DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT—FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 15 .- The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. Popz (Compton) moved the second reading of the Bill respecting the census and

statistics .- Carried. The House baving gone into Committee, Mr. CARTWIGHT asked the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to explain the changes proposed in the Bill.

Mr. Popz explained that it only differed from the previous Census Bills in taking power for the collection of statistics in addi-

tion to the ordinary census. Sir A. J. SMITH said the hon, member for Lambton had made some suggestions. with respect to this Bill, which he understood the Government promised to take into consideration. He thought the Bill ought not to be gone on with in that hon.

gentleman's absence. Sir John A. MacDonald said they would not ask the House to concur in the report of

the Committee till to-morrow. In reply to Mr. Anglin,

Sir John A. MacDonald explained that the Bill was now introduced in ample time for the purposes in question, in consequence of experience optained in regard to the previous Act, which was introduced by Mr. Dunkin. This Act was passed in 1870, and in the spring of 1871 it was put in operation. It was a very hurried affair. It related to a most complicated matter. It nearly killed Mr. Justice Dunkin in getting it ready, and as it was hurried up so fast, it was found to be a matter of very considerable expense. The expense was increased because the work had been done in a hurry. With the experience which the officers of the Departany appointments during the present summer that the present staff of the Department, with perhaps, the assistance of two or three additional clerks, could prepare the schedule and forms and adopt them this year, and so have everything ready to start next spring, instead of precuring then such legislation. They could not do anything without the Act. They did not propose to go into any expense of any importance, as the hon, gentleman could see by looking at hon. colleague proposed any vote. Mr. Pops (Compton)-Yes, but only for | Minister.

taking the census.

\$5,000.

would ask for any information in suggestions | was the subject of dredging, which was a very subject.

under this clause it would be within the com- attention from the Ministers. Next came petence of the Government to collect vital, slides and booms on the Saguenay, and in criminal and other statistics, not simply in | the Ottawa district, and on the Ottawa and connection with the collection of the census its tributaries. returns, but at any time they chose. This Mr. Houron said he thought that this in order that he might give it due consideravas an important matter, on which the division of this great Department was a tion.

difference of opinion.

the Government proper to take certain vital, bility in this Department. (Hear, hear.) criminal and other statistics at the same time | The Department which the hon. gentleman as the census. The same officers who took proposed to create was charged with inferior the census in 1881 could take these statistics objects, which were classed as public works. which he had given notice and moved that direct from China to Canada, for that year without any additional expense, These were very inferior, very secondary. Our the petition of Noah Shakespear and others Australian Colonies, and the United and without any separate procedure. This great public works were canals and railways, on the Chinese labor question be referred to States, but this was not the case. They was completely under the control of the which it was now; proposed to leave in charge a committee, who should report on the same came through the port of Hong Kong to Cuba, House, as the vote would have to be taken of one Minister, and to remit all minor works and generally on Chinese labor and immigra. and the sugar growing countries of South before the statistics could be taken, and the to the charge of another Minister. He looked | tion as it affects the Dominion, with power to | America and other countries. Occasionally, subject was quite cognate to the taking of the upon this change, he might say, with very send for persons and papers, and that such however, they come direct from Hong Kong census.

true, but the latter clauses of the Bill clearly be infinitely better it all our public works (Cariboo), Caron and the mover. He said that | co, and thence to British Columbia. provided for the creation of a Bureau for the were under the responsibility of one Minister, this was the first time that one of the most were now suffering from the immigration of made it the duty of the Ministry to establish were organized in 1867, that it would have on the Pacific Coast had ever been brought Hong Kong, and they required some repressuch a Bureau. All they wanted was some been better, and he was sure to day that under the consideration of the House. The sive measures to keep out the Chinese, idea of the extent and possible annual cost of this was the case, if the subordinate petition set forth the injurious effect of as a low class of population, while they all this.

