

Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific Railway, which leads me to believe they are likely to take the route proposed in the Bill which I had the honour of bringing up in the Railway Committee in the absence of Mr. Royal, who had charge of it; and I hope that they will still see that, in the public interest, it is advisable to construct a road from the present Canadian Pacific Railway, the present railway system of that country, by the shortest possible route to Hudson Bay. It is well known that, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg and on the east of the Nelson River up to Fort Nelson, a road can be constructed probably 150 miles shorter than on the west, and to Churchill it is still nearer. I shall not offer any opposition to this Bill, except to draw attention to this extraordinary clause, which proposes to give a paid-up stock to the extent of \$400,000.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria). I may state, in answer to the point my hon. friend has mentioned, that that particular provision is copied from the provision which the House and Parliament thought fit last Session to pass and to include in the Bill, in reference to the companies then proposed to be amalgamated. It is transcribed verbatim from the Bill of last Session, and Parliament has already given its sanction, under the circumstances of this case, to the provision. However, that or any other point which my hon. friend wishes to discuss in the details of the Bill will be fully considered by the Railway Committee when it has the Bill before it, which I believe will be on Friday next, under the Order of the House.

Mr. BLAKE. I very much sympathize with the general objection the hon. gentleman has taken as to the allotting of paid-up stock without cash representing that amount, but the hon. gentleman and others have thought it all right to allow \$30,000,000 of the stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to be issued without consideration—for, out of the \$55,000,000, there is only \$25,000,000 paid up—and I really do not see why, when we swallow such camels, we should strain at such gnats.

Bill read the second time.

### THIRD READING.

The following Bill (from the Senate) was considered in Committee, amended, reported, and read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 122) to amend the Acts 40 Victoria, chapter 49, and 45 Victoria, chapter 24, being Acts relating to Permanent Building Societies, carrying on business in Ontario.—(Mr. Cameron, Victoria).

### CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Shakespeare's proposed motion, that in the opinion of this House it is expedient to enact a law prohibiting the incoming of Chinese to that portion of Canada known as British Columbia."

Mr. BAKER (Victoria, B.C.) In rising to speak to the motion of my hon. colleague on this important subject, I desire to take this opportunity of thanking hon. gentlemen on both sides of the House for affording us an opportunity that we otherwise might have been deprived of, through a little slip of my own. It shows me that there is a very kindly feeling evinced towards the members of British Columbia, and I trust that we shall find another exhibition of it by a unanimous vote in favour of the Resolution before the House. I may say that so far back as 1865, legislation was enacted in the colony of Victoria, in New South Wales, under an Act entitled: "An Act to amend the laws affecting Chinese immigration to, or residence in Victoria." Now, a peculiarity struck me in connection with this Act; it does not use

Mr. ORTON.

the word "Chinese," but it uses the word "immigrant," in one of its clauses, and it defines what immigrants under the Act shall mean. In that clause it says:

"The word 'immigrant' shall mean any male adult native of China or its dependencies, or of any islands in the Chinese seas, not born of British parents or any person born of Chinese parents."

This Act goes on to say:

"The master of every ship, upon arrival at any port in Victoria, having passengers on board, shall distinctly specify and state in the list of passengers required by any Act now or hereafter in force relating to passengers arriving in Victoria, to be exhibited or delivered to the Collector or other chief officer of Customs at the port of arrival, whether any and which of such passengers are immigrants within the meaning of this Act, and in default of his delivering such list without so specifying, as aforesaid, such master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £200."

Now, this law was in force in the year 1865, and remained in force until the year 1881, when it was amended by an Act entitled: "An Act to amend the Chinese Immigration Statute of 1865," and in that amendment I find in clause 2:

"If any vessel having on board a greater number of immigrants within the meaning of the Act (No. 259) than in the proportion of one such immigrant to every hundred tons of the tonnage of such vessel shall arrive at any time in any port in Victoria, the owner, master, or charterer of such vessel shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty of one hundred pounds for each immigrant so carried in excess of the foregoing limitation."

It also goes on to say:

"For the purposes of this Act, the tonnage of a vessel shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed by 'The Passengers, Harbours and Navigation Statute, 1865.'"

Clause 3 says:

"Before any immigrant arriving from parts beyond Victoria shall be permitted to land from any vessel at any port or place in Victoria, and before making any entry at Customs, the master of the vessel by which such immigrant shall so arrive, shall pay to the Collector or other principal officer of Customs, the sum of £10 for every such immigrant, and no entry shall be deemed to have any legal effect until such payment shall have been made and such immigrant for whom such sum has been paid, shall receive from the said Collector, or other principal officer, a certificate to that effect. If any master shall neglect to pay any such sum, or shall land, or permit to land, or suffer to land or escape from such vessel, at any port or place in Victoria, any immigrant, before such sum shall have been paid by such master or his agent, or before such list shall have been delivered, such master shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of £50 for each immigrant so landed or permitted or suffered to land or to escape; and in addition to such penalty, shall also pay the sum hereby required to be paid for each such immigrant."

The Act goes on further to say:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, any immigrant arriving in Victoria who produces evidence to the satisfaction of the Collector or other principal officer of Customs or other duly authorized officer, that he is a British subject, shall be wholly exempt from the operation of this Act, and a certificate of the Governor of any British colony shall, on being verified to the satisfaction of such Collector or other officer, be sufficient evidence of the claim of such immigrant to exemption under this section."

It also says:

"The aforesaid sum of £10 sterling shall not be payable by or for any immigrant duly accredited to this colony by the Government of China or by or under the authority of the Imperial Government on any special mission."

"The penalties and restrictions imposed by this Act shall not nor shall any of them be held to be applicable in the case of any immigrant being one of the crew of any vessel arriving in any port in Victoria and no such immigrant being one of such crew shall be discharged and landed from such vessel within Victoria, or shall at any time go on shore, except in the performance of his duties in connection with such vessel, and every such immigrant so discharged or landed or so going on shore shall be liable to a penalty of £20 sterling."

"Any vessel on board which immigrants shall be transhipped from another vessel and brought to any port or place in this colony shall be deemed to be a vessel bringing immigrants into the said colony from parts beyond the said colony, and shall be subject to all the requirements and provisions of this Act, and all immigrants so transhipped and brought to such port or place shall be deemed to be immigrants arriving from parts beyond Victoria."

This Act clearly shows the intention of the people of Victoria, New South Wales. By the Act of 1865, re-enacted in 1881, they restrict the influx of Chinese immigrants to their shores, as it is a detriment to the colony to have such a stream of immigrants of that class flowing steadily into