

In 1879, when the

CONSERVATIVES WERE IN POWER,

and the question came up again, Mr. Mackenzie repeated this language. On the 16th April, 1879, he said:

"He would like to know what course the Government proposed to take in reference to this matter. The honourable gentleman had indicated what he desired, which was *the expulsion of a certain class of people from the continent, and the prevention of that class from coming to the continent in future, in any capacity whatever*, whether as servants or on board vessels. He (Mr. Mackenzie) would like to know what course the honourable gentleman at the head of the Government proposed to take before he said anything on the subject."

THE "GLOBE'S" VIEW.

The *Globe* of January 4th, 1879, had an article on the subject which stated:

"Not content with having secured, as to all appearances they have done, such a change of route for the Pacific Railway as will necessitate an extra outlay of from twenty to thirty millions of dollars without one compensatory advantage, they are now *uplifting for the exclusion of the best, the most available and the cheapest labour to be had* for the construction of the great trans-continental highway. The word has gone forth that no Chinese are to be employed in any capacity in connection with railway operations. Imperial treaties are to be abrogated if their terms are not consistent with the fitness of things as explained and understood by Mr. DeCosmos and his brother Solons. A quiet, industrious and handy people are to be kept out of the country altogether, or to be subjected to odious and degrading conditions which would make them slaves in everything but name. In order to attract other labourers in sufficient numbers and of due capability, *extravagant wages are to be offered* and everything done, regardless of expense, to secure men of every colour except yellow, we suppose, and of every race except Mongolian. What matters it although this should involve the expenditure of ten or fifteen additional millions? Money, seemingly, is no object. A matter of still more importance than money, however, is involved in this movement, and that is justice. Hitherto it has been the understood policy of England that men of every race and nationality on earth were welcome to take shelter under her flag and enrol themselves as her subjects on the one condition that they were ready to obey her laws and lead quiet and orderly lives. This policy it is proposed to abrogate and to introduce the principle of proscription against race, creed and colour. The Chinese are to be its victims to-day, Negroes maybe tomorrow. Yankees, French, Scotch or Irish may come all in due time under the same ban and for exactly the same reasons as those now urged against the Mongolians. It would be a very easy matter to find among any or all of these races as gross and

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as among the Chinese. Those who remember the glories of Omaha, Cheyenne, or any other of the temporary termini when the Union Pacific was in course of construction do not need to be told that there is a possibility of brutality and vice among even the ruling races of this continent at the contemplation of which Chinese would stand aghast. The high wages to be secured by the exclusion of Chinamen will bring an amount and a kind of high-handed blackguardism into British Columbia which will do more to swamp the morals and disorganize the social system of a community so small, and even now so heterogeneous, than the presence of all the Chinamen ever likely to find their way to the eastern shores of the Pacific."

MR. DAVID MILLS' OPINION.

In reply to Mr. DeCosmos, 16th April, 1879, Mr. Mills said:

"The honourable mover proposed to deal with these people as their Christian ancestors, to their dishonour, did with the Jews. It was only necessary to give those people a bad name to represent their peculiarities as crimes. They recognized the particular practices and customs of the Indians, and did not experience any inconvenience from them. The Indians were Tartars, or members of the same