Bill was simply to enable him to come down subordinate bureaus forming part of one asked in the direction of restrictions on this Committee of the California Legislature on to the House for a vote for the purpose of great department. A like error was being immigration, and the allowance of the local the subject, and from the measure passed utilizing the census machinery for collecting now committed. He knew that there was no Act respecting the Chinese, which had not by the Senate and the House of Represtatistics. He dwelt on the importance of use in arguing the matter. It was a foregone | yet received the sanction of Her Majesty. It | sentatives of the United States in a repressive taking stock of the country, but he did not divided, and in the way indicated by the employed on the Pacific Railway, and that exclusively under our own control. It was propose to day this expenditure. He only Minister of Public Works; but he felt it none the imposition of a heavy tax on them be for the House to say whether they would asked for power by which, if it was thought the less his duty to give expression to the allowed. In British Columbia there were employ on the Pacific Railway Canadians or advisable after the census was taken, he very strong views which he entertained as to some 6,000 Chinese. He presumed that Chinese. If the Government excluded the might attempt to make arrangements with the inexpediency of the division. The change this was a mere approximate. the provinces.

clause power was taken to fine persons who and it would introduce one more secondary 300 as washermen, 100 as tailors, to the great benefit of the country. The Govgave false information wilfully to the extent | Minister into our system of Departmental | 700 as general laborers, 1,800 as gold miners, | ernment could also disencourage Chinese imof \$200. He did not think that there was Government. (Hear, hear.) any grievous danger of these powers being abused, but still this could result seriously. the hon. member for Chateauguay had had vouch for the correctness of these statistics. buying land in any way, directly or indirectly. He requested the Government to consider the experience of the hon, member for Lamb. The total population of British Columbia, This low class of immigrants would be exvery carefully how the powers conferred in ton in this connection, he would not have exclusive of Indians, was 25,000, and thus it cluded. The naturalization laws should also French Empire is beyond the limits of the Bill might be exercised under certain | made these remarks. contingencies. These might be abused in venience of parties in the community.

Committee rose and reported.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES. only one?

Baby's Bill to amend and consolidate the matter to an extreme. He could see no reason They would work for from \$15 to \$20 a not only with moral but also with physical At the Kerry Assizes on the 14th March. Acts respecting duties imposed on bills of why there should be a Minister of Customs month, while other nationalities wanted leprosy. The Treaty should be amended so Judge Fitzgerald summed up directly against exchange and promissory notes.

members, explained that the only change Minister of Inland Revenue. The fewer of living, the Chinamen was better of than Britain should act conjointly, and so modify The judge said the jurymen were not fit to proposed was to permit people to use stamped Ministers there were at the head of the dif- any other single man. The members of the existing treaty as to confine it to com- be jurors, and deplored that such a state of paper. The 13th clause was amended so as ferent Departments the better. He believed other nationalities had mercial objects. He hoped that before the things should exist. He thought the Legisto read that any innocent holder of a note | we should be better governed by seven re- family, whereas the Chinese, with the excep- House rose the Committee would report and lature ought to interfere, and entrust some insufficiently stamped, including banks and sponsible Ministers than by thirteen. brokers, might make it valid by the payment Mr. Masson asked why it was proposed to married. Besides, if others accepted the terrible recourge of which complaint was The prisoner, on being discharged, said it was of double duty.

Mr. Cockburn (Northumberland) urged that promissory notes, as well as bills of last year, and were patent to every one. He country, should be exempted from duty. He very extensive alterations in the Government. negotiated and used in Canada, should not the salaries of the public officers, he (Mr. pay duty.

made in the country to make it subject to positions, such as the President of the Board daty.

amendments made in Committee were read a first and second time.

TRUBO AND PICTOU RAILWAY.

the Bill to amend the Truro & Picton Rail- | maintaining thirteen Ministers. way Transfer Act of 1877.

In answer to Mr. Mackenzie. transfer of this railway to the Halifax & Cape Breton Railway and Coal Company in ac- necessary that the Department of Public cordance with a tripartite agreement between the Company and the Governments of Nova Scotia and the Dominion. It removed all legal and technical difficulties so far as the Eastern Extension was concerned, and it provided more securely than the previous Act for the continued operation of the road.

