

ment is to be made at the time he enters. If he returned to his country and came back to Canada, he would have to pay the second time, with the proviso that, when he has landed and identified himself, as a former resident in Canada, the money will be re-imbursed to him. No vessel carrying Chinese immigrants shall carry more than one Chinese immigrant for every 50 tons of its tonnage. Some thought that was too low, and that one for 100 tons would not be too high, but with 50 tons, a vessel of 3,000 tons of tonnage would not be allowed to carry more than 60 immigrants. It will be said probably that the steamers plying between San Francisco and Victoria every week might bring a large number of them into Canada. These steamers have a capacity of not more than 2,000 tons, and so would not be able to carry more than 40 Chinese passengers; so that, multiplying the number by 52, there would not be a large number of immigrants every year. But I think the greatest safety lies in the payment of the sum of \$59, which is quite sufficient to prevent any penniless laborer from coming. Another clause provides that no vessel carrying Chinese immigrants will have a right to land a single passenger until the master of the vessel delivers to the Controller of immigration a detailed list of all the Chinese passengers on board; and until a medical officer shall examine the passengers to see that none having any infectious or contagious disease are on board. That is a precaution against the alleged propagation of disease by Chinese immigration. The Controller of the immigration will keep a register of the immigrants and give a list of the same to the Provincial authorities. The officer of Customs can be appointed to such a position. There is a clause in the Bill providing for the appointment of an interpreter at a salary of \$3,000. One of the great objections made against Chinese immigration has been that the cost of the administration of justice was very large, because it was very difficult to obtain trustworthy interpreters who knew the language of the offenders or of the witnesses. Therefore we thought it would be well to have a Chinese interpreter, and the Government will select a man as far as possible not having Chinese proclivities. By that means the administration of criminal justice in the Province at least will be facilitated. Now, I have only one word to add. I must give this testimony in favor of those who have asked for this legislation, that no one wanted to have legislation to expel or exile the Chinese now in the Province. But they do not want to have an increase of them. Everybody knows that the work of the Pacific Railway has been carried on successfully with a large number of those men as laborers; At one time 6,000 or 7,000 were employed as such; every one knows that these men, if they are in the charge of a company, are likely to seek employment in some other great work undertaken in other countries; as they are skilled men in that kind of work, they would no doubt be like those travelling bands of laborers who in old times built up all large works in various parts of Europe. A great number of those who have been working on the Canadian Pacific Railway will emigrate to China, and those coming to the country must necessarily be superior to the undesirable class who should not be allowed to come into British Columbia. In passing this law we must not forget an important consideration. We know that the prospect of trade with China is a subject that has engaged the attention of all the Governments of Europe; and at one time a bloody war was the consequence of the refusal of that country to open its ports to the commerce of the world. The commerce of a nation of 350,000,000 inhabitants is a commerce not to be despised; and everyone will understand at the same time, what has been discussed all over the country, that the prospect of bringing Asiatic trade through the channel of the Canadian Pacific Railway would render that great national work of importance and profit to the country. Every body knows

that it is the intention of the enterprising people at the head of the Canadian Pacific Railway to build a fleet of large steamers for the trade between China, Japan, and British Columbia. We know very well that that trade can be made prosperous. We must know, at the same time, that it would not be wise or prudent on our part to legislate in such a manner as to cause a bad impression on that nation, which, is a proud nation. I must say that every time I have met with the dignitaries of China, they have said they expected always to have fair play from us and that they respected the English people and the Government more than any Government in the world. It is true at the time they were not on very favorable terms with another nation not very far from England. I think our relations with China should be those of a people desiring to have good commercial intercourse with them. They have no reason to blame us for protecting ourselves; they would have reason to blame us if we were to pass a measure which will be considered as cruel towards their fellow countrymen. With these remarks, I move the resolutions preparatory to the introduction of the Bill. As I have said, a good part of my remarks is merely personal impressions, another part is merely quotations or expressions of opinion of others, but the conclusions I have come to are those of the Government, and I hope the House will accept the measure which is thoroughly in accord with the sentiment of the people, not only in the Province of British Columbia but in the whole of British North America.

Mr. SHAKESPEARE. It is with some feeling of pleasure I rise on the present occasion with reference to this Chinese matter. I do not intend making a speech; in fact, I have made up my mind it would not be necessary to offer any remarks at all on this question, as I think the House has been informed of all the phases of this question over and over again. I simply rise to express my pleasure at the prospects the people of British Columbia have of being relieved of the scourge they have been suffering under, to a certain extent at least. It is with pleasure I support the provisions of this Bill, because, whilst it may not be all that some people would require, at the same time it is the beginning of better days, it is getting in, as we sometimes remark, the thin end of the edge. We have commenced well to-day, and I hope we will not stop until we have completed the good work. I cannot help making a few remarks on the many quotations the hon. the Secretary of State has given this House this afternoon, and which are calculated in my mind to mislead it. With regard to the Chinese paying \$2 a month rental, the evidence the hon. the Secretary of State has given is that of the Chinese agents. Now it is well known to every man who knows anything at all of the Chinese character, that they are not to be relied upon in scarcely any particular; hence this man's word in this case is not to be relied upon. With regard to the statement that these men pay \$2 a month rent, hon. gentlemen not acquainted with the question would naturally conclude that each Chinaman pays \$2 a month rent. That is not the case. In these cabins where they pay \$2 a month, and some of them only pay \$1.50, you will find 10 or 20 Chinese. That is the way they live. I desire to quote from the report of the Chinese commission, just one or two extracts from the evidence of men in that Province well posted on the subject. Many of the quotations which have been made in favor of the Chinese have been taken from American sources; I would view the matter as it concerns British Columbia, and to show you the people of British Columbia do not believe the word of the Chinese, is not difficult. Here is the evidence of the hon. Mr. Drake, president of the council in our Local Legislature:

"I have been a resident in British Columbia since 1859, practising my profession as a barrister and solicitor. The Chinese did not appear in any large number until after 1870, but even before that time they gradually absorbed all the light labor which used to be done by white