## VICTORIA TIMES, TUESDAL, JUNE 20, 1899.

ledge can be trac and assays on an copper, four ounces The owners expect shortly. uated immediately Glory group has a aging in width from surface indications erful, having an im pper and galena ore Camp. he Rossland Miner's

utos will be found.

hed all over the property.

satisfactory character.

he Le Roi during the past week.

ifting will be commenced.

per tunnel in the Coxey.

tunnel, which is in 250 feet.

iven for a distance of-263 feet.

Fort. Steele Notes.

creek where he has been doing the as-

Viking claims. These claims are on the

Bunker Hill claim on North Star Hill

ment work on the Crescent and

ut from the main tunnel.

e past week.

arbonates.

ork done in Rossland ain property of pror to-morrow. Last

en of the Cliff mine's Now the Conjoins the list. The south slope, west of, liff, and north of the olden Queen, owned. good deal of developon the two claims, een closed down for row a force of men and the management 10-drill compressor comes to the front 300-foot level of the

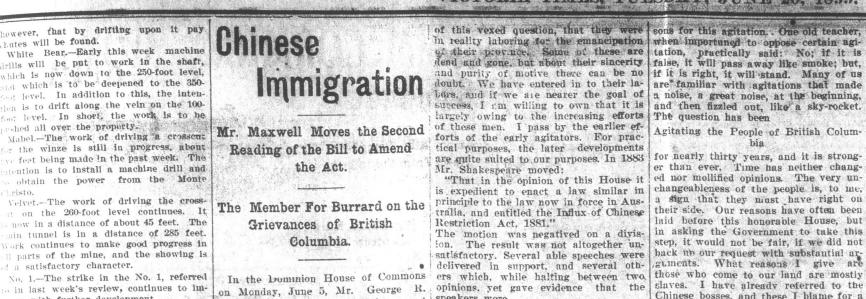
crosscut for 95 feet, ot yet in sight. The it is confidently exore will be encounter Eagle, Centre Star, Columbia-Kootenay, Deer Park, Big Three. Bear and Homestak lily during the week. brisk and the outlook ie week closes, has

from Rossland camp ave fallen somewhat ek. Still 3,683 tons Iters. he shipments in detail June 10 and the year

eek, Tons. Year, Tons. 2.24036.019 1,165 17,661551,070 36 18 3.683 55.360 wver. of E. L. Sawyer

in the city and has arrangements for St. Elmo, which is slope of Red mounter miles from Ross was formerly owned ing Company, of Spoorated in August 26th. stock of \$1,000,000 in f spirits were F. C. ad, F. E. Snodgrass company soon after nenced work on the nsiderable developng this was a tunnel Finally about a year elopment was aban that the treasury was onths since the firm hold of the company eorganizing it. They ing a number of eastpally in New York. has been formed with ,500,000. Mr. Sawyer company has ample mination is if there Elmo to find it. y yesterday among nd intends within the

hase a 10-drill comwill be sufficient to start the work. new hoisting plan en installed and is ory manner. The shaft on the No. 3 progress, and it will to the 100-foot level. vork of deepening it rate of three feet ast week. It is now the ledge in the bot and is now nine feet walls. electric hoist of the both skips working the past week. Durnpany concluded ar-Rossland Red Moun ng the claim of that n adjoining the War their seven-drill comunderstood that this rrangement, as it is Eagle's compressor order by the end of if not before. The tons to the Trail Work is proceedsix new ore bins at having a capacity of nearly completed, and with ore ready for he Columbia & Westt it away. It is exthe coming week all ill go out this way. down to the smelter e from the tunnel in are still busy at the



Iron Mask.-Superintendent Hall, of the Maxwell (Burrard) moved the second speakers were Mask, is busily arranging for the reading of Bill (No. 49) to amend the On the Fair Way to Become Converted. creased plant for the property, the de-Chinese Immigration Act. He said. The leader of the doverance of the interview of the interview of their poor ils of which have been given. The mine Mr. Speaker, in asking the House to Mr. Speaker, in asking the House to this chamber will ever be missed by countrymen. They have their agents in shortly be in a position to ship out pass the second reading of this bill, I this chamber will ever be missed by basis the second reading of the whole those who knew him and loved him, basis the second reading of the House while those who knew him and loved him, crave the indulgence of the House while those who knew him and loved him, said: I seek, in as few words as possible, to "It is a very serious question, one Big Four group.-Everything has been present our grievances, as British Co- whose importance cannot be over-esti- to become the slaves of these bosses unrepared ready for work as soon as the lumbians, so far as this subject is con- mated, one that cannot be slurred over, til that money is paid. When they arcerned. I frankly confess that this but must be treated. It is of great concompany now forming is completed, and other parties in the same neighborhood are getting ready. Gertrude.—The men are still busy tim-bering the shaft down to the 200-foot level on the Gertrude. When this is completed at the generatives of the people who send us here to voice their sentiments, then we must be presented to tackle things dis-tion the generative set to the state that this sequence to British Columbia, and is sequence to British Columbia, and is sequence to British Columbia, and is sequence to the call of the generative set to the state them, accord. This question, sir, let me remaind hon, members of both sides of the House, is interest to free himself as quickly as mpany now forming is completed, and must be prepared to tackle things dis-Coxey.-Work is being continued on the agreeable as well as things agreeable was then, and is of greater importance Our bed is not always one of roses. Our to eastern provinces to-day than it has Mascot.-Work continues on tunnel No. path is sometimes rough and thorny. ever been, and to the members of the Mascot.-Work continues on tunnel No. and tunnel No. 2, and also on the winze. here were no new developments during have, therefore, to take the bitter along with considrable confidence that they with the sweet, and we have to look at will not disappoint us. I would say, that Mabel-Work has been continued all all questions in the light, in the higher reek on the Mabel. Development is con-ned to crosscutting at the end of the low-well being or ill being of the men and h women who are linked with us for weal or woe in all things pertaining to the material progress of our fair Dominion. Jumbo.-The crosscut tunnel has been Snowshoe.-Work continues on the cross- For a proper grasp and appreciation of For a proper grasp and appreciation of our difficulties in the golden west-two lions bar the way. I wish to be frank -for frankness is best and will help the incoming of Chinese to that portion of Canada known re British Columbia." There are twelve men at work on the rather than mitigate against our case. As the result, the Government promised Big Chief, and good progress is being First, this is largely a question affecting made with the development of the proone section of our broad Dominion. It largely a local grievance, and re-Seven men have been put to work on moved so far away from most of the representatives of this House, that it is the Chickamun Stone group, on Bull

he Chickamun Stone and work. hard for some hon, gentlemen to under-H. L. Amme returned from Tracy stand the full meaning of what we contend for. Still, this drawback is not so great as it used to be. Thanks to the Viking claims. These claims are on the same ledge as the Estella, and bids fair, with further development, to be equally as good. The ore is of the same charcter. W. M. Violet came down from the way that I am emboldened to say, sir, the question is getting to be understood, few days ago. He says that in sink- and that we are supported by all who ng the shaft a diorite dyke was passed are anxious to give through and now they are in a black A Fair Show to the Laboring Classes. lime formation which is well mineral of our country Thanks also to the

The vein is from 18 inches to 3 feet wide, 12 inches of which is in soft mineral wealth, we have been brought closer to other parts of the Dominion. Our province is no longer a terra in-The snow is rapidly disappearing om the mountain on Boulder creek, cognita. Many of you, realizing our imwhich will make it possible to go on mense possibilities, have come to see us, with the work on the claims in that and have got now a fair view of our icinity in the course of a few days. vicinity in the course of a few days. Mr. Hannington will continue the work on the Dupont, he is sanguine that the income the source of the so

