

opponent would come afterwards and tear it up and leave his own. Then I would go the next morning and tear his up. Then, on polling day the question was which would succeed in carrying the Chinese to the poll? I have seen my opponent take them in waggon loads, like sheep.

HON. MR. SCOTT—Does my hon. friend think that the Indian vote would be any better than that?

HON. MR. MACDONALD—Yes, I do. The Indians are residents of the soil, and a much better class of citizens.

HON. MR. POWER—I think the House is entitled to some explanation from the Government as to why they have decided to give a vote to the Indian and exclude the Chinese.

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL—I think I gave that the other day; I certainly gave an explanation the other day, why the Indians are allowed to vote.

HON. MR. POWER—The hon. member from British Columbia gave a reason, which is not a reason, for excluding the Chinese; he says they are not British subjects. If they are not British subjects, then they cannot vote in any case; if they are British subjects, I do not see, when we allow the Indians and Negroes to vote, why we should deprive Chinamen of the franchise.

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL—We certainly gave a reason the other day why the Indian should be allowed to vote, and I think it was most eloquently given by my hon. friend from Niagara, a reason which ought to be perfectly satisfactory, and I judge by the vote given that the House was satisfied. We did not give any reason for excluding the Chinese, or Mongolian race, as that question did not come up. It is not one that affects us in this part of the Dominion, but it does affect the people of British Columbia, and why should we give those people a vote when the general feeling in British Columbia is so strongly against it? Why should they participate in the rights and privileges of British subjects when they in

no way fulfil the duties of British subjects, and when they are still an alien race, without any feeling of interest or any permanent abode in the Dominion? There is no reason that they should, and, as we would be obliged to go contrary to the feelings of the whole province, to give the Chinese a vote, it seems to me that it would be a very inexpedient thing to do, and that is the reason which influenced the Government in excluding those persons from the franchise.

HON. MR. NELSON—The people of British Columbia, in asking for legislation against the Chinese, as they have this session—as against their enjoying such privileges as this Bill intends to prevent them from enjoying—have not stood alone. In California, the United States generally, and every part of the world where we have had European nations, and more particularly Anglo-Saxons, there has been a strong feeling of antipathy to the Chinese coming amongst them, and the same antipathy exists to-day in British Columbia. It has been found in all parts of the world where the Chinese have been aggressive, as they are aggressive in our province, that legislation of this kind is necessary. In comparing the Chinese with the Indians, we should bear in mind that the Indians were the owners of the soil, and that we should not overlook their rights. The Chinese are aliens.

HON. MR. SCOTT—Why exclude the Indians in British Columbia from the franchise?

HON. MR. NELSON—We are excluding the Indians in British Columbia from the franchise, and I will give the hon. gentleman a good reason for excluding them. One of the objections raised to exclude Indians from voting by a great many gentlemen in the other House holding the same views as the hon. gentleman opposite, has been that the Indians are not a sufficiently civilized people. In the Province of Ontario, and in these other older Provinces, where the Indians occupy a better position, and where they have a certain amount of wealth and a certain annual income, it shows that they are capable of exercising the franchise.