

favourable for the introduction of economy. The Hon. Minister of Justice had said that even if we commenced on a cheap scale extravagance would creep in; but it must be much more alarming if the Government continued to organize departments, with the extraordinary expenses which they necessarily entailed. Two gentlemen from New Brunswick might be necessary to represent that Province in the Cabinet, and the same from Nova Scotia, and his resolution did not confine the number to that or even double that. It only provided that those to whom salaries should be paid should be limited to nine. When Confederation was carried the impression had gone abroad that the expenses of the General Government—all local matters being delegated to the Provincial Governments—would not be so great as in the old Province of Canada, but no one could look at the great increase in the public accounts since that event without alarm. The estimates were ingeniously got up. The salaries did not appear to be so greatly augmented; but the contingencies attached to the Departments were something enormous, and it was preposterous that 100 more employees should be made a charge upon this Dominion than were employed at Washington. The idea that the wisdom of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the Cabinet was necessary to represent the people of those Provinces was falsified by the fact that with their advice, the legislation of the early part of the Session had only produced discord in the one and partially alienated the others. The Stamp Act, the tariff and the tax on newspapers had been utterly repudiated by the people of those Provinces, who were supposed to be represented in the Cabinet, while the entire change of policy on the part of the Government during this part of the Session had gone far to alienate the people of Ontario, and it would not be surprising to see them follow the lead of the member for Lambton and join the members from the Maritime Provinces in Opposition. The same argument would apply to New Brunswick. The honourable and gallant knight at the head of the Government had, by way of illustration, referred to the action of two eminent English statesmen, Sir James Graham and Sir Charles Wood. He could not imagine how such an analogy could be drawn from such a direction, as would answer the purpose of the Government. For example, the honourable Finance Minister could scarcely plead that he needed any assistance to enable him to conduct control of a navy, a failure

sufficient to invalidate his argument, and show that his cases were not parallel. The facts of English precedent were simply these: It had been found that there were two important Boards which were not responsible either to the Ministry or to Parliament, the Navy Board and the Indian Board, and it had been rightly judged that it was necessary to make them responsible. Here we had no Departments, not strictly responsible to the Ministry and the people, and the multiplication of offices had effected no object similarly called for. The head of the Customs is no more responsible than the Finance Minister, and it is to the House that the Minister for Inland Revenue also is responsible, not to the Finance Minister. But the Admiralty Board was responsible to the head of the Board, so that here the attempted analogy failed. There had, however, been one most important reformation introduced by Sir James Graham which was worthy of all imitation. He had effected such a reduction of salaried officers, (of 37 superior and 25 inferior officers; of 5 Commissioners, 3 Secretaries, and 54 Clerks) as resulted in a saving of 19,000 pounds. This was a part of his administration to which the honourable and gallant knight had not chosen to allude, but it was one which was most important to the country at large. He had, however, made other allusion to Sir Charles Wood, Secretary for Indian Affairs. He (Mr. Jones) would ask any honourable member to say what analogy existed between the Secretary for India and our Finance Minister. The Secretary for India was not merely the head of a Department, he was the head of a great Empire: an Empire of 135,000,000 of population held by half the whole British army, by a standing force of 71,000 men. If the whole of the United States were to be joined to Canada, and the aggregate then multiplied by four, then indeed between the Governor-General, and the Secretary for India some comparison might lie, but the duties of His Excellency would require to be at least five times as great as they were at present before it could be fairly instituted. There was, however, one remark of the honourable knight, which was worthy of attention, and might be regarded as the only practical one really touching upon the question. It had been thrown out by way of encouragement to the leaders of the Opposition, and was of such encouragement that he scarcely expected their support upon the present motion. The honourable gentleman had told leading members opposite him, that