

salary and no fees; and what he does in the Courts, and he will do his fair share as well as the Attorney General, is to be done without any extra charge at all. [Cheers.] If he has to travel on public service, like any other public functionary, he will be allowed his disbursements. He will have no interest adverse to the strictest economy—adverse to the department. Adopting this rule, we felt that we could not assign him any less than \$2,800 a year, which is less than the salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, and not much more than the Speaker of this House receives,—as little as we could, with any propriety, offer under the circumstances.

All these items are recommended provisionally only, according to what we believe to be the exigencies of the public service in the present condition of public affairs. What may have to be done next year, when we know all about our financial affairs and assets, is another matter. It is quite enough to say now, the entire time of those in our different departments is taken up, and all their labour is required in the public service, and we felt it right to recommend the present salaries. I do not think on sober second thought any one will think we have done wrong. If we chose to take another course—to aim at a miserable, paltry, clap-trap popularity, like that of men who pretend to be and wish to be thought, public benefactors, when they take the Queen's pay—we might have presented an apparently more agreeable exhibit; but we must remember that we should not be doing the public service a good turn. A gentleman whom we would have been glad to have as a colleague could not accept office, because he had reason to believe the emoluments would not have enabled him to throw up other pursuits. If you will make salaries too low, you cannot keep men for any length of time discharging zealously and efficiently the duties of these offices.

In reference to this item for civil government, there ought, perhaps, to be carried, if we were dividing the estimates quite logically, \$20,000 or \$25,000 set down to education, to the account of the former; being the salaries and departmental expenses of the educational department. I have kept them under the head of Education; simply, because they always were thus classified; but logically and correctly, something like \$25,000 ought to go to the credit of Civil Government. And by the way I ought to add, that even with the allowance of \$1,000 to the Minister, we are effecting a reduction in the entire cost of the Department. In Ontario, where we are continually hearing of their economy, besides their five Ministers, they have a Superintendent of Education, who is not in the Cabinet, and who receives \$4,000 for an office that involves no political responsibility, or risk.

I now pass to the item for the Administration of Justice; which I am free to admit is very formidable. We are not however, answerable; we cannot help it. The amount reaches \$490,339,35, which I hope is outside of the expenditure we may have to incur. I can only assure the House that every economy practicable will be effected in this department. Within the same class of outlay is that for police, reformatories and prison inspection. The police item is \$20,000, the whole of which I hope will not be spent. But we have been under the necessity of taking, this winter, into our employ-