

he concluded that he did not think they were desirable citizens. To be citizens they must exercise the franchise. He did not consider they ought to do so. At the same time he argued very strongly that they were a very superior race to the whites in British Columbia, and if they are superior in intellect, in morality, and in education, I do not see how he came to that conclusion. The truth is, that all natural history, all ethnology, shows that, while the crosses of the Aryan races are successful—while a mixture of all those races which are known or believed to spring from a common origin is more or less successful—they will amalgamate. If you look around the world you will see that the Aryan races will not wholesomely amalgamate with the Africans or the Asiatics. It is not to be desired that they should come; that we should have a mongrel race; that the Aryan character of the future of British America should be destroyed by a cross or crosses of that kind. The world is filling up fast enough. We can be in no very great hurry to have our hundred millions in British America. That will come fast enough. Let us encourage all the races which are cognate races, which cross and amalgamate naturally, and we shall see that such an amalgamation will produce, as the result, a race, equal, if not superior, to the two races which mingle. But the cross of those races, like the cross of the dog and the fox, is not successful; it cannot be, and never will be. We know that the Chinese have broken through their ancient exclusive system. They are now spreading themselves wherever they can. They have burst the boundaries of China; they are seeking foreign opportunities of labor and employment, principally because of the over-population of their own country; but, wherever they go, there is something antagonistic to the races that they go to intermingle with. Go where you will, where the Anglo-Saxon race predominates, you will find that they unite in the east and in the west in opposition to having a fixed population of Chinamen amongst them. All the Australian colonists agree upon that. Although the Chinese were invited at first, for very obvious reasons, in the paucity of labor and the sparseness of population in California, when they were valuable as working machines for a time, they soon began to crowd in there, to be formidable there, and they would swarm over into California, and if they were allowed in British Columbia, they would swarm over there in large numbers, and we would have an Asiatic population, alien in spirit, alien in feeling, alien in everything, and after they attained formidable proportions in their numbers, you could not keep them out. Look at what has happened in the Malaccas; look at what has happened in Singapore. There England had a colony of Malays. The aborigines are Malays, as generous, active, pleasant people, as there are in Asia. England threw open the Malaccas, threw open Malaya generally to the Chinese. They have swarmed in there, and the Malays are now virtually aliens in their own country, slaves and serfs to the Chinese, who have swarmed in there, and are absorbing the aboriginal race. The feeling is not confined to British Columbia. You see all through the Province of Ontario especially, and in Quebec to some degree, wherever there is a meeting of workmen, they make a solemn protest against the introduction of Chinese labor. They are afraid of it, even in the few that have already come. They see in the distant future this foreign race coming in, disturbing the labor market and shouldering out our own people, when there is no necessity for it. We are in the course of progress; this country is going on and developing, and we will have plenty of labor of our own kindred races, without introducing this element of a mongrel race to disturb the labor market, and certainly we ought not to allow them to share the Government of the country.

Mr. MILLS. The hon. gentleman does not seem satisfied with the numerous and important questions that are involved

in this Bill, but he proposes to introduce the very large and complicated question of miscegenation. The hon gentleman has given us a lecture upon the subject. He tells us what races may properly mingle and what races may not. The hon. gentleman has expressed views that are not exactly in accord with the views of Pritchard and Latham, though they may be in accord with the views of Morton, Gliddon and Agassiz. I think we have quite enough in this measure to occupy the serious attention of this House, without entering into the question which the hon. gentleman has now raised, but I may make this observation. The hon. gentleman says that the African race never can mingle with the Caucasian or Aryan race.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. I did not say that; I know they do mingle.

Mr. MILLS. He said, not successfully. He has deprecated such miscegenation. He says their immigration into the country is to be discouraged, and, if I were to follow the hon. gentleman's argument to its logical conclusion, we must infer that it is his intention to disfranchise the colored men of this country as well as the Chinese.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. No.

Mr. MILLS. That is what his argument pointed to, if to nothing else. He has foreshadowed the view he intends to take, and he proposes to take a line hostile to the African as well as to the Chinese. I do not propose to enter into that discussion. I rose simply to notice the observation which the hon. gentleman had made in reference to what I had said and what had been said by my hon. friend from North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton). He says we have formed an opinion on this subject, that we have discussed the condition of the Chinese and have expressed the opinion that they were not a desirable population to invite or encourage to come to this country, and that, at the same time, we have heretofore supported the provincial franchise. That is perfectly true. I am ready to leave the Chinese question to the Provinces. I am ready to leave it to the people of British Columbia to decide whether the Chinese should vote in British Columbia or not, but he has forced this question upon us, and, while he has forced this question upon us, I have my own view as to the means I shall adopt to form a proper judgment. I would rather not be called upon to form a judgment upon that question for any other Province than Ontario, but the hon. gentleman has left us no choice, and he has forced it upon our consideration, by saying that he will not leave it to the Provinces. I will tell the committee why I think these people ought not to have votes, and I find that opinion is adopted by the people of British Columbia, who are best acquainted with the Chinese. I would have much preferred that the hon. gentleman had left the people of British Columbia, through their Legislature, to decide this question for themselves. He says, because they have expressed an opinion upon it, is evidence they were not willing to leave it to others. I say that is not a logical conclusion. The hon. gentleman brought the question here, and declared it was to be dealt with by this House, and he has forced every hon. gentleman in this House to form an opinion upon the subject. When the hon. gentleman introduced this Bill he told us it was most desirable to have a uniform franchise for the whole Dominion. What did he announce in this very resolution? Why, that he proposes not to adopt that uniform franchise. He gives this as a reason for bringing the question here, and after it is brought here, he says a uniform franchise cannot be adopted; that he proposes to confer the franchise upon the wards of the Government in Ontario, but that he will not confer it upon the wards of the Government in British Columbia. He proposes to deal with one class of population, in one Province, in one way, and with the same class of population, in another Province, in an entirely different way. It is the