

in different parts of the Chinese Empire and their statements in regard to the capability of Chinese men for labor and industries, and how labor is encouraged. If we look at their course in the United States, is it not a fact that the railways and great improvements on the Pacific coast would have been absolutely impossible without Chinese labor? It is not so very long since a prejudice similar to that against the Chinese existed in the eastern states of America against the Irish, just as baseless and just as groundless. For a time the Irish were a most unpopular body in the United States, but time has reconciled the Americans and the Irish. I may say I do not altogether like the principle upon which this Bill is founded. Some of its clauses seem to me to be severe, but I think we have a right to consider our British Columbian province, and to prevent it from being overrun, in the manner that is apprehended there, by Chinese immigrants. I should look upon this as a temporary measure. I wish, myself, that it were specifically enacted for a limited time, and I think some of those severe conditions that are in it might be relaxed. Those Chinamen, for instance, upon departure from the country at a limited period should receive their bonus which they paid, provided they have not broken any of our laws, or put our country to any expense. It seems to me to be rather a crude measure; but at the same time the general principle of it, that we are to prevent one of our provinces from becoming entirely Mongolian, is a sound one.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the second time.

MANITOBA CLAIMS BILL.

SECOND READING.

HON. SIR. ALEX. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of Bill (155), "An Act for the final settlement of the claims made by the Province of Manitoba on the Dominion." He said—The position of Manitoba has been exceptional in the Dominion, and it is exceptional because of the rapid increase of population there as compared with any other province. Their position is changed from year to

year in a way that the position of other provinces does not change, and therefore what is a reasonable provision with reference to other provinces, regarding the sums which they are to draw from the Dominion Treasury, is not reasonable as regards Manitoba. They have no public lands of their own, and that is another feature of the exceptional position in which they stand. The other provinces brought more or less land and other property into the Dominion, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, and to that province a certain allowance was made in lieu of land. Then following the example shown to Prince Edward Island, a certain amount was allowed to Manitoba in lieu of land, and it was found insufficient. The expenditure of the province has augmented very largely, owing to the increase of population, and the increase of the administration of justice, and it is reasonable that provision should be made to meet the exceptional position in which they stand. The provision made by this Bill is, in the first place, that they should receive a grant, completely free, of all the swamp lands in the province. Those swamp lands they will have to drain, and once drained they will prove to be very valuable. The objection has been raised to the words "swamp lands" as not being sufficiently precise. It was found in the statutes of some of the States of the neighboring Republic, and it was found that there was no difficulty in arriving at the meaning of the term there, and I think none will probably be found in this case. Swamp lands will come to mean those lands which have been drained by the money of the Province of Manitoba, and in that way we will arrive at a clear meaning of the phrase. Then it is proposed to set aside a quantity of land, 150,000 acres, for the purpose of endowing a University. That is a provision which every one will agree with. It cannot be devoted to a better purpose. The sum now payable annually to the province as an indemnity for having no public lands shall be increased from \$45,000 to \$100,000 from the 1st of July last. That sum with their present income, and the other resources which this Bill gives them will be money enough to provide for the ordinary wants of the community which exists in Manitoba, and it is