

communicated to the Arbitrator for the Dominion, but he might say he felt that the Arbitrators should be left to define where the line should be, though not strictly according to the interpretation of the law, if there should be any doubt on that score.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD asked whether concessions were to be made by Manitoba or by the Dominion. According to one contention the head of Lake Superior belongs to the North-West; according to the other contention (and he thought that would be supported by the hon. member for Bothwell) the Province of Ontario runs to the Lake of the Woods or perhaps further.

Mr. MILLS—Very much further.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD contended that this question should be settled. The Dominion had purchased the whole of the North-West, and it belonged to Canada, and therefore the whole Dominion should know exactly what their property was, how far it extended, and what was the boundary of their farm in the first place. That being once ascertained it might be well, at all events it would be expedient, that wherever the line was to be fixed according to this arbitration, there should be a boundary defined as the legal boundary between the North-West and Manitoba. He hoped the award of the arbitrators, whatever it might be, would not be final, but would be subject to the ratification of the Government and be submitted to Parliament. He wished to know whether the award was to be the unanimous decision of the arbitrators or of a majority of them.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—The award of two will be considered sufficient to settle the matter.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD pressed strongly upon the Government that the arbitrators should be asked to find, first, where the western boundary line of Ontario was by law, and second, the eastern boundary of Manitoba. Then they might also be authorized to report a conventional line, other than the line they might say was the legal boundary, as being a convenient one considering all the circumstances of the case. With regard to the appointment of Lieutenant Governor, the hon. gentleman should show some necessity for it, since the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba was paid, in addition to his

salary, a sum for governing the North-West Territory as well. That was to say, he had two commissions; one as Lieut. Governor of Manitoba, with a regular Ministry, and the other as Lieutenant Governor of the North-West, which might be considered in the light of a colony. The hon. gentleman should be prepared to show in the second reading that there was a necessity for appointing an additional Governor just now. Manitoba was a very small Province in itself, with a very small population, and if one Lieutenant Governor was sufficient for the Government of Ontario, surely one ought to be enough for Manitoba and the North-West for some time to come at all events. All the country lying west of Lake Superior and east of Manitoba was considered part of the North-West, and could not be governed as well from Fort Pelly as from Fort Garry. He approved of the provision relating to Stipendiary Magistrates, but thought there was no necessity for the clause introducing the popular element. It seemed to him that the Government should not clog themselves with such a provision. At the right time they could pass an Act introducing the popular element into the Government of the North-West.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the North-West Council was in existence, and could be increased to 21 members. Though several vacancies had occurred in it, the Government made no appointments. Every one of those gentlemen was styled honorable until honorables became very plentiful in in Manitoba. The Government found them a little Parliament acting for the North-West, though they resided in the Province, and some of them were never in the territories. The Government had repeated demands from them during the last year for large sums of money. They made a requisition once for \$10,000, and actually cost the country during the last part of the year \$3,000. It was evident that the council would cost the country as much as a Government in the territory, without being as efficient. In some places within the territories there is already a very considerable population. At Fort Albert there are 500 people other than Indians who have settled there, and that population would soon be increased to three or four times the number. There

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie.