

derived to Canada at large from His Excellency's visit to various portions of the country under his care and charge. Wherever His Excellency went, he did full justice to the resources of the Provinces, and his words had great weight in England and elsewhere, and were largely commented upon by the British press. But, while this was important as an immigration agency, there was another consideration. The distant Provinces were apt to think they were overlooked by gentlemen here, and he thought a good feeling was engendered in the minds of the inhabitants of those Provinces by the personal visit of such a person as His Excellency. He thought money appropriated in this manner would, even in a mere pecuniary sense, bring considerable advantage to the country at large.

Mr. MITCHELL: What did the trip to British Columbia cost?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT: I think the total expenditure will be within \$20,000.

Mr. MITCHELL: I simply protest against the principle of such a grant.

Resolution read the second time and agreed to.

On Resolution 262, to meet expenses of Halifax Commission, \$30,000,

Mr. TUPPER asked for an explanation as to the object of this vote.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said it was for the purpose of meeting the expenditures incurred by Sir Alexander Galt and the various persons they would have to employ to prepare the case which was to be submitted to the Commission. The fees of the legal gentleman and the sums which would have to be paid with regard to the witnesses they would have to produce would amount to a considerable sum. In any case, the expenditure must necessarily be rather considerable; and, if they succeeded in recovering even a moiety of the amount which the hon. member for Northumberland held these fisheries to be worth to the country, this would be a very small percentage on the sum total.

Mr. TUPPER said he regretted this last remark, as was an intimation of a

divergence of sentiment between the gentlemen who occupied the Treasury benches and their predecessors such as was not calculated to promote the objects of the Commission. It was an unfortunate remark. Aside from this, he did not understand why they were called upon to pay anything. This Joint High Commission which sat at Washington was an Imperial Commission. It was very true that the Government of England had very properly given to the Government of Canada an opportunity of having representation on the Commission. They deferred to the wishes of the Government of Canada. He took it for granted that Sir Alexander Galt was not going there as an officer of the Government of Canada, but that he was appointed by the Imperial Government as a sequence to their former action, and a means of carrying out the objects of the Joint High Commission. He held that the expenses of the sequence should be dealt with in precisely the same way by the Imperial Government as was done in connection with the expenses of the Joint High Commission at Washington, by the Imperial Government, which was bound to protect Canadian interests, and provide the means of defraying the expenditure in connection with this matter.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that, if the hon. gentleman would turn to page 183 of the Public Accounts, he would find an item of \$11,307 which was paid in consequence of an arrangement made by the late Administration in this relation.

Mr. TUPPER: At Washington?

Mr. MACKENZIE: Yes.

Mr. TUPPER: That may be an incidental expenditure.

Mr. MACKENZIE: It was not incidental. It was by virtue of an exact agreement; one-half was to be paid by each Government.

Mr. MITCHELL said he did not recollect such an arrangement having been made. It was spent, he presumed, to secure desirable preliminary information.