The force on the Big Chief is being all time in harmony with the wishes of urgely increased and the development the people. Further, our evil is becomthe property goes steadily. Every ing your evil, Toronto and Montreal ift now open shows free gold. A stamp are beginning to feel as we have felt nill will be installed on the property as for many years. The Chinese are sweepas the wagon road up Boulder ing across the continent, and already are is finished. making the laboring classes of our in-C. A. Klingensmith was recently up to dustrial centres sensible of what will be ome claims in which he is interest- when they become more numerous. And on Diorite creek, a tributary of I am glad for our sakes, for to this fact eep creek. The Highland King gives we have both an amount of sympathy best showing of any of the claims. and support that never would have been The ore runs high in gold, silver and ours had the Chinese confined them-copper. The vein is exposed for a dis- selves to British Columbia. Many of of 1,100 feet; the width has not you, however, know nothing personally vet been determined. The shaft is in of our grievances-and we want your ore as far as sunk. practical help. Sir, no representative can absolve himself from responsibility With development several mining proin this matter. No one should say that erties in East Kootenay have reached point where shipments can confidently because it does not affect his province, he has no interest in it. We are here relied upon. Among them is the Eslegislate for the whole and not for lla, one of the best developed properpart, and what injures the part inies in the district. The shaft is now bes sunk on the hanging wall to a depth jures the whole. In other words, in 65 feet, with solid ore in the bottom spite of our provincial divisions, we are give the representatives of the whole people, the shaft which carries high values. and as such I ask you to join with us as sinking continues the values are in obtaining that redress which we have creasing. There is now on the dump 200 tons of shipping and about 300 long and earnestly sought, and which we sincerely believe is absolutely necessary ons of concentrating ore. for the well-being of our people. Around Ymir. Second, this proposal runs counter t J. D. Anderson, of Trail, has just reteachings we all respect. I am sensible urned from a two weeks' survey trip up to that. But, sir, this House, by the Vild Horse creek. During his trip he imposition of a \$50 tax, has already de eyed the claims of the New Bruns- parted from theory and few, if any, wick Consolidated Company, L-mited, Advocate Its Abolition. iz., the Brunswick, Deadwood and ence, adjoining the Dundee group; Two things move me in this matter, so he Rainy Day and Rainy Day No. 2, tar as the Chinese are concerned. 1 onestly believe that it would be better wned by the Gold Reef Mining Milling mpany, Limited; the Golden Calf and anadian Pacific, owned by C. Dundee. so far as churches are concerned, they al. Crown grants will be applied for could and can more easily change them these immediately. On the Brunsvick a qualified engineer is to make a omething like this staring him in the said in 1886: eport and work will be resumed at once. Clape came in on Monday, having face. Present legislation bears heavily against the whole laboring man. That then its object ceases altogether and it een doing assessment work upon claims man is bone of our bone, flesh of our djoining the Planet, at the head of flesh. He supports our religious, educa- No Government can with safety repeal eaver creek. tional, municipal, provincial and politi- the present law, imperfect as it is. A Strike Ordered. cal institutions. Without him churches Though it On Monday, June 12, the Nelson Minwould dwindle, schools would grow less Union carried out their long talked blan of attempting to close down the plan of attempting to close down the other words, the laboring man is the abasca mine by ordering a strike of backbone of all things which are our union men and their sympathizers. pride. If then my choice is whether 1 an attempt to injure the company nove fell very flat The management shall legislate for his interests, or for forseen the move for some weeks had discounted its effect by engaging hes tation, sir, in saying that our first extra large force. It fact the action the union was welcome to the comduty is towards those who are of our y as it enabled the management to own household. I can conceive of no law, nse with the services of those who and no teachings that should compel us dissatisfied. While some incon- to be oblivious of the interests of our brethren, and any condition or circumnce may be experienced for a few stances or law that drives them to the the force which remained at work rge enough to keep the mine and mill wall in favor of lower civilization cannot, in my opinion, be just. The legisated at full blast. The company is iation of this House protects the manucting to commence very shortly defacturer or the capitalists; there is no ment work on a large scale, and loubt about that. Let us be consistent ly and experienced men can no by doing something to it find regular employment in and ind the mines.

