. Sutherland—If the honorable gentleman makes a charge against Mr. Sifton he will get a committee of enquiry before he knows where he is. If he is manly he will do so. I want the country to know the character of the man who is making these charges. I defy the honorable gentleman to substantiate the statements they are making.

The acting Minister of the Interior went on to read the affidavits of Carbineau and of Cyrette in which they swore that they got no "tip" from Major Walsh as to the opening of Dominion creek for staking.

Mr. Sutherland read from Major Walsh's affidavit where he denied being intoxicated or guilty of immoral conduct.

Mr. Foster again interposed his opinion that this was referring to a past debate and not touching matter contained in the resolution.

Mr. Sutherland—If you wanted the truth you would be anxious to know what Major Walsh has to say. I am sure you that it is not by reading the anonymous letters, letters from disreputable people, and hearsay evidence, generally, that you can get at the facts.

One of the letters quoted in the resolution from one Catto, was from his kangaroo and style, the work of an unbalanced mind and vicious character. How was it that the thousands of hard-working honest Canadians in Yukon had found nothing wrong in its administration? Many of these had visited Ottawa, yet never from one was a word of complaint heard.

Mr. Davin—Why don't you give an investigation?

Mr. Sutherland—Because you have given no reason for it. (Cheers.) The opposition in this House has thrown a great deal of mud at Mr. Sifton this session in the hope that a little of it would stick, never for one moment caring what injury they did to individuals or to Canada. More injury was done to our interests by these charges when we were trying to bring capital into the country than "could" be effected by wrongdoings extending over years. In conclusion, Mr. Sutherland again intimated that any member could have his investigation who would prefer a charge on his own responsibility. In the meantime the people of this country would lose no faith in the Minister of the Interior.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Davin, Belcourt, Craig and Donville.

Sir Louis Davies made one of the best speeches of the session in its kind in defence of his colleague from these attacks. He reiterated the challenge for an investigation whenever any member would prefer a charge. But he absolutely declined to take the evidence of men who had been referred to in Sir Hildebrand Tupper's resolution as evidence which any fair-minded opposition would wish to blacken the character of a public

man. He considered, too, that these aspersions on the government's honesty had gone far enough and that it was time a halt was called in this tirade of slander till proof was adduced. For his own part he held his honor and integrity as dear as it was intolerable to listen to the tone and the class of evidence the opposition party in the House had adopted.

The Minister of Customs referred to a charge included in the resolutions, as made on the authority of one Whiteside that frauds had been committed by the officers of that department at the passes. He read to the House a letter from Major Walsh, who was in charge of this duty in the Yukon, in which the statements of Mr. Whiteside were characterized as vile and vicious emanations of a disordered mind, and the Minister protested against reflections on the honor of men like Major Steele and Capt. Cartwright at the front in South Africa.

Mr. Foster assured the government that no intention existed to make such a charge against either of these men. He taunted the government with fear to let in the light of day on the transactions in the Yukon.

Asked as to who the opposition wanted to get at, Mr. Foster replied the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Sifton, who was responsible as the head of the department for all that had gone on.

The government would not change its stand in the matter. One investigation had been granted already which had proved nothing, and a second one would not be authorized on hearsay evidence and slander, such as the present resolution contained.

Peculiarly Inspired

Boxers Believe They Are Endowed With Preternatural Feelings of Heroes.

Style of Dress—Imperial Sanction to Present Atrocious Movements.

One of the peculiarities of the Oriental press is the comparatively great amount of space it devotes to foreign subjects to that of the Boxer movement, the most absorbing topic of the Occident just now. Papers to hand through the mail shed but little light on the general situation in the Far East. The Boxers think they are invulnerable to bullets and so are not trying to secure arms. Hence, the monkey-headed men can jump over houses and the fox-headed men have preternatural foresight. Their danger comes from their very giving themselves over to the devil to be his willing slaves. They have mediums whom they consult when there is a special piece of devilry they wish to command. They are very devout and never pass a temple without stopping to knock their heads. Their heads are swollen with their frequent knockings and the amount of incense they burn is resulting in scarcity. They have a special uniform—it being a flowered handkerchief with a red lining, a red girdle and yellow trousers.

