

posite, the women that come would very likely be prostitutes.

HON. MR. ALMON—In the case of Australia, a number of female immigrants went out from England that were prostitutes. Those women married there and became, the majority of them, very decent women, and the singular thing mentioned is that while in London on the streets they had no children, out there they had children, and their descendants are some of the most respectable people in the place. Therefore I do not believe what my hon. friend says that no one will come out to British Columbia but prostitutes, and even if it were so, it is better to have those men marry those prostitutes than to be allowed to remain with all the passions and vigor of manhood without any restraint.

HON. MR. KAULBACH—The Bill is too restricted now, but certainly if females do not come out under the present circumstances, they are not likely to be encouraged to come by the amendment of the hon. gentleman from Halifax.

HON. MR. PLUMB—I think we are legislating with a great deal of ignorance of the social life of the Chinese. Perhaps the hon. gentleman does not understand, or perhaps I do not understand thoroughly, what the social habits and conditions of those people are who are coming here. I do not think the hon. gentleman understands the Chinese marriage arrangement at all. I do not think the class of women who are wives are likely to come with the laborers who are brought out and are the kind of immigrants we are legislating against now. They have no marriage tie, or marriage arrangement: and unless I am much mistaken in regard to the condition of Chinese society, as far as it affects these people, I should object very much to any arrangement by which an unlimited number of the other sex should be brought out, as would be the case if my hon. friend's amendment were accepted. You might provide that a man for every 50 tons of shipping may come out, and that he may have a partner: but there really is no immigration of virtuous women with Chinese laborers. That is well known to everybody who knows anything about the habits of the Chinese.

HON. MR. MACDONALD—It must be borne in mind that Chinamen do not come to remain in this country. They intend to go back to their own country after they have made money. A few women do come, and some are prostitutes and some are good women. Some of the wives of merchants in British Columbia are very good women. We do not wish to make an abiding place in our country for those people at all. They do not bring their domestic comforts with them. They only come to stay in the country a short time, and they associate with the Indian women a good deal.

HON. MR. KAULBACH—Some Chinese come with their wives. Why not encourage them and other Chinese who come to bring their wives with them?

HON. MR. NELSON—I have known of no case where respectable women came into the country from China. I know of cases where Chinese merchants have taken some of the women brought into the country and married them and they have afterwards become respectable, but no respectable women come into the country from China in that way.

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL—I hope my hon. friend will not press his amendment.

HON. MR. ALMON—As I am going to move the three months' hoist on the third reading I will not press the amendment, and, with the permission of the House, I will withdraw it.

The amendment was withdrawn and the clause was agreed to.

On the 17th clause,

HON. MR. POWER—I would ask the Minister of Justice if he does not think this a rather sweeping provision. No doubt if the sentence of those tribunals involves death or any very serious bodily injury, one could see the necessity for such a provision in the Bill, but if those people who live by themselves—forming a sort of *imperium in imperio*—if they are able to preserve order amongst themselves and keep things working satisfactorily by these courts without troubling