of this vexed question, that they were sons for this agitation. One old teacher, clared that the antagonism between the it that white labor give us the go-by? It is of this vexed question, that they were used to oppose certain agi-in reality laboring for the emancipation when importaned to oppose certain agi-tation, practically said: No; if it is false, it will pass away like smoke; but, dend and gone, but about their shoet by no. dend and gone, but about their sincerty raise, it will pass away fixe since, out, and purity of motive there can be no doubt. We have entered in to their labors, and if we are nearer the goal of success, I am willing to own that it is success, I am willing to own that it.

argely owing to the increasing efforts The question has been of these men. I pass by the earlier ef-Agitating the People of British Colum- country, and I say that it is little won- and the whole truth, when he said: forts of the early agitators. For pracbia

tical purposes, the later developments are quite suited to our purposes. In 1883 for nearly thirty years, and it is stronger than ever. Time has neither chang-ed nor mollified opinions. The very un-Mr. Shakespeare moved: "That in the opinion of this House it is expedient to enact a law similar in changeableness of the people is, to me, the Chinese commission many more might principle to the law now in force in Ausralia, and entitled the Influx of Chinese

Restriction Act. 1881." The motion was negatived on a divisstep, it would not be fair, if we did not The result was not altogether unsatisfactory. Several able speeches were back up our request with substantial ar-delivered in support, and several oth- guments. What reasons I give are In the Dominion House of Commons ers which, while halting between two those who come to our land are mostly

great deal of the trouble which we have had with the Chinamen. They are our reased plant for the property, the de- Chinese Immigration Act. He said: The leader of the Government, now, un- modern Shylocks, who fatten and grow

Him,

erly speaking serfs or slaves who come

those who knew him and loved him, China. These agents select the victims. Being unable to pay either ship money or the tax, the poor Chinamen contract rive here, they are consigned, like so

of greater consequence to-day than it possible from his galling bondage, it is ables me to support my wife and my childpresent Government to whom we look our demand cannot be overestimated, it

cannot be slurred over, but must be breasted, and the sooner the better. In of Chinese brought here are brought by private companies." The Rev. Philip Dwyer says: "They are mostly young single men, being imported as slaves on speculation." David W. Gordon, head of a firm of wharf-owners, and a contractor, says: "So far as I can gather, from the most reliable Chinese and other sources, the class of immigrants, or more prop-

to issue A Commission to Look Into the Whole Subject, and, in the words of Sir John A. Mac-

of Chinese companies from amongst the criminal and poverty-stricken population. donald: "To consider its trade relations, its so-"When they arrive here they follow any cial relations, and all those moral conpursuit 'their owners can turn them to with advantage," siderations which make Chinese immigration inadvisable." Gilbert M. Sproat, who received a prize According to promise, the commission was issued, and, as the result of their labors on the coast, we have, on the this question, says: whole, a volume of considerable value. In 1885, the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who was one of the commissioners, moved: "That it is expedient to impose an entry fee or duty of \$50 on every per-son of Chinese origin entering Canada, they were in China,"

and that no vessel carrying Chinese imof our country. Thanks also to the migrants to any port in Canada shall marvellous discoveries of our great carry more than one such immigrant for says: every fifty tons of its tonnage." That is the law in existence. The hon, not break their contract." gentleman was frank enough to tell this House that the bill was regarded as a milk-and-water measure, and the opinion then expressed is almost universal now. Even the representatives then are not free men." "It is getting in the thin end of th Sandwich Islands, on oath, says:

wedge. Victoria, the capital of the province became excited, and the late chief jus-tice seconded a motion, which was unanimously carried, calling upon the bought and sold out body and soul to then representatives of British Colum-bia in this House to urge upon the Gov-

der that objections should be raised to the large immigration of this class." These testimonies are taken from "Han-

sard," and were I to turn to the report of a sign that they must have right on be adduced. Now, you might ask, sir, why their side. Our reasons have often been does Chinese labor interfere disastrously laid before this honorable House, but with white labor? Well, sir, that is not in asking the Government to take this difficult to answer. The Chinaman is a cheap animal. He is not the product of nineteenth-century civilization. He has not in pictures and music; to have a nice home and have it stocked, say, with carpet, com-

Chinese bosses, and these I blame for a fortable chairs and an organ. He is

A Creature of Few Wants.