Having completed their work of demolition about Peking city, the Boxers turned their attention to the standing walls early in June. The foreign employees at Peking got away in the nick of time in a special car, and as it got up to the Belgian line eight miles of Chang Shien-tai were saved everything ablaze. This occurred on the Monday morning. As the car with the refugees were rounding a bend the Boxers streamed out of a village and tried to cut off the engine's retreat, but they soon reversed and got past the point before the howling mob could reach it. On getting back to Peking, a train was rigged up with cars already filled up with natives waiting to "Get," and on this they made good their escape.

The N. C. Daily News says that at a secret conclave of the Empress Dowager's principal advisers held at the palace on June 4th it was decided after a long discussion not to crush the Boxers, as they are really loyal to the dynasty, and if properly armed can be turned into valuable auxiliaries of the army in opposing foreign aggression. Jung Lu and the Prince of Li were the only ones to oppose the measure, but were overruled by Prince Ching, the Prince of Tuan (the heir-apparent's father), Kang Yi, Chi Heui, and Chao Shu-chiao. Wang Wen-shao was silent, while the Empress Dowager appeared to keep her own counsel. In the meantime the Boxers seem to be everywhere; hundreds are joining them daily, and make no secret of it. The Manchus, without exception, are members of the society and openly flaunt the distinguishing badge of the organization—a red girdle.

The Japanese government has instructed the local governments not to give passports for laborers going to Hawaii under any circumstances till further notice. The immigration question as regards Hawaii requires (a Japanese paper remarks) the consideration of the Japanese authorities prior to the new Hawaiian bill coming into operation. The Japanese immigration companies are making urgent complaints over the instruction.

The Yomiuri reports that the Japanese immigrants in Peru saved and remitted home during seven months, from April to December of last year 8,962.67 yen, an average of 155 yen each.

GUARDING DYNAMITERS.

(Associated Press.)

Kingston, July 6.—The government has placed a special detective force on guard at the penitentiary to be prepared to frustrate any attempt at rescue of the Welland canal dynamiters who are serving life sentences. Rumors, it is said, are current that friends of the men would attempt to rescue them by force.

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Col. Prior—To keep them out. "If that is right then we are doing exactly what the Chinese are doing in China to-day, and what the Boers were doing in South Africa." (No, no.) "Who made the Chinamen?" asked Mr. Edwards. "Was he not created by the same Supreme Being who made us all? Such legislation was an attack upon free trade and freedom, and it was abhorrent to every man who holds sound opinions upon the principles of free trade and as to the rights of man to occupy this world. In the interests of labor it was a mistake, as the Chinaman, whether in China or in Canada, was a competitor for labor, and if he were working in Canada instead of in China our trade would be increased and the country benefited."

Mr. Davin.

Mr. Davin regarded the spectacle of Mr. Edwards condemning the measure and Mr. Morrison complaining that it did go far enough and the telegraphic message of the Premier as a comedy of errors. He contended that the majority of votes had been influenced by the message and twitted Mr. Morrison and the other British Columbia members with being willing to crawl into the government wagon, even though it was minus several spokes in the wheel. Replying to Mr. Edwards, Mr. Davin justified the legislation against Chinese immigration on the ground that this was not immigration of a class which came into the country with their families and intending to become permanent residents and loyal subjects. On the other hand, it is unwholesome and inimical to our national, social and political life. On the principle of self-preservation, and on that alone, could such legislation be justified. In adding \$50 to the tax now, unless it will keep the Chinese out, was a mockery but he would not say now whether \$100 was enough.

Mr. Fettes said the addition of \$50 was not satisfactory to him and he did not think it would be satisfactory to the people of British Columbia. Outside of this question altogether, he objected to Chinese immigration, which competed with white labor. It is not fair and reasonable that Canada should be the only colony open to this now. The tax is not paid by the Chinamen but by the labor contractor who hires him.

Col. Prior Sorry.

Col. Prior felt sorry for Mr. Morrison, who, in accepting the bill, was neither satisfying himself nor the people he represented. There were, he estimated, from 20,000 to 25,000 Chinamen out of a population of 160,000 in British Columbia. He thought the bill was quite inadequate and the commission would be perfectly useless. Everyone in British Columbia knew there was to be no more of these races. The government were instituting the commission

simply to give two or three friends a good appointment for a few months and to secure delay until after the election, and, if by any chance they should win, they would again ignore this question for four years. They had shown great lack of courage in connection with this whole subject. With the present trouble in China we might expect still more Chinamen to come to Canada. If the powers succeeded in putting down the rebellion in China and more Europeans went into China, more Chinamen would wish to come into Canada.