

the Government of Manitoba, for carrying on the expenses of that country. We have had this subject repeatedly before Parliament, and I think the time has come when the youngest member of the Confederation ought to have her affairs placed on such a basis as will render it unnecessary to be appealing year after year to the Government of the day for an additional subsidy. It ought to be placed on some sort of a basis—either that of population or on some other recognized principle—that would obviate this necessity of Manitoba being a supplicant to the Dominion year by year, for assistance in carrying on the Government of the Province.

We learn that we are to have a report laid before us that has been prepared by a commission that lately sat in British Columbia, to enquire into the question of Chinese immigration into that Province. This Government is somewhat famous for its commissions. We have commissions issued very frequently: in some instances they produce very small results. They are very convenient mediums for conferring favors upon the adherents of the Government, by affording office for those who are needy and have very little to do. I am curious to learn what the report of this commission may be. I am free to confess that it is not, perhaps, desirable that we should have a Chinese population settling in one of our provinces in the large numbers that they do. They are not a desirable class. The Mongolian race do not seem acceptable to the Caucasian family. Whether we ourselves can adopt any policy that will keep them from coming to our shores is, I think, very questionable. We all know that this is a policy which must be entirely controlled by the Imperial authority. What Lord Derby might have to say to it, I would be rather anxious to know, because this Chinese question has a curious history. It is a matter within the remembrance of us all, that the Chinese desired to keep the barbarians out of China for a long period of time, and it was only through the arguments of grape and cannister and shot and shell that they were induced to believe in the superior humanizing influence of the Anglo-saxon race to the Caucasian race generally. We know that we insisted upon their country being opened to us; that we ought to have the right

to establish trade in a limited degree with the people of China. We in consequence established ourselves at Hong Kong, and insisted on having five ports open to British shipping, and when the Chinese did not see the propriety of trading with us, we sent an army down to Peking and burnt their beautiful palace there, and finally they were convinced by our superior arguments that a trade with the outer world was a policy that they ought to adopt. It seems to me rather inconsistent and rather illogical for the Chinese now to be told—"It is true we wanted to trade with China, and we wanted to settle in China; we desired to have it free for our merchants to make all the money they could in that country, and invest it in British stocks; but the rule does not seem to work the other way and we are opposed to the Chinese coming into our territory and settling themselves amongst us." It will be an exceedingly awkward problem to unravel, and to satisfy the Chinese at least that we are consistent. It is a subject that has formed for many years an angry controversy between the Government at Washington and the Government at Peking—in fact the result attained has never been one satisfactory to either parties. The Chinese immigration has gone on on a kind of sufferance system that has not been at all satisfactory, and I assume that that will be the result of any negotiation that we may desire to make, unless we acquire the power of making treaties ourselves, and then possibly we may be able to devise some system by which we can obviate the difficulty that seems to be created by this large immigration of Mongolians into British Columbia.

We are told that the Government propose to aid railway enterprise in the North-West. I assume that that, perhaps, is by remitting to the various companies that have already been allotted grants of land on their paying for it, the stipulated sum of half a dollar or a dollar an acre. It is a policy that I am quite prepared to approve of, as I think the construction of subsidiary lines of railway, through various parts of the North-West, ought to be in every way encouraged.

In strange contrast to the first paragraph of the Address comes the next one, in which we are told that the time has arrived in which it is necessary in effect to re-enact