

The Budget—Mr. Kyte

Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, Dr. The Virginia Hotel, Chicago.	1st July, 1893.
Porter's charges on shoes.. . . .	\$0 90

Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, Dr. The Virginia Hotel, Chicago.	1st July, 1893.
To Board from 6-24 to 7-1, 7 days at \$20..	\$140 00
Extra meals, wines and liquors.. . . .	25 30
Laundry.. . . .	6 40
Livery.. . . .	11 00
Messenger.. . . .	0 20
	<u>\$181 90</u>

Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, Dr. The Virginia Hotel, Chicago.	24th June, 1893.
To Porter's charges on shoes.. . . .	\$3 10

Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, Dr. The Virginia Hotel, Chicago.	24th June, 1893.
To Board from 6-10 to 6-24, 14 days at \$20..	\$280 00
Extra meals, wines and liquors.. . . .	30 20
Laundry.. . . .	9 65
Livery.. . . .	7 00
Drug bill.. . . .	0 40
	<u>\$327 25</u>
Less.. . . .	0 40
	<u>\$326 85</u>

Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, Dr. The Virginia Hotel, Chicago.	27th May 1893.
To Board from 5-22 to 5-27, 4½ days.. . . .	\$27 00
Wines and liquors.. . . .	1 50
Order for milk crackers.. . . .	0 25
Shoes blackened.. . . .	0 20
	<u>\$28 95</u>
Luncheon.. . . .	1 00
Luggage.. . . .	0 75
	<u>\$30 70</u>

This makes in all a total of \$4,425. Now, as I said a moment ago, having regard to the difference in the value of money to-day as compared with 1893, that expenditure would represent to-day a cost to the country of \$9,000, and I have not yet learned of the Conservative senator who accompanied Mr. Cockburn as joint-commissioner to Chicago. In looking up Hansard I discovered that in 1894 an hon. member of the House asked a question of the government as to the number of persons sent by the government to Chicago in connection with the World's Fair, their wages, and the total expenditure of each. The minister of the day asked to have the question changed into an order for return, which suggests that the list must have been a particularly tidy one. So in 1894 an order for this return was passed by the House early in the session. It was not brought down, and the

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request was repeated at least ten times during the session. Each time the minister in charge said "We are having it attended to, it will be brought down shortly". It was not brought down in 1894. In the session of 1895 the member renewed his request for the return, and the minister made the same reply "We will have it attended to at once and it will be brought down." It was not brought down, and although the same member asked for it a dozen times in that session his request was not complied with. In 1896 the request was renewed. The minister said "I am having it attended to, it will be brought down in a few days." It was not brought down. The request was renewed a dozen times, but the government went out of office, and the return has not been brought down yet. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, it would be a very interesting document if it is along the lines of Mr. Cockburn's expense account. However, I am going to get that return if I have to employ the services of a Pinkerton detective. I want to have it for the next time the hon. member for Fort William and Rainy River (Mr. Manion) turns handsprings and somersaults in anger over the disgraceful expenditure, as he calls it, of \$1,400 each for three Canadian commissioners at the Wembley exhibition.

Mr. A. B. HUNT (Compton): Mr. Speaker, in rising to offer a few remarks on the budget, I congratulate the government upon the fine showing it has made in presenting a financial statement disclosing a surplus of about \$2,000,000 instead of a deficit. I also wish to congratulate the Acting Minister of Finance upon the able manner in which he delivered the budget.

I would not have spoken in this debate had it not been for the Petersen contract which the government has brought before the House for consideration. I feel that it is the duty of every member to assist the government in every way to break the steamship combine which now exists. There is no question but that a combine does exist; it is admitted by both sides of the House. This combine is asking exorbitant prices for shipping cattle and various commodities from Montreal to Liverpool. It is killing the trade of our country, ruining our farmers in every section of Canada, and discriminating against us by giving better freight rates to the United States, to the great detriment of the Canadian people. The combine at one time carried flour from the port of New York at three cents per hundredweight less than from the port of Montreal, although the latter port is 500 miles nearer the overseas market. I