In fact, he has one want and one only, and that is he wants money. All the rest he can dispense with without a tear. Hence, as one competent authority puts it-I think it was Sir Adolphe Chapleau;

"A Chinaman will live on wages that will not support a white man and his family. being well provided himself on a handful

of rice and other trifling necessaries. He becomes rich, according to his own standard, on wages that would beggar a white man's family. Now, take the white laborer's view of the case. While my work is very arduous, I go out with a light heart and perform it cheerfully, because it en-The Interest of His Master to Keep ren. I am in a position to bring up my daughters to be good wives, and faithful by hook or by crook, as long as possible mothers, and to offer my sons better opin his service. The testimony of com- portunities in life than I had myself. I petent witnesses is most complete and cheerfully contribute to support those convincing. Hou, John Robson, a late churches, charitable institutions and other objects that enter into our daily life, but Fremier of British Columbia, says: "My opinion is that the great portion after I have maintained my family and performed these duties, not much is lef: of my wages when the week is ended.

How is it with the Chinaman? The Chinaman can do as much work underground as I can. He has no wife and family. He performs none of these duties. Forty or fifty of his kind can live in a house no larger than mine. He craves no variety of food. He has inherited no taste for comfort or for social enjoyment. Conditions that satisfy him, and make him contented, would make my life not worth living."

here from China are gathered by agents As the Hon. Mr. Chapleau says, this is the feeling of the workingman, and I am not prepared to say that it is not excusable or may be noted. First,

of \$1,000 for an essay on India and China, and who has thoroughly studied "Many of them enmeshed in labor contracts with their own performances guaranteed by cruel penalties to their Thomas H. King, ten years in China, their callings, and leave the country."

"Most of them who are brought here G. C. Hastings, a chief justice of the Supreme Court of California, says: "Chinese labor is a servile caste. The S. H. Phillips, Attorney-General of the able to compete against them, and when may be asked-what do you want? My you consider that there are thousands of answer to that, sir, is "The Chinese who come to the Sandthem employed in our canneries, you can-

Secondly, labor is degraded. The elo- ing all that advecates of cheap labor

with the ordinary working men of the believe that Mr. Barnard stated the truth,

11

"I believe that white labor is to be had in abundance, only for the presence of the Chinese, but white men do not care to come so long as they are present in such large numbers."

Proclaim then to-day by the adoption of this bill, that henceforth the white laborer will have

The Same Rights and Privileges, will be put upon the same industrial level here, as he has in all civilized countries of been taught to feast his eyes and his soul the world, and that the value of a Chinanan will not be his value, then we shall have such an influx of white labor as will be mutually beneficial to us; then churches will flourish, schools will grow larger and more numerous, money will become more plentiful, population will increase by leaps and bounds, business will increase, and merchants will prosper, while a thousand

and one avenues will be opened up for the preferment of our growing youth. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that there can be but one opinion in this House today, and that is, we have a grievance. Long ago, the eloquent ex-Finance Minister sald:

"I do wish that something might be doue to settle this question permanently, and to alleviate what I believe is a grievance to the people of British . Columbia, and which in its present form, is weighing somewhat heavily upon the peace and prosperity of that country.

And immediately after, the present leader of the Opposition, said.

"Since this debate has commenced I have been strongly impressed that the peop'e of British Columbia are laboring under a grievance."

