

and of details generally. The hon. gentleman would see that this \$118,000 constituted more than 1 1/2 per cent of the gross amount; therefore, there must be some further statement to be made to the House before they could come to a thorough understanding of the matter.

**Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS** said the difference between the total amount of the cost of the exportation and the total amount of the issue arose from the loss in the sale of the silver in New York. There would be no objection to giving further information if necessary. He moved that the relevant documents be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

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### THE DEFENCE QUESTION

**Hon. Sir A.T. GALT** called attention to the absence of papers connected with the mission of Hon. Mr. Campbell to England, which he expected would have been brought down. The present papers contained the gist of all produced yesterday and however interesting, were not all that were required.

**Hon. Sir GEORGE-É. CARTIER** after an examination of the papers, admitted they were deficient, stated they were made up without his knowledge, and promised the remainder would be produced within ten days, as soon as they could be copied.

**Hon. Sir A.T. GALT** hoped the Government would look at the returns before transmitting them to the House, because it was only the members of the Government who knew what despatches were of value to the House.

**Hon. Sir GEORGE-É. CARTIER** promised his attention to the matter.

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### ELECTION BILL

**Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD** gave notice that on Friday he would introduce an Election Bill.

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### STANDING COMMITTEES

**Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD** moved concurrence in the report of the Special Committee appointed to select the Standing Committees.—Carried.

**Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD** also moved the re-appointment of the Library Committee which, in the main, was the same as last year.

**Mr. MACKENZIE** called attention to the anomalous position of the Library officers, some of whom were under the Senate and some under the House. Some received remuneration from the Upper House in consideration of services rendered. The Library should be

placed under the control of a General Committee, the same as the printing. Let there be no duplicating of salaries, which gave rise to confusion. The Government last year promised to consider the matter.

**Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD** acknowledged his responsibility for the delay, excusing himself, however, on the ground of severe illness towards the end of last session. The required amendment could only be secured by the adoption of the hon. gentleman's suggestion. It would be well to move an instruction to the present Committee to report on the management of the Library, the salaries of the officers and so forth. (*Hear, hear.*)

The motion was agreed to.

**Hon. Sir GEORGE-É. CARTIER** was then granted permission to withdraw his imperfect return respecting Hon. Mr. Campbell's mission to England.

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### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

**Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS** moved that the public accounts, the return of the exportation of the depreciated silver, and that relating to the unforeseen expenditure be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.—Carried.

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### HONOUR TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

**Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD** moved that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, congratulating him on his elevation to the peerage of Great Britain. He said he had no doubt the House would cordially adopt this address, and convey to His Excellency, in fitting terms, its congratulatory compliments on the high honour conferred upon him. He had not been long here; but he (Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald) believed he had won golden opinions from every one, at all events, from all who had been able to follow clearly his course. All agreed he had been a constitutional Governor in the best sense of the term. His services to Her Majesty did not commence in this country. He had had a long life of parliamentary and official experience. His Excellency had had the great advantage of a varied experience both as a representative of the people and an Executive Officer of the Crown. In all those positions he had won cordial and continuous approval from his first entrance upon public life. He went into Parliament for the county in which he resided, and represented it 20 years. Thus he had a thorough training as a representative of the people. As a reward for his services he received practical proof of the confidence of the Government by an important office in the Government of his country. Thus he received the advantage of training in the administration of a government founded upon free constitutional principles. He also held, later, a high and important position in the colonial service as Lord High Commissioner in the Government of the Ionian Islands, and as Governor in Australia. He thus learned how to deal with great Colonial questions, as his previous experience had taught him how to discharge the duties of British