

**Mr. THOMPSON (Haldimand)** asked if there was an appropriation for a light-house at Port Maitland.

**Hon. Mr. TUPPER** replied in the affirmative.—Item carried.

Salaries of light-house keepers, &c., Quebec, \$230,071 carried, as was also that for maintenance of light-houses, \$18,929.

Between Quebec and Montreal—salaries, \$2,880; maintenance, etc., of light-houses, \$6,825.

**Hon. Mr. HOLTON** asked what was meant by maintenance.

**Hon. Mr. TUPPER:** All kinds of expenses such as provisions, oil, &c.

The remainder of the appropriations under this head were agreed to, the whole amounting to \$303,577.

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#### THE MURDER OF MR. MCGEE

**Hon. Sir GEORGE-É. CARTIER** said he had been questioned lately by the hon. member for Châteauguay as to whether any money had been paid in reward for the services in connection with the detection and arrest of the murderer of the late Mr. McGee. He found on enquiry at the office of the Minister of Justice that no portion of the promised reward had been paid. Six or seven applications were under the consideration of the Minister of Justice, but no decision in regard to them had yet been reached.

It being six o'clock the House adjourned.

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#### AFTER RECESS

For the protection of the Fisheries (Marine Police), \$70,000.

**Hon. Mr. HOLTON** objected to the last item, and asked for details.

**Hon. Mr. TUPPER** said the cause of the increase over the vote of last year was because last year's estimate was insufficient.

After some further discussion the item was carried.

On the item of \$73,400 for salaries and contingencies of culler's offices at Quebec, Montreal and Sorel,

**Mr. BOLTON** objected to the increase of \$3,500 over the estimate of last year.

**Hon. Mr. MORRIS** said he had promised last year that the service should be made self-sustaining, and he had done so. The scale of charges had been so revised as to enable an increased amount to be met, and without imposing any undue burden on the trade. It was not proposed to increase the number of cullers.

After some discussion the following estimates comprised under the head of culling timber, were carried:—

Quebec Office...67,925.00 Montreal... 3,800.00 Sorel...1,675.00

The detailed items of the estimate \$8,500 for steamboat inspection, and \$8,100 for Indians, were carried without discussion.

The following items under the head of 'miscellaneous,' were also carried without discussion:—

Printing *Canada Gazette*...\$2,500.00 Postage...1,200.00  
Miscellaneous Printing...5,000.00

On the item of \$50,000 to provide one half of the British share of the Expenditure in reference to Surveys of the boundary line, between Canada and the United States of America, on the 49th parallel of North Latitude,

**Hon. Mr. HOLTON** asked for explanations.

**Hon. Sir GEORGE-É. CARTIER** said it had become necessary to settle the boundary line between the Dominion and the United States, and the American Government were prepared to pay one half of the expense. Great Britain had proposed to Canada to pay one fourth of the whole amount, the Imperial Government paying the other one fourth. It would take between two and three years to complete the work, and the cost to this country would be something like \$150,000. The line to be surveyed was about 800 miles in length, extending from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. This action was taken in consequence of a supposition on the part of the American Government that the Hudson's Bay Company had encroached upon United States Territory.

**Hon. Mr. HOLTON** thought that if this country had a right to bear any part of the expense we should bear the whole of it. There was no valid reason that he could perceive for sharing it between the two Governments. His own opinion was that Canada should bear the whole of it, and show our fellow countrymen at home that we could bear our own burdens. We had acquired the North West Territory and had no idea of surrendering one foot of it to our neighbours (*hear, hear*), and it was our own business to see that the boundary line between the two countries was established.

**Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS** said that the supposed error in the location of the boundary line had been discovered by persons in the employ of the American Government, and as they had no diplomatic relations with us, they proposed to the Imperial Government that a Joint Commission should be appointed for the