

the colonies of Great Britain and in other countries, and very soon they will be able to make themselves felt as a nation, to command the respect of other nations and to force a recognition of their rights in other countries with which they have intercourse.

HON. MR. SCOTT—In common with others who have spoken on this subject, I feel that it is a very great reproach to the people of Canada that there should be on our Statute Book an Act restricting Chinese immigration, when we consider the history of China, in the last century at all events, and the difficulties that were thrown in the way of the British people effecting an entrance into China and trading with the Chinese. When it became evident that China offered a rich harvest to British merchants, great attempts were made year after year to get the Chinese to open their country and trade with the western world. We all know the repugnance which they felt to dealing with other countries, but their objections were overcome by what may be called the Christianizing influences of shot and shell. We burnt down some of their cities; we penetrated to Peking and destroyed their palaces, and finally got them to understand our peculiar ways and to give us unrestricted trade with them. We insist upon the right of English people to travel all through China. We insist upon protection for our missionaries. If a Chinese mob in any part of the empire inflicts any personal injury on a British subject, immediately a man-of-war is sent to the coast and the people of China are warned of the consequences of treating outsiders in that manner. No sooner had they been taught our ways than they naturally came to this country, and they were met in the manner described by an hon. gentleman who has already addressed the House on this subject—met by a declaration that they could not enter Canada without in the first instance paying a fee of \$50—that they could not pass through this country unless they were taken through in bond. The effect of that clause, which debar them from passing through the country except under such regulations as may be made by the Min-

ister of Customs, really means that it is impossible for a Chinaman to travel through Canada unless he chooses to pay \$50 for the privilege, because that is practically what it means. If a Chinaman enters the city of Montreal and wishes to travel overland say to Windsor or St. rnia, no railway company will accept the responsibility that is imposed on them by this clause unless there is a deposit made then and there. It practically means the prohibition of Chinamen passing through Canada. It strikes me that it is a monstrous proposition. However, it is in keeping with the whole tenor of the Bill. The first section provides that a Chinese woman who is the wife of anyone not of Chinese origin may be admitted to the country free of duty. We single out the Chinese: we say that any person marrying a Chinese woman, provided he is not a Chinaman, can bring his wife into Canada free of duty. That clause became necessary, as we all know, from the fact that a British subject who, after long residence in China had married a Chinese woman, brought her and a family of four or five children to British Columbia. Before his wife and family would be admitted to the country he had to pay fifty dollars on his wife and a duty on each of his children. There was a great outcry at the time about the impropriety and the indecency of it, but still the duty had to be paid. I suppose it was in consequence of that incident that this particular clause had been introduced in the Bill. It is quite clear that this is most objectionable legislation, at all events, as far as this Chamber is concerned. It is equally clear that it is entirely in the interest of, probably, not more than 15,000 people. It is not creditable to this Parliament that the 5,000,000 of the people of Canada are content to have this disgraceful Act placed upon the Statute books of the Dominion at the instance of 15,000 people, because I am told that the people of British Columbia are not unanimous in support of it. But suppose every white man in British Columbia were favorable to it. They do not number as many people as there are in Wellington ward, in this city, and are we, at the instance of as many people as could be put into one ward of this city, to impose