

J. R. Brown concurred in what the last speaker had said. Chinese immigration was similar to the Coolie labor, which had been the ruination of the West Indies. They were nothing less than slaves while in this country. They were brought out by monopolists who were looking for cheap labor. Free labor could never compete with slave labor, and, on that ground, he was strongly opposed to Chinese immigration.

D. J. O'Donoghue remarked, that although those assembled at the Convention might not in their lives feel the effects of unrestricted importation of the Chinese, and might soon go off the stage of life, still it was their duty, as well as privilege, to look out for those who, in the natural course of events, would follow them and protect their interests. For examples of the advisability of restricting or altogether prohibiting their importation, they should look to the United States, which, with its population of 56,000,000 people, had seen fit to pass measures against them; and, also, to the fact that the people of British Columbia—where the Chinese, as yet, have not gained a strong foothold—were up in arms against them, and, a few weeks since, had instructed their Legislature to enact laws against them. He firmly believed in the old saying, "that an ounce of prevention was better than a pound of cure," and wished to stop the progress to the eastward of these people.

Abel Miller said the Chinese were nothing but a nuisance. He would rather see the country overrun with wild animals, because they could be rooted out; but if the present state of things were allowed to continue, it would become impossible to root the Chinese out.

M. O'Halloran pointed out how the Christians of Toronto were sustaining charitable institutions, and, at the same time, encouraging the growth of pauperism amongst us by giving their washing and other work to the Chinese, virtually undoing with one hand what little good they were doing with the other; and that, if the people of Toronto gave their work to white laborers, the Chinese would soon be starved out, even although there were plenty of rats and stray cats in the city.

S. Potts showed that, from experience of missionaries and others, this race could not be Christianized, although many years of labor and millions of dollars had been expended in the effort. Also, that it was an impossibility to reach their wives and children, to exert any elevating influence over them.