Mr. MACKENZIE regretted that one section claims by the Company against the Government for compensation.

that no claim existed on the part of this Com- | Minister must know all about his departpany against the Government, but the Bill ment, and be able to speak in the House had been prepared in such a way as to exclude any claim being founded on it. The mouthpiece of somebody else. He was object was to keep the road in operation. He strongly of the opinion that the public asked his hon. friend to allow the Bill to pass service would be greatly advantaged by the through Committee to-night, and he might sub-division proposed. raise any objections at the third reading.

ment of Agriculture had in connection with read a second time. The House went into mittee reported the Bill without amendthe past census, and by taking plenty of time, Committee. The Committee rose and re- ment. it was proposed by this Act, without making ported. The third reading was ordered for to-morrow.

RECEIVER-GENERAL AND MINISTER OF PUBLIC WOBER BILL.

The Bill respecting the offices of the Recoiver-General and Minister of Public Works Bill was read a second time.

The House went into Committee on the clause dividing the Public Works Department into two departments.

Mr. MACKENZIE remarked that if the rail the Estimates. He did not know whether his | ways and canals were taken out he was afraid there would not be much left for the other

Mr. CARTWRIGHT suggested that the Minis- | been surprised at this observation from any ter of Agriculture might communicate to the other hon. gentleman. He would have sup-House next session the details which he saw posed that the hon, gentleman would have the hon, gentleman intended to publish in learned that a great many other works rethe Gazette, and which probably would not quired a very large amount of supervision be so published until towards the time of and attention. He would invite hon. gentlemen's attention to some of these works. Mr. Popz (Compton) said that they not There were rivers under the control of the only intended to prepare the details, but also Dominion Government, and the Quebec to transmit them to the different members graving dock. Then there were all the of the House. In England the statistical harbor improvements, which were by no staff was composed of Government officers. | means small. There were besides works on The Registrar General had charge of it | navigable rivers, the removal of chains and There were 627 superintendents and 2,197 anchors; harbors and piers in the Maritime permanent officers. But we had nothing of Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British this kind. Almost every officer whom they Columbia. These works had been large appointed would have to be educated to his in number and very important, rework. In England there were 32,000 quiring a great deal of attention and enumerators, but the work could not be supervision. Further, there were public done there as here. During the year the buildings in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, necessity of educating officers to the work | Ontario, the Northwest Territory, Manitoba was one reason why the Bill was introduced and British Columbia, on which large expenthis session. He could assure hon, gentle- ditures were made. It was proposed to transmen that every suggestion which he had fer the construction of lighthouses from the made the Government intended to carry out. | Marine and Fisheries Department to the When they came down to the House they Department of Public Works. Then there which hon, gentlemen could make on the extended service, and which constantly demanded the expenditure of large sums of On clause 28, Mr. Anolin pointed out that money. This service needed a great deal of

House in previous years had shown much step decidedly in the wrong direction. He regarded with very great apprehension Bir John A. MacDonald said it seemed to the effect of this separation of that responsigreat alarm. He believed that it would lead committee consist of Messrs. Williams, Charl- to British Columbia, but usually they come Mr. CARTWRIGHT said that it was quite to maladministration. He thought it would ton, Bunster, Bannerman, Brooks, Thompson by way of the steamships to San Francis-Financial Department had been left under Chinese competition on white labor, more desired immigration of first class men and Mr. Pops (Compton) said the object of the the charge of one Minister of Finance, with especially on the working class. Relief was women. He read the suggestions of the would not work well. There would not be this number 300 were set down as It would bring the people of our own race, Mr. Cartwright observed that in the 33rd | the same degree of responsibility as now, domestic servants: 150 as shoemakers, their wives and families, into British Columbia

collecting information to the serious incon- the Ministry would be better maintained if only four Chinese held real estate, which naturalized in the States. They should to demand such precautions on the part of there were fewer Ministers, their responsibili- was valued at \$12,000. From fifteen to also be prevented from acting as sailors, Germans? An espionage of communi-After further discussion the 19th and ty being concentrated rather than diffused, twenty Chinamen would live in a house stokers, or waiters. They should not be cations from France, or Russia, or even Engremaining clauses were adopted, and the and the minor duties of each Department only large enough for four or five white allowed to obtain employment in Canadian land, would be within range of possibility. being assigned to deputies.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Hollow said that would be carrying the ties required from 50 cents to \$1 a day. the country. These people were afflicted is too absurd. when there was a Minister of Finance, nor from \$20 to \$50 a month, so that taking as to restrict their leaving Hong Kong for a prisoner who was charged with stealing £30.

