

down at a late period of the Session when late sittings are necessary, and when the official reporters are tired out, so that it is impossible to discuss them, and impossible for the *Hansard* reporters to report fully the speeches of hon. gentlemen on both sides, on subjects which they consider as very important. It is impossible to report them in such a way as to have the views of hon. members conveyed to the country through the medium of the official reports. The other evening, as an instance, I had the honor to make some remarks on a subject of immense importance to my own county. I spoke, perhaps, for half an hour, and spoke purely to the question before the House, as the leader of the Government knows. I referred to the comparative necessity of providing public buildings of a certain kind in my own county. I spoke on the subject with considerable earnestness, and I thought with considerable force, but in the *Hansard* report there was not a single word of what I said on that occasion. That may have been all right. I know, at the same time, that remarks made by hon. gentlemen opposite, and the criticisms of members of the Government who did not agree with me entirely, were not reported. I only refer to the matter to show that speeches made in the early part of the day may be thoroughly reported, while, owing to the Government's delay in bringing down important measures, and the consequent lateness of the sittings, there are many speeches that cannot be reproduced in the pages of *Hansard*.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. STEPHENSON moved that the third report of the Select Committee appointed to supervise the debates of the House be adopted.

Mr. BLAKE. Is that the report with reference to the contracts.

Mr. STEPHENSON. Yes.

Mr. BLAKE. I think the hon. gentleman should give us some idea of the comparative cost of the service as involved in these changes.

Mr. STEPHENSON. The same contractor has the contract for the composition as this year, but the composition will be 60 cents instead of 40 cents a thousand; the press work per token is 30 cents; folding per sheet one-tenth of a cent; alterations per hour, 25 cents; extra copies of speeches per thousand, 75 cents; the binding is less than it was before, being 90 cents per volume; the translation costs \$1.75 per page, compared with \$2.50 under the present contract.

Mr. MACKENZIE. The composition seems high.

Mr. STEPHENSON. The hon. member must bear in mind that the work is all night work, and if we are to have the daily issue of the *Hansard* laid on the Table of the House at three o'clock every day, we need not expect to get the composition done for the ordinary day rate. The regular trade rates in the city are, I believe, 33½ cents a thousand, and when you take into consideration—to use a printers' phrase—that there is no "fat" in this matter, that it is all "solid" matter, I think the price cannot be regarded as excessive, considering the rate paid to printers for ordinary day work. Moreover, there was only one tender put in, which we did not accept on its first presentation; but we had a conference with them and arranged prices and terms, so that they are made the most satisfactory we could possibly make them, and I think they will be satisfactory to the House and the country.

Mr. BLAKE. Does the hon. gentleman say that the general result is that the cost of the service remains the same.

Mr. STEPHENSON. About the same.

Mr. KILLAM.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. DECOSMOS. Chinese immigration appears likely to become a very serious matter. From time to time, the question of Chinese immigration into the Province of British Columbia has been brought before the House; from time to time, the Legislative Assembly of that Province passed resolutions and sent Addresses to the Governor General, asking the Government here to take some measures to stop the flow of Chinese laborers into that Province; but, up to the present moment, no action has been taken by the Government whatever. A recent telegram, however, brings the matter more forcibly under our notice, and it is a matter of pretty general comment by the press throughout the Dominion, that the Chinese are flowing into British Columbia in such numbers as to prove destructive, in all probability, to white labor. A telegram, dated Victoria, May 9th, states:

"24,000 Chinese in all are expected before August. The Chinese in the Province will number 32,000, and will outnumber the whites."

Now, Sir, when we recollect that the United States Government recently enacted a law to prohibit the immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years; that along the coast of Mexico there is little or no employment for Chinese; that when we come to the Central American States, there is none, or very little; that when we go to New Grenada, Peru, and Chili, we find that there is little or nothing for them to do; that when we cross the ocean to the Hawaiian Kingdom, we find that they are driving out the native population, and the other population too; that when we go to the Australian colonies, we find that the colony of Queensland has for some years had two Acts on its Statute-book, sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, in order to keep out the Chinese—one of which imposes a poll-tax of £10 sterling on every Chinaman who enters the country, and the other a tax of £3 sterling on every Chinaman who enters the mines—we can easily understand that these countries are vigorously protecting themselves against Chinese immigration. Last December, I wrote to the Agent-General of New South Wales in London, and I received the following reply:—

"WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS,
"VICTORIA STREET, 9th January, 1882.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your note of the 16th ultimo, asking for a copy of New South Wales Act respecting Chinese immigration, I regret my inability to comply with your request. There has not been time for copies to reach me from the colony. Immediately I receive them I shall have great pleasure in sending a copy for your acceptance. I know by a newspaper telegram that a poll-tax of £10 has been determined upon, and that ships arriving in the colony are not allowed to carry more in proportion to tonnage than, I believe, one for every one hundred tons.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"SAUL SAMUELS,

"Agent-General for New South Wales."

The great object of the Chinese in coming to British Columbia will be, failing to get employment there, to make their way across the border to the United States. The United States, however, by the recent Act has prohibited them. The *New York Times* of May 9th, states:

"The President has signed the new Bill to suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers for a period of ten years. It is to be hoped that this will settle the much-vexed Chinese question for a time at least. The Bill was drawn with special reference to the objections raised by the President in his message disapproving the first Bill passed by Congress. As it now stands, the law suspends the immigration of Chinese laborers, whether skilled or unskilled, or employed in mining. It provides for a system of certificates, to be issued on the identification of Chinese persons now living in this country, or who may hereafter arrive here under provisions of the law authorizing them to come. The naturalization of all Chinese is expressly forbidden. Various fines and penalties are imposed upon the masters of vessels who shall bring unauthorized Chinese persons in this country, and upon any who shall forge, alter or make fraudulent use of the certificates to be issued to Chinese who are allowed residence in the United States. The Bill, as it has become a law, does not infringe upon any of the rights of China as defined in existing treaties. The people of California will probably be satisfied with all its features, unless they may object to the shortness of the term during which immigration is to be suspended."