Both hon, gentlemen know British Columbla a great deal better to-day than they did then, and I am sure their better knewledge will only make more manifest what they learned through debate. An attempt was made

To Settle This Question Permanently. believe the framers of the bill now in force meant to settle this grievance for all time. Their intentions were good, and while it has proved more or less ineffective, the legislation was a step in the right direction. Here then you have a question that is continually thrusting itself npward,

and continually projecting itself into the political arena. Here to-day you have a even justifiable. Now, important results people worthy in every way of your kind consideration, asking you almost unitedly

The Chinese Crowd Out the White Labor. tations of this kind are injurious both to a to permanently settle this question. Agi-This is disputed, but I believe the evi- province and country. The longer it is dence is conclusive. Mr. Shakespeare says: kept up-and it will be kept up-class is set "I know of instances myself where white against class, labor against labor, and fee!men were engaged in certain callings pre- ings are engendered which do irreparable vious to such a large influx of Chinese, harm all round. Frankly, I confess other who were doing well, and making com- problems of deeper importance should be relatives at home are less free here than fortable livings; but after-through their engrossing our attention, but so long as competitors-they were obliged to abandon the grievance lasts, just so long will the spirit of discontent prevent us attaining Mr. Horner, another representative, in 1885, our higher and nobler destiny. What then testified to the same fact. But such testi- are you going to do? Is the present govcome to supply the coolie broker or con-tractor, who hires them out. They dare facts testify enough. In the coal mines and thus for the laborer, or is it by refusal there are about 600 Chinamen; they are or inaction going to declare-that it values

doing the work which white labor could the Chinaman more than it does those for well do. When you consider the immense whom it ought to honor? A choice has Supreme Court of California, says: "Chinese labor is a servile caste. The Chinaman is in a state of peonage. They are not free men." S. H. Phillice Attorney General of the Num it ought to honor? A choice has hold which they have got of the laundry business: you cannot but realize that they have arden the white laborer out. In market gardening few whites have been

We Want the Tax Raised wich Islands are, under contracts which not but see that white labor has been from \$50 to \$500. Bear in mind we say

nothing against those who are here. Grantc.sim, we say in addition we have enough

and a law was passed in 1884 directed

son Piper, the super ening Star, has been getting the road bestar mine and the Coallway track in order. at there is about 100 mp and that the work nce inaugurated from the lower tunnel. He ite shipments can be as there is a good able.

er A. Lorne Becher, eports that drifting is the 350-foot level. his level has now been of eight feet. There feet of quartz in the which carries a fair The breast of the as been driven for a is looking well, and that within the next chute will be found, when this distance has will be under where u the 100 and the 150t from \$11 to \$23 per men at work and the ng excellent progress. outh crosscut has now listance of 95 feet and the foot wall. It now this ledge is fully 100 s an ore body similar tre Star. The ore in on of the Iron Horse grade. It is thought,

## Protect the Interests of the Laborer.

here are eight men working at the To give this House as complete a view quer mine at the rate of \$3 per day this question as possible, a short the eight hours' shift. When the the eight hours' shift. When the sentatives of the union visited that and requested the men to leave the to pay a tribute to those earnest work-We believe that this House should now esentatives of the union visited that e they refused to do so or to join the ers in the past, who believed that while shut down the gate. Sir, I think it is bor." on.-Nelson Miner. they were pleading for the settlement apparent that there must be good rea-

crument the necessity of immediately adopting The Strongest Restrictive Measures. as to Chinese immigration. Mr. Gordon, one of the best representatives ever sent from British Columbia, said that "Personally, he would like to see the tax \$500, but was prepared to give this measure a fair trial. And so, with the best expectations that

the cure had been found which would Since then we have had time and op- gage on his wife and family." portunity to consider the merits and demenits of that legislation. 'I can assure It reveals what one might call you, sir, that there was every desire to

it fair-play, but, when all is said that can be said in its favor, we have Slavery in any form is repugnant. sorrowfully to confess that it comes far from what was expected and what was wanting. The Government of that day one nor the other has been accombeing done, is simply to put so many thousand dollars per year into the treas-

"If the present act is not effective, should be repealed."

