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The stand of the second and secon

ng such communication and er duties which the Canadian agen perform, it was proposed that he be charged generally with our fit operations in Esgland under the j str ions of the Minister of F On mat point the Minister of I would speak. No doubt, he would the support of the late Minister of J on the statement he would mak the desirability of diminishing t menses in connection with our los ction with our ses in con payment of the maturing inter principal. He (Sir John) believ he principal. He (Sir John) believ lanada was strong enough, and he ial credit was sufficient to enabl nake financial arrangements witho ng large and heavy commissions, freet loans without the aid of array effect loans without the aid of any h or capitalists, however strong or po they might be. As he had stated her Majesty's Government had agn accept the High Commissioner. He add that this was a very considerab add that this was a very considerau towards serving the growing import Canada, and of assisting the Domi attain the position we desire to ho which we think we have a right to l which we tolk we have a right to h a portion of the great human famil of her Majesty's Empire. Althou was not germain to the he would say that the the House would be asked to r would be ten thousard dollars per a That was the salary given t Lieutenant-Governors of the first ran Government held that the Resident ter in England should not receive a sum. Indeed, the general belief o who had spoken to him (Sir John) subject was that the sum was not su to enable the Commissioner to keep position in England. However, th ernment would commence modest perhaps their successors might find venient to increase the amount. I clusion, he would say he believed venient to increase the amount. I clusion, he would say he believed clusion, he would say he believed sincerity that it was not only a important step, but a very wise step Canada as a Dominion, as an au Kingdom, should have a Resident M in England, representing her w receiving instructions from home getting at onde a position among the *diplomatique*, which had not yet be corded to any representative from portion of her Majesty's Empire thought this step would fractif the good of the country. He thon the good of the country. He thou was a step in the direction of eco We should save a large amount of m and at the same time all subjects affi Canada which should be referred Canada which should be referred Majesty's Government would be pre-to the Imperial Government by a n position, rank, and prestige. Of o the representative in question was n an agent of the Government of Ca and everything that was done by h suggested by him, must be subording every massible way to instruction every possible way to instruction ceived from his Excellency the Gov General with the advice of his Counci Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGE Would the Minister of Finance expla Sir LEONARD TILLEY said t

ications to Cana

marks he had to make would have ence exclusively to the financial p marks he had to make would nave ence exclusively to the financial p of the subject. The hon, gentleman washis predecessor (Sir Richard Cartw would remember that in 1873 when came the head of the Finance Depart he asked him (Sir Leonard) wheth had any suggestion to offer relative to ters connected with the Department (Sir Leonard) then stated that ther one matter in which a change was sirable, and that was the arrangemen Eugland relative to the negotiations loans and the payment of the interes the public debt. It appeared to hin Leonard) that the sums Canada was p for that service at that time under arr ments which had been made by the Government of Canada previous to Union were excessive, and that som sangement might be made by the app ment of an agent in Loodon by which expenditure could be largely reduced ment of an agent in Lordon by which expenditure could be largely reduced 1873, an arrangement was made by v loans should be negotiated at $\frac{1}{2}$ per instead of one per cent, and that arr ment had oscilinued to the present The sur paid out that way, and charge paid on the payment of int had been very large indeed. illustration of this was to be f in the fact that last year ply in the payment of interest on coupons as they fell due, the half cent, charged amounted to no less \$45,298. In addition to that, somet like \$5,000 were paid on charges in nection with the sinking fund, and did not include the commission paid w the loans were negotiated. If, during year following next year, \$10,000 were spent on public works and \$5,000

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1880.

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one hundred additional through contin-gencies. Besides all this, the introducer of the motion, when in office, and when Canada was, as he called it, a cheap country to live in, had the power to r ince salaries if he had desired to do so. but he did not offer to do so. but he to make an increase. Under all these cir-counstances he did not think the motion should carry. Mr. CASEY wished to know when the bill for the reform of the Civil Service would be introduced. Mr. ANGLIN followed, but amidst so much noise that his remarks were in-sudible. He, however, supported the resolution.

Mark ANGEDIA followed, but amines so marks were in audible. He, however, supported the resolution.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he desired to remark regarding the Civil Service bill, to which the hon. member for Gumbury, Cameron (Hurco), Catweright, Bake, Borden, Bournass, Brown, Burpee (St. John), Eurpee (St. John), Eurpeee (St. John), Eurpeee (St. John), Eurpeee (St. John), E

were spent on public works and \$5,000 a year in subsequent years, the Go ment would find itself under the nece ment would find itself under the neces of going to England to negotiate lo These loans could not be made under existing arrangements without incur large commissions; but it was prob-now that the half per cent. could be sa as it would be competent for the I Commissioner to make arrangements the loