

made in the mines, and on the railway, and in private houses leaves the Province every year in the possession of Chinamen, there to remain for ever. Now, Sir, it would not matter so much if the places of those who departed were not supplied by other Chinamen; but this is not the case, and these 500 Chinamen will live in China like princes all the days of their lives, on the amount of money which they have thus saved, while their places are filled by 500, 600 or 700 more slaves from China. They are coming and going all the time, drawing the life-blood out of the Province, and depriving our people of their just rights; and I say it is no wonder that our people there have raised their voices against this invasion, and very justly so too, because they have too good grounds for so doing with regard to this evil. Now, Sir, apply this principle and condition of things to the Province of Ontario, and the other Provinces, and I venture to assert that a remedy for it would be demanded and found in less than forty-eight hours. I fear, Sir, that unless some restrictions are placed upon the continued influx of Chinese into that Province, the day is not far distant when they will monopolize the entire industrial field. We have already in British Columbia, some 13,000 or 14,000 Chinese. It is useless to disguise the fact, that unless some measure is adopted immediately to prevent it, they will soon outnumber us; and I am sure, that every hon. gentleman in this House will admit, that such a state of affairs is not at all desirable. But, Sir, this evil will not end in British Columbia. The other Provinces will very soon smart under the demoralizing effects of slave labor. When the Canadian Pacific Railway is pushed through to British Columbia, what will be the result? Why, these Chinese will find their way into Ontario and the other Provinces of the Dominion, and what will be the practical result of their presence in these Provinces? Why, Sir, the white girls and boys, and the white men, who are employed in our factories to-day, will be supplanted by Chinese. I was in the little town of Gananoque a short time ago, and I was delighted to find the numerous factories there in full blast; and it struck me very forcibly what a grand thing it was that all those factories should be carried on by white labor, and what a curse it would be, to that little town if the Chinese were permitted to take the place of those operators. In Montreal, which I visited the other day, I was pleased to notice the number of large manufacturing establishments there giving employment to from 400 to 1,600 hands. Just imagine what a terrible curse it would be, and what poverty would result, in that city, if these operatives were supplanted by Chinese labor.

It being six o'clock, the Speaker left the Chair.

#### After Recess.

Mr. SHAKESPEARE. When the House rose, I was referring to the effects which would follow if the Chinese were allowed to come into the various Provinces of the Dominion, and take the place of those who are employed in our factories. But not only would they replace those people, but the persons who have helped to build up this country—those who came into the Dominion when it was a wilderness, and went into the bush and cut down trees, cleared the forest, and levelled the hills, and made the wilderness blossom as the rose—would have to follow the example of the factory operators. I repeat, that it is impossible for white people to compete with the Chinese. There was a time when the question was one in which only the laboring man was interested, but it is beginning to take a different shape entirely. In British Columbia, the manufacturers, as well as the laboring classes, are beginning to feel the evil effects of the influx of the Chinese, as the latter can manufacture their own goods more cheaply than the white manufacturers. Many persons of that class, who, a short time ago, were in favor of admitting the Chinese into British Columbia, now express themselves decidedly opposed to their admission

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for the simple reason that they find that the Chinese are able to produce many articles at a much cheaper rate than the white manufacturers. As soon as the Pacific Railway is finished through to British Columbia, not only will the Chinese come here themselves, but they will be in a position to bring their manufactured goods into Ontario and the other Provinces of the Dominion, because they can manufacture them at a cheaper rate than the local manufacturers. We are told that it is economical to employ the Chinese in preference to white men; but I am not one of those who believe that doctrine. I believe that one white man is as good as half-a-dozen Chinese any time. I am sure that to-day the contractor for the Pacific Railway in British Columbia would not employ the Chinese to the extent he does if he had white men there to do his work. I know we find men in certain positions in society, men who do not come into contact with Chinese influence, or Chinese labor, who repeatedly speak in favor of employing them. But as a rule they are not practical men. They are men who, in many instances, occupy public positions, and draw large salaries without doing much for them. Now, Sir, I wish to read a short extract, in reference to this matter, from an interview which a newspaper reporter had with a gentleman who has built more railroads than any other man in the same length of time. His name is Mr. Clark. He says:

"It is stated, sir, that you are about to undertake the final completion of the line (the Northern Pacific) between the Eastern and Western ends.

"I may or may not. It is a question of time and labor. I can engage to complete the road before the close of July next, but I must introduce white in the place of Chinese labor.

"Then you will not use Chinese labor on the eastern end of the Northern Pacific?

"No; we have not, and if we had, I am of opinion that there would have been at least another year's delay in the completion of a through line between Portland and Chicago. I have no faith in Chinese labor. \* \* I have no hesitation in saying that Chinese day labor is a failure."

After referring to a number of roads which he has built, he goes on:

"I have no hesitation in making the assertion that the work has been done much cheaper, much better, more quickly, and more substantially, than it could have been done with Chinese labor."

That is the opinion of a practical man, who has employed both white labor and Chinese labor, and I prefer taking the testimony of such a man to that of men who have had no experience whatever in the business. From a sanitary point of view, the Chinese are a great drawback to the community in which they live, especially where they are found in large numbers as they are in the city of Victoria. I know it will be said that we ought to pass sanitary measures compelling them to live properly. Well, I can say that we have done so; but people who have had no dealings with the Chinese can form no conception of the trouble and expense which they cause to corporations that try to make them comply with the regulations. If they are prosecuted, sometimes lawyers will take up their cases—and they are excellent clients for the lawyers. They pay good fees; they have plenty of money, and they do not mind the money so long as they win the case. We have a by-law in Victoria to regulate the sanitary condition of these people, and extra men have been employed in order to try and compel them to live as they ought to live. It is also found to be very difficult to get any taxes from them. I have no hesitation in saying that out of the 13,000 or 14,000 Chinese we have in British Columbia, not more than 9,000 pay their share of taxes. Not only do they not pay their taxes, but we have frequently to employ extra men in order to secure what we do get from them. During the construction of the Pacific Railroad in British Columbia, a year ago, the Superintendent of Police and three or four deputies were ordered to go up the railroad for the purpose of assisting to collect the revenue taxes from the Chinese who