Mr. Baby, in response to several hon. did he see any reason why there should be a into consideration the difference in the cost this country. The United States and Great The jury, however, acquitted the accused.

divide the Department of Justice last year. | ordinary wages, they would work for still less | made.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the reasons were given exchange, made and payable in a foreign thought it would be desirable to make some held that notes, as often was the case, made He recollected in 1873, when the hop. genin New York and payable in Detroit, though | tleman (Sir John A. Macdonald) readjusted Mackenzie) had said it would be better to have Mr. McDonald (Pictou) replied that he only six or seven Ministers, who would bear could not see why such notes should not pay some analogy to the English Ministers, and that there should be other departments Sir A. J. Smith said the note must be managed by gentlemen occupying inferior of Trade and the Postmaster General in The Committee rose and reported. The England, with smaller salaries and less responsibility than regular Ministers of the Crown. He still thought that would be the better course to pursue, and that more responsibility to Parliament and the country Mr. Tuppen moved the second reading of would be obtained in that way than by

Sir John A. MacDonald said some changes would, no doubt, take place with the varying Mr. Tuppes said the Bill provided for the wants and the development of the country, but at present it seemed to him absolutely Works should be relieved of its superabund. ance of work by this division of labor. He believed the complaints that had been made in the United States, not only of the want of good management but of the want of honest management of public affairs there, had arisen from their only having seven Ministers. In England, sithough there were only of this Bill practically admitted certain few Cabinet Ministers, there were subordinate officers for each of the different branches, and they were all representative Ministers. Mr. Tuppen agreed with the hon. gentleman To be really substantial and responsible, a from what he knew, and not as the mere

The 4th and remaining clauses of the On consent of Mr. Mackenzie the Bill was Bill were then adopted, and the Com-

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Pope's (Compton) Bill to provide against contagious diseases affecting animais.

Sir John A. MacDonald, in the absence of Mr. Pope, explained in detail the various provisions of the Bill.

The Committee rose and reported. POST-OFFICE AMENDMENT ACT BILL.

The Bill to amend the Post-office Act of 1875 was read a second time. The House report presented to the Senate of went into Committee, the Committee rose and reported the Bill without amendment Mr. Turpen said that he would not have and the Bill was read a third time and

DOMINION LANDS ACT.

Sir John A. MacDonald announced, with respect to the Dominion Lands Act, that after full consideration they had come to the opinion that the two or three Acts already existing relating to Dominion lands required amendment, and as there was an immense amount of immigration into the West this year, that it was better to have a consolidated Act. This was now being prepared and it was likely that they would drop the Bill relating to Dominion lands which was on the notice paper and introduce the consolidated Act-perhaps while they were discussing the tariff and other matters here in the Upper House.

Mr. MILLS said he would like to know from the hon, gentleman whether he would consent to the passage of the Registration Bill which he had sometime ago introduced. He thought that this was a very desirable Bill. He had given a great deal of attention to the matter, and he would be happy to know whether the hon. gentleman would choose to take charge of it. He was right well aware that the Bill could not be considered without the assistance of the Government, and he did not desire to take up the time of the House with a discussion of the Bill unless the Government were disposed to favor it.

Sir John A. MacDonald said in reply that he trusted to the hon, gentleman's kindness to allow the matter to stand for a day or two,

The House adjourned at 10.20 p.m. OTTAWA, April 16 .- The Speaker took the

chair at three o'clock. THE CHINESE QUESTION. Mr. DECosmos withdrew the motion of

