

of dollars. This is a big subject. On the other side of the Pacific there are five hundred millions of Chinese. On this side there is Canada, one half of the continent of North America, a land broad and expansive, and yet undeveloped. We want labor, and free labor; and I have not heard a sentiment expressed by the hon. mover of the resolution which goes to show that the introduction of Chinese will be an injury to Canada. With respect to British Columbia, I can understand why certain persons there are opposed to this class of labor, but I believe the interests of Canada will not be promoted by the passage of such a Bill as is now proposed. In China, there are, as I have mentioned, five hundred millions of the human race, who are crowded together, and are starving for want of food. It does not cost our Minister of Agriculture millions of dollars to bring them into Canada. They come at their own expense, they work at cheap rates, and they can live for twenty-five cents a day, while it will cost the white man a dollar. What wrong is done by these men eating rice and sleeping on boards? What crime is there in wearing cheap clothing? There is nothing wrong in these things. The Chinese are disciples of Confucius, but they are not destitute of ability and of inventive power. The Chinese, long before the Europeans, invented the mariners' compass, the art of printing, gunpowder, and the manufacture of the finest silk and porcelain. They are not destitute of ability, but they are capable of improvement. You would understand, from the hon. mover of this resolution, that the disciples of Confucius were going to take the lead. Our institutions are based on Christian principles. We have the leader that we are proud of, and thankful for—our leader; and the institutions which are founded under him are bound to triumph, and Chinamen will become Christians, rather than the Christians will become Chinese. My hon. friend says that they are corrupt. He says nothing about the bad practices of the men; but that the women are bought and sold for base purposes. I do not know anything about that, but whenever there is a bargain, it takes two to make it; and if these women are sold for base purposes in British Columbia, they are sold to Christians who are baser than are the Chinese themselves. I know of no reason for their being kept out of the country, because they corrupt Christians, British Columbians and Canadians. I do not think so badly of Canadians.

Mr. SHAKESPEARE. The hon. gentleman is in error. What I stated was that Chinese women were sold to Chinese, not to white people.

Mr. GILLMOR. They need not bring them to British Columbia to sell them. I think that if they are introduced in any quantity, they are brought there to be sold to British Columbians and not to the Chinese. Mr. Speaker, I think that this immigration has been of great advantage to the Province, and in the building of the Pacific Railway, furnishing valuable labor. I know that this interferes with white labor; but if these men do the work cheaper than the white men, those acquainted with the customs of Canada can get lands in the North-West where we have millions of acres, in the cultivation of which they can be employed. The country cannot be injured through Chinamen laboring at a less price than white men will; this can never injure Canada. They also make good domestic servants; and they are ingenious. The hon. gentleman told us about the sounding of the gong in California, and of their rushing from their workshops and employments; but this was because of the risk they ran of the destruction of their settlements and neighborhoods by the hoodlums and rough-scuffs of California, who were going to burn them out. What was the result? One settlement at San Francisco was burned to the ground, and the Chinamen left homeless, by this very class of persons, because they worked a little cheaper. The city of

Chinatown, with 60,000 Chinamen, was threatened, too, to be razed to the ground if Chinese labor came into competition with white labor. He says that they leave British Columbia and take away vast sums of money—\$500,000—in one ship; but why should they not leave it when they are treated as they have been on the Pacific coast, and as they are threatening to treat them now in British Columbia. But treat them as we profess to treat our fellow-men, and as they ought to be treated; set before them an example worthy of imitation, and you will bring the Chinese to your principles. We are now spending millions to enlighten and Christianise those in foreign lands; and we go to China with its teeming millions in this relation, and I say it would be unfortunate and inexpedient, and not good policy, to prevent them coming here. If they will come upon our soil why they are the very best domestic servants. I know how they are treated in California. For instance, they do excellent work in laundries, &c.; they take good care of linen—but how do they treat them? A white man who, with a horse and wagon, delivers linen through the city of San Francisco pays a tax of \$1 a year; but the poor Chinaman who delivers it with a basket pays \$10 a year for his license. They are treated in this way; but we want their services; they are of great benefit as servants; and their labor is valuable in building railroads. We cannot do a better thing than get them to come here. Why, only a few days since we thought the land in the North-West was almost valueless; \$1 an acre was a high value; but they come here, and work cheaply, build our railroads in our vast North-West, and the land becomes worth \$4, \$5 and \$6 per acre. Thousands of Chinamen can come to Canada and do no harm. I tell you we will make Canadians of them, and I trust Christians of them, and they will be valuable in our community. We cannot admit that the disciples of Confucius can change our practices and bring us to their way of thinking; let the elephant take foliage from the oak, and the foliage becomes elephant; the elephant does not become foliage. I think it is a vast advantage to have these people come to Canada, and I do not think that they should be excluded from our shores. I would not expend a great deal of money to get them. I would give no money—nothing to induce them to come; but if they come free of cost and charge to us, and do our work on railroads, and as domestic servants, and in manufacturing, if you please, I do not object. The hon. gentleman treats this as a crime against them; but if they manufacture more cheaply than white men, is there anything wrong in that? I think it a great advantage, if they can teach us how to manufacture cheaper; and it cannot hurt British Columbia to have cheap goods. I think, judging from the revenue, that, now they have there very dear goods, and cheapness will be a vast advantage and a great thing for British Columbia. This Province has been settled for forty or fifty years, and what is the result in regard to population? With all their vast resources—the gold mountains and all their undeveloped resources of that vast country, to get to which we are expending a hundred millions of dollars—they have 25,000 or 30,000 Indians, and from 8,000 to 10,000 white men. If the Chinese are educated and given a good example by white men, paid for their labor, and taught morality and religion, they will become good subjects. There is no doubt about that. Mr. Speaker, I think that no such measure should be introduced. It would be premature entirely to legislate now in this matter; and I am satisfied that the Government will not undertake to do anything so injurious to the country. They are bothered now, because Mr. Onderdonk did not give white men \$2 and \$3 a day, and he could not get them at that; but the Chinese do that work for less. Some may stop about Victoria, but they do not do so unless they get something to do. They are employed, and does this injure the people who want them—to have