

yond all suspicion course, he has indeed deserved to become the Prime Minister of Canada.

**MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY—  
NEGOTIATIONS WITH NEWFOUND-  
LAND.**

Mr. FOSTER presented a Message from His Excellency the Governor General.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER read the Message as follows :—

ABERDEEN.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons the Minutes of the Proceedings of the recent Conference between the representatives of the Governments of Canada and of Newfoundland, touching the union of Newfoundland with the Dominion, together with copies of documents in connection with the proposed union.

Government House,  
Ottawa, May, 1895.

**MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY—  
SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1895.**

Mr. FOSTER presented a Message from His Excellency the Governor General.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER read the Message as follows :—

ABERDEEN.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1895, and in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

Government House,  
Ottawa, 21st May, 1895.

**WAYS AND MEANS—THE BUDGET.**

Mr. CAMPBELL. At this late hour of the night it is not my intention to trespass very long upon your time ; in fact, after the very able addresses which have been delivered by the hon. member for North Wentworth (Mr. Blain) and the hon. member for Richelieu (Mr. Bruneau) there is very little that can be said upon the subject that is new. I would much prefer that some hon. gentleman opposite had attempted to reply to the arguments which have been addressed by these two hon. gentlemen, as I would then have had an opportunity of answering any points they might raise, if indeed they were able to raise any. However, the subject that we have been discussing for some days now is a very important one, and it seems to me that this is the time above all others that we should discuss the financial situation of the Dominion ; this is, as I take it, a sort of stock-taking time. We want to consider how Canada stands to-day, what progress she has made, if she has made any, and

Mr. BRUNEAU.

what is the best course to pursue. The Minister of Finance, in his Budget speech, has again reaffirmed the policy that the opposite party have been advocating for a number of years past. The Liberal party, on the other hand, in the motion that has been submitted by the hon. member for South Oxford, has called your attention to what, in my opinion, is the very serious state of affairs in the Dominion at the present time, and that hon. gentleman suggests a remedy that I think would best meet with the approval of the people, and meet the demands of the situation. There is no doubt that we have reached a very serious condition of affairs. It is sufficient to say that the Estimates of this year, as submitted by the Minister of Finance, amount to over \$38,000,000, to which another million and a quarter may be added by the estimates just now laid upon the Table ; and before we get through the work of the session, there will probably be another million or a million and a half more submitted for our sanction. If the Government follows the usual course that has been followed for many years past, there will be further supplementary estimates of a very large amount. But at all events, the Estimates which have now been submitted to the House, will amount in round numbers to \$39,000,000, which are required to carry on the affairs of this country until the 30th June, 1896. Now, Sir, in my opinion this is altogether too much. I think that for a country with scarcely five millions of people, \$39,000,000 are altogether too much to ask for to grease the wheels of state. You must bear in mind that not a solitary dollar of this \$39,000,000 is proposed to be expended on public buildings, in digging canals, of bonussing railways, but it is all required to carry on the affairs of this country for one short year. Now, when we recollect that in 1878, when the Mackenzie Government went out of power, the expenditure for the same services then was only \$23,500,000, you can readily see what an enormous increase has taken place in the burdens upon the people within the last sixteen years. I remember well at that time that Sir Charles Tupper, who was then Finance Minister, brought a charge against the Administration of the day that they were spending too much, that \$23,500,000 were too much and that the Government ought to carry on public affairs with \$22,500,000 ; but like all their other promises, it has not been fulfilled, and we find, year by year, the expenditure has gone up, until now it has reached the enormous sum of \$39,000,000. This does not tell the whole story. If this were all, and it could be shown that this amount was necessary to carry on the affairs of the country, no person could object ; but, in that time they have increased the public debt from \$140,000,000 until it now stands at \$249,000,000. An increase of \$109,000,000. In my