to drive out competition, after which they demanded full wages. This they were enabled to do by their complete system of organization. The whites could not compete with them, and they were an organized body 6,000 strong. They proved their power some months ago by ceasing labor on the same day, because an attempt was made to carry into effect the Act of the Local Government. The petition was signed by 1,500 persons. The Chinese sent nearly every dollar which they earned out of the country, and this accounts in a great measure for the depressed state of affairs at the present time. Some supposed that the hostility against the Chinese was confined to a small ignorant class, but this was not the case. These people sacrificed every feeling dear to the Caucasians. They violated Sunday and ill-used their women. The earnings of the Chinese of British Columbia did not remain in the country, but was sent to China, and thus Canada lost annually about \$2,400,000. He read an extract from the San Francisco papers showing that the Chinese were forcing themselves into Australia, Victoria and the Sandwich Islands, as well as into the territories of America on the Pacific Coast, and that all these countries were in favor of their exclusion. Baron Schouvaloff asked the Berlin Congress to make some provisions against parmitting the Chinese and other Asiatic nations to obtain by purchase modern and improved implements of warfare. The Australian Colonies had petitioned Great Britain and the States on the Pacific Coast had petitioned Congress to adopt repressive measures against the Chinese. British Columbia had done her part by enacting a law against Chinese immigration, which was sent to England last year, and now the Dominion Government was asked to take action in this matter, which had really become a world's question. English-speaking people were opposed to Chinese immigration, because their labor was brought because the Chinese could live and labor at such a low rate that the English speaking people could not compete against them, and because the Chinese race were entirely different from the white race, that there could not possibly be any hope that the two races would ever assimilate. Then there was the question of religion. The Chinese were in al probability the greatest Pagans on earth, and could not, unless by a miracle, be induced to give up their fossilized religion for a more enlightened religion like the Christian. He proceeded to read at length from the California two years ago by a Committee of that body in opposition to Chinese immigration. In the State California there were 100,000 subjects of China, of whom all were male adults except 3,000 who were females held in slavery for the basest purposes. Although they had been living there for a quarter of a century they were as separate from the white people and as far from civilization as when they first came. They were not amenable to law, because they regarded perjury as virtue, and their moral feelings were at a very low standard. In other respects the Chinamen were tried by secret tribunals of their own countrymen, and those who

settled in America were generally the lowest criminal class. They had a revolting kind of slavery, not less than that of women, whom they purchased at from \$200 to \$800 each. He read Bayard Taylor's opinion, that "justice to our own race demands that they should not be have got through pulling on creeks." allowed to settle on our soil." Chinese were moving eastward, as small numbers of them were already to be found in Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, and if they were not stopped the ultimate effect would be that the native youth of Canada would be supplanted by them. China could easily spare a small percentage of her population of 425,000,000, who would be sufficient to overrun not only our territory but the territory of the United States. It had been said that the Chinese, having admitted the Where the story that Courtney was to British into China, the Chinese should be row Elliott originated was probably in the admitted into any port of the British Empire, | proposition to have the two pull at Pittsburg. but he read from the "Statesmen's Year No correspondence has passed between Book" for 1878, to show that the total number of foreigners in China was 3,661 in 1872, and only 2,376 in the English Colony of Hong Kong, showing that the total number did not equal the total Chinese population of British Columbia. It might be conversation eventually turned to Hanlan, imagined that the Chinese the taking of statistics every year, and in fact just as he believed when the Departments important questions which affected labor the Chinese from the United States and passed through his mind, he exclaimed, "I taking statistics, which, he said, was merely conclusion that this Department was to be was asked that Chinese labor should not be direction. He held that this was a matter would put him in good condition to row. Of latter, it would act as a repressive measure.

also supper said the Government saw no Mr. Macker motion passing.

hose supporting and Thompson (Cariboo)

that to exclude Chinel the contentions of be to prevent Cenada ion, and argued rigration would country.

Mr. Mills argued that the mon in accord with the spirit of the age. as not Mr. Schiver, while possessing little fait. the argument for the motion based on

moral aspect should be considered. Mr. HUNTINGTON ironically said it was the thin end of the wedge of protecting native labor and ere long the exclusion of the labor of more people than the Chinese would be sought.

economic principles, thought the subject's

After a brief reply by Mr. DeCosmor, Mr. MACDONNELL (Inverness) closed the debate by asserting that he was not favorable to sny proposition which would exclude any one people from this Dominion.

The motion was carried.

SPORTING NOTES.

COURTNEY HEARD FROM.

The following correspondence appears in the New York Herald, with some remarks by that journal:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF PITTSBURG,) Pittsburg, Pa., April 2, 1879. CHARLES E. COURTNEY, Esq., Union Springs, N. Y.

Sib,-I am in receipt of a letter dated Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, March 14th, stating that you have issued a challenge to row any man in the world. James Taylor, a friend of William Elliott, at present champion of England, requests me to say to you that a race may be arranged between Mr. Elliott and yourself, and for that into competition with Mongolian labor, purpose, at their request, will say that you can have a race on the Hulton course by paying Mr. Elliott reasonable expenses. If excursions are arranged, the net profits to be divided between yourself and Mr. Elliott. I will guarantee to provide proper boathouses for both yourself and Mr. Elliott to train from. There can be no objection to the Hulton course. It is much superior to Saratoga, and, in my opinion, the best course on the American continent. I feel personally little interest in the matter, unless arrangements can be made to bring you together where the people of Pittsburg and vicinity can witness the contest .- Very respectfully, ROBERT LIDDELL.

After perusing it I enquired, "What do you propose to do-accept or decline the challenge?" As a reply he placed this letter, which he afterwards mailed, in my hand: Union Springs, N. Y., April 7, 1879.

ROBERT LIDDELL, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,-In reply to yours of April 2 I would say that Mr. Taylor is mistaken. I have issued no challenge, and if Mr. Taylor's letter to you was intended as a challenge for me it is respectfully declined. Thanking you for the trouble you have taken, I remain, yours truly,

CHARLES E. COURTNEY. "What do you think of the Hulton course as a racing track?" I queried. "I don't know anything about it," said he, "but," he continued, as he reflected on his experience with currents and eddies at Lachine, " I do know that I shan't row on any more rivers. I

A gentleman who was present overheard the information that when Hanlan and Morris pulled on the Hulton course the river was full of logs, floated down by a rain the night before, and that the crowd jumped into the water and drew them out of the way of the shells. Courtney stated that he was in receipt of no other challenges. He thought that the James Taylor spoken of in the letter was the one who pulled the bow our in the Taylor-Winship crew at Saratoga. Courtney and Elliott, and consequently there is no foundation for the report. Mayor Liddell, of Pittsburg, evidently takes a deep interest in aquatic affairs, as he offered to attend to the arrangements for a race. The and an enthusiastic admirer of Courtney cried out, "Charlie, I have got \$1,000 that say you can beat the Canadian on still water." Courtney did not say whether he could outrow Hanlan, but simply responded, " I might better have rowed him on Toronto Bay than at Lachine." Some one said. "Charlie, you must row this summer. We

can't let you lie idle." Courtney aroused himself from the partial reverie into which he had fallen, and, as the thought of his unjust accusation last fall was ground to pieces last year, and I have just got the parts together, and I don't feel as if I wanted to be torn up again." So strong is the wish to have Courtney reappear as a sculler that, if it were necessary, \$50,000 could be easily raised in Auburn to back him against any man on the continent. Courtney is in excellent health, and a little practice to remove the superfluous flesh from his bones

A statement is made n some New York papers which is simply incredible—to the effect that mail matter from the United States to American officials and others in Germany, is inspected before delivery by the German Government. It is said that many letters have not reached their destination on this account, having been intercepted by 50 as pedlers, 1,500 as gardeners and farm migration by so amending the Dominion Lands German officials. The paternal form of Mr. Tupper said he was quite sure that if hands, and 1,140 as fishermen. He did not Act as to prevent any Chinaman purchasing or Government has found favor in the eyes of Bismarck without doubt, but that he should attempt to revive the worst days of the would be seen that fully a quarter of it was be so amended as to prevent the naturaliza. rational belief. What can there be in the Mr. Hollon thought the responsibility of composed of Chinese. In the whole province | tion of these people. Chinamen could not be | relations of Germany and the United States persons. They lived chiefly on rice, and waters. This would be practically a repres. but to imagine that Germany can have the Sir Jno. A. MacDonald-Why not have could subsist on from 10 to 25 cents a day, sive measure. The immigration Act should slightest desire to know what President whereas a single man of other nationali- be amended so as to restrain their entry into Hayes may say to his representatives abroad

tion of only a few of the more wealthy, never enable the Province to be relieved from the other tribunal with the trials of offenders. his first offence of the kind.