Does Not Provide Us With a Remedy, I do not object to those gentlemen paying something to the support of a country that treats them so handsomely. There can be no backward movement, nor can we allow things to remain as they are. What we should do if the present law is not effective, is to make it effective by raising the tax to such a point as will compel these bosses to give up their nefarious trade, and thus en- and it will be necessary on that account sure our country from being overrun by most undesirable immigrants. Sir, from House, and a very worthy member he can be believe, and we think that we have a class which, take them all in all; are heen going on. The discontent has been growing deeper and stronger, not only all departments of labor and industry in British Columbia, but throughout involving manual labor for a white man

Government in 1883, said: "At any moment when the Legislature Mr. Barnard, who was another mem-Government in 1883, said:

of Canada chooses. it can shut down the gate and say: "No more immigration

Consul Bailey, of Hongkong, says:

piece of merchandise is handled at the A sentiment I heartily applaud; and I furmarket value. The coolie of China is bought by the rich trader to serve his cause, Mr. Fairbank: purchaser at a low rate of wages for a series of years in a foreign country under a contract for the full performance lessen our evils, the bill became law. of which in many cases he gives a mort-

Sir, that evidence is surely conclusive. A Horrible State of Affairs.

"Man's ownership of man is so palpably unjust that it requires no prophet to diswanted. It has been weighed and found cover the injustice." Canada, you know, when slavery was looked at differently said the law now in existence was for than it is now, was the first among the the regulation, and not for the prohibit- nations to proclaim that freedom was ing of Chinese, immigration. Neither the inalienable right of every man, and will ever depend, not so much in her mines that no man in her wide domain should plished all that has been done, and is ever grow rich by enslaving others. As things go, slavery flourishes-the slave toils, and the slave-masters grow rich. ury, but we are practically left defence- In the name of Liberty, I plead that this less. The tax is inadequate; for the horrid traffic should cease. In the name Chinese bosses can pay the tax and of a right which some for gold are willbring in all they want, being sure of ing to barter and to destroy, I plead that for themselves to stay in China, and making a good thing out of their in- better far would it be for those Celesvestment. Little, if any, decrease has tial slaves, were they never to see our taken place; so that, practically, we shores than to come as they do, and in China than here. Then, as one con-siders his duty in this matter, he finds ent Minister of Marine and Fisheries the only effective solution is the raising the tax to such a point as will make it impossible for these inhuman wretches

to traffic with profit in human flesh. Secondly, we oppose Chinese immigration because these slaves are dangerous competitors with our laboring classes. If I was asked, sir, one reason why this movement has maintained its vitality for so long. I should unhesitatingly answer that it is because the presence of the Chinese in our land is an injustice to our working classes. The working classes know that, feel it, they have been perfectly within their rights in keeping alive this agitation,' and they are perfectly within their rights in Asking You to Come to Their Help.

I know, sir, that this point is disputed, and to investigate the facts of the case. Mr. White Labor Has Been Had In Abundance. N. Shakespeare, when a member of this That excuse has no force to-day. No one

said :

involving manual labor for a white man if white labor is to have justice meted Canada, and we feel that the time has to compete with a Chinaman, especially cut. I grant that we may not have that come for more rigorous measures. Sir in those light situations which have labor just at hand, and the reason why it differently. John A. Macdonald, the leader of the hitherto been filled with women and is not at hand, is just where the shoe pinch-

ber of this honorable House, said-and he knew what he was talking about: "I have seen the practical working of this Chinese problem, and I have found and political institutions. Why is it that that they are competitors with white la-

se to do all the cheap labor, and "I believe that the tendency of such an we don't want now any more." As matters "The emigration from China to all immigration must necessarily be to cheapen stand, we may at any moment be deluged: earts of the world is an organized busi- and degrade labor, and to lower labor all we want that possibility changed into an ness, in which men with large capital through the country is entirely a wrong impossibility, and the raising of the tax. engage, in which men are bought and and erroneous principle to prevail in the sold at so much per head precisely as a councils of the nation." precedented. We are not the only counther add, in the language of a friend of our try that has had to deal with this problem,

and this hon. House is not the only House "I believe no greater calamity can befall that has had legislation pressed upon them any class of the community, or any com- of this kind. In truth we are but following munity itself, than anything which tends in the footsteps of others. 'The United to degrade labor." States had to deal in a very summary way

