

British Government, in not insisting on the civil list being a first charge on the revenues of the Province.

**Hon. Mr. Holton** replied and remarked specially, that he had failed to hear from the mouth of either the Minister of Justice or Minister of Militia, any statement that the Imperial Government desired such a salary to be affixed to this office. If the Government had left the amount of salary unfixed, and represented the wishes of the Imperial authorities in the matter, then these matters would have been complied with. He did not believe that this raising of the salary would have the effect of bringing first-class statesmen to govern here. Such men never came here and never would while there were offices of far greater honour to be had—while there were empires like India to be governed. Wishing to affirm the proportion to reduce the salary, he would vote in favour of the motion of the member for Montcalm.

**Hon. Mr. Galt** adhered to the salary as fixed in England, believing it to be to the interests of Canada that the amount should remain thus fixed. As to the charge that fixing the amount had been a departure from the Quebec resolutions, he would say there had been necessarily a good many departures from those resolutions while the delegates were in England, but they had all been made in the interest of Canada. The object of fixing the salary as it at present stood was in order that the services of first-class men should be secured. If he remembered right, what was agreed on in England was that the Governor-General should receive 10,000 pounds sterling a year and a furnished house. This was to include all the emoluments attached to that office, and he (Mr. Galt) gave it as his deliberate opinion that reduction of the salary was not in the interest of Canada. To get a first-class man, it was necessary a liberal provision should be made for him—such an emolument as would enable him to maintain his position without being out of pocket. Besides, the present provision was for the ruler not merely of the present Confederacy, but of that Confederation which would yet extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Again, they must have a first-class man—one who would have weight with the Imperial Government, and such a man was not to be got by lowering the grade of the office of Governor-General, and leaving it open to be filled by a scramble in which only inferior men would join. He hoped the House would not interfere with the salary now.

**Mr. Jones (Leeds)** said that from some of the remarks it would appear as if they lived under a despotic Government, and that the people had very little to say in this matter. It had been strongly urged that unless the Dominion paid such a sum, a first-class man could not be got. Now he (Mr Jones) scorned all such mercenary considerations, and if they could not get a first-class man on other terms he would gladly do without the gentleman. A good deal had been said about aristocracy; but the specimen in England or this country were not such as to induce the people to regard them with much favour. He would far rather see nature's noblemen, and would expect far better service from them. He did not want to encourage the English aristocracy to come here and take root.

**Mr. Mackenzie** did not see that the instances cited of other Colonies in the Empire were at all in point. There were many considerations making the cases in those instances very different. On this occasion, he would vote as before for the sum of \$35,000, believing that to be a reasonable amount. He would not therefore vote for the amendment. It was to be regretted the Government had not taken this matter in hand, but it was quite evident that in all matters of retrenchment the present Government always suffered itself to be dragged at the heels of a Committee or some way or other was forced to fall in with the sentiments of the House. (Hear).

**Mr. Scatcherd** had no confidence in the professions of gentlemen on the Opposition side of the House. They said one thing and voted another. They professed retrenchment, and then declared they would oppose the motion for retrenchment made by the member for Montcalm. He (Mr. Scatcherd) would vote for that amendment.

**Mr. Rymal** said they had across the floor some fifteen able men toiling day and night, taxing their energies to the utmost in the public service—they were all behind hand in their work—(loud laughter)—yet these men, not one of whom would like to be styled second class (laughter) received only \$5,000 a year each. He did not believe that the Governor-General, doing little or nothing, ought to be paid as much as 10 of these first-class men. He had heard of one man being equal to nine tailors (laughter), but he would never believe this one man to be worth as much as ten of their own statesmen. He would vote for the amendment.