

whether this ammunition will apply to cartridges or not; I should not suppose that it would apply to any but rifle cartridges. Of course, if shells for shot guns are to be classed as fixed cartridges, it would be a monstrous thing to pass such legislation, and to compel sportsmen to use the old muzzle loading guns as sporting pieces; and I hope the clause will be so amended that the white men may have breech loading guns in their possession as well as rifles. Rifles are used for sporting purposes in the North-West. I believe the Indians should be deprived of rifles, but that the white settlers should have all the privileges of white settlers in any part of the Dominion. The idea of the settler, when he wants to have a rifle or a revolver in his possession, having to get a permit from the Lieutenant Governor, is absurd. The Lieutenant Governor may do, as I believe he has done with regard to liquor permits for the North-West Territories—he may sign a lot of blank permits to be filled in by anyone who may happen to have a little patronage in that country, and who will give them to his friends, while any one who may be supposed to be disloyal, as the Minister of Militia would style him, or who has not sufficient influence with the Lieutenant Governor, will be deprived of a rifle to protect himself.

Mr. ORTON. I quite agree with many of the remarks which have been made on this subject. I think it is of the greatest importance that the white settlers of that country should have arms to protect themselves. I had the honor of being present at a deputation of white settlers in the neighborhood of Prince Albert, who waited on General Middleton, and presented him with an address after the battle of Batoche; and after the address was presented, the General said he was astonished to find such a large number of settlers in that country without arms, and he recommended every one of them to arm himself with a rifle. In fact, he stated that in England, people living a few miles distant from one another, kept firearms in their houses. I certainly hope the Government will reconsider this Bill. I also think that the power given to the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories would not be a wise one, for, however carefully he might exercise that power, he would be liable to be misinterpreted. I do not agree with the remarks of the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Watson). I think he is mistaken in his remarks with regard to granting blank permits for keeping liquor. I do not think that such blank permits ever were issued in the North-West, and I know very well that even the warmest supporters of the Government have the greatest difficulty in the world in getting permits from him. Nor can I entirely endorse the hon. gentleman's remarks even with regard to the white settlers. I regret to say that I have myself heard sentiments expressed by the white settlers of the North-West, which were not loyal and true to the country. I attended a meeting of the Farmers Union at Winnipeg, and I heard remarks made there which were calculated to agitate the people, and foster a rebellious feeling—in fact, to give encouragement to those who desired to rebel. I am also perfectly aware of the fact, that in the neighborhood of Prince Albert, there were some white settlers there who, during the recent troubles, were not as loyal as they should have been, and who had a great deal to do with the rising which occurred. It is a well known fact that this Mr. Jackson who was Riel's secretary, was a leading advocate of the Farmers' Union, and a strong friend of hon. gentlemen opposite. His utterances on many occasions, as told to me, were of the most rebellious character. In interviewing him, though it was said he was crazy, he recalled every step he took with reference to the encouragement he gave to Riel, and the reasons he joined him. They were certainly very peculiar reasons, but such reasons as actuated many others in that country, not from any grievances he could lay his hands on, but from some

Mr. WATSON.

general complaint against the party who happened to be in power. So far as I could ascertain, those general complaints were nothing more than arose in the minds of those who had different views from those held by gentlemen on the Treasury benches to-day. Indeed, I know well that this family of Jacksons not only had repeatedly entertained Riel in their house, but they were very bitter opponents of the present Government, because I had that from the members of the family themselves, and especially the mother of this Jackson who was with Riel. At the same time, I believe that the great majority of those who expressed those extreme and improper views in connection with the rebellion, never desired or intended in their hearts to take up arms against the powers that be, and they themselves were perhaps the most frightened, when they found that the result of their improper remarks was to give encouragement to the real enemies of our country. I certainly hope some improvement will be made in this measure, by which the white people of the North-West will, at any rate, be able to arm themselves for self-protection and other purposes.

Mr. ROYAL. I believe in the propriety of surrounding the possession of firearms by the Indians with all the necessary precautions. This course has been adopted in the United States, and I believe we have much to borrow from them in that respect; but as to the propriety of extending this measure to the white population, I have my doubts. I do not believe the majority of the white population of the North-West should be punished for the deeds of a certain portion of them who have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the late rebellion. I believe also, that we are enacting a provision which it will be impossible to carry out. Look at the extensiveness of that vast territory, with 50,000 or 60,000 people scattered over it, and you will see how difficult it will be to put this Act into operation, compelling every white settler to make a declaration with respect to his having firearms in his possession, except by means of an army of inspectors or commissioners. It is all very well for such a law to exist in France, where the country is thickly settled, and where municipal officers are appointed to execute the law; but in the Territories, with their sparse population, I believe it is impossible, and I do not believe it is proper to enact a law the execution of which will be impossible.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. I am sorry I was not here at the beginning of this debate, as I was engaged in another place. A number of objections have been made to the disarming clauses of this Bill, which should of course have every consideration. Under the circumstances, therefore, I shall move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to, and debate adjourned.

### THIRD READING.

Bill (No. 146) to amend the Consolidated Inland Revenue Act, 1883.—(Mr. Costigan.)

### CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. CHAPLEAU moved that the House resolve itself into committee to consider the following resolutions:—

That it is expedient to impose an entry fee or duty of fifty dollars on every person of Chinese origin entering Canada;

That no vessel carrying Chinese immigrants to any port in Canada shall carry more than one such immigrant for every fifty tons of its tonnage;

That the master of any vessel bringing Chinese immigrants to any port of Canada shall be personally liable to Her Majesty for the payment of such fee or duty in respect of any immigrant carried by such vessel.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I was pretty severely criticised on another occasion, because, without going altogether outside of my subject, I happened to make reference, in speaking upon the question before the House, to historical reminis-