Now, sir, should such things be? Is it with these people. A short time ago the fair or is it just to the laborer that he government of Hawall had to protect their should be treated in this manner? Legispeople from their inroad. It is more per lation in this House, and both the late and tinent perhaps to note what has transpired finder the shadow of the British Crown the present governments have said Queensland has had its Chinese trouble,

Our Manufacturers Must Be Protected. While a free trader, as things exist across

against Asiatic and African aliens. New the line. I think there is reason for so Scuth Wales has been tinkering away with loing. Protect labor and the white laborer. this subject like ourselves until the legisla-Realize his importance in our life, that in tors of that important colony were convery truth Canada's greatness depends and strained by the voice of the raise the tax to \$500. From all the inas in her men. Consider his strugglesformation which can be obtained, there struggles for which he is often ill-prepared. is a consensus of opinion that that tax Consider how much more necessary the has settled the question for ever. New white labor is to this land than is the Zealand, face to face with the same danother, and ask that to-day, you will not gers, has had to follow suit. What, there turn a deaf ear to an appeal for justice fore, other colonies have done, and what which has been long and earnestly made. other legislators, should be precedent One objection that was urged-and, sir, enough for us. Possibly if we had been I must confess that at times, there was the first to take this step, I might have some force in the objection, and that wasfaltered in proposing or in pleading for its that owing to the scarcity of white labor, enforcement; but seeing

Chinese were absolutely necessary. I don't Others Have Had to Cure This Grievance know that those who urged this were perfectly sincere, or whether they used it sim- by a similar proposal, their action should a lesson to, us to go, and do likewise. ply as a blind to get that cheap, ignorant, passive animal introduced, so as to make This proposal may be Draconian-for that them a sort of base currency for fixing the 1 do not care-sufficient for me the exvalue of white labor, whatever was the perience of others-that, you can't settle motive, the appearances of things were de- this grievance any other way. I believe cidedly in favor. In 1883 we were told you there is one member of the Cabinet, the hon. minister of justice, to whom this promust keep Chinese labor until white labor is ready to supplant it. Sir John A. Mac- Losal will be welcome, at least, it will donald in a remarkable speech, which has have his support; for I find in 1887 that an important bearing on our bill to-day, he used the following words:

"If the hon. gentleman thinks there are "As soon as that takes place, then I will too many Chinese in the country, let him go just as strongly as the then leader of this question in this honorable House." double the capitation tax. I do not object to such a tax as will serve to exclude the hinese, but I say let the tax be upon Then a rallway was about to be built and the Chinaman, and let the Chinaman's wife we were assured that white labor could not come in free-the wife cuts a small figure be had. 'To-day another railway was built this question, but we hope that he withstand the wiles of my hon, friend the

Minister of Inland Revenue." Sometimes during debate on this matter, the question has been asked what will Bri-We believe, and we think that we have tain say or do should we pass legislation "It has been found impracticable in good grounds for bellaving, that white like this? Very often that question was labor is ready to supplant Chinese labor, raised as a warning that Britain would not ecognize it, in fact would throw it out. The true statesmen of this country knew differently, Sir John A. Macdonald, in

cs. We want more people-not Orientalschildren of the Anglo-Saxon race, and all others, of other nations who will join with as in developing our wonderful, resources, and in supporting our educational, religious

"I presume that England would not in terfere with any legislation of ours." The Hon. Mr. Chapleau, in 1885, said:

overnment of the Dominion had decided to take this mater, into consideration, we received from the Imperial authorities a or for that in the world, cannot command communication stating that, notwithstand The mover of the bill now in force de- all the white labor it requires? Why is ing the commercial treaty between Great

"I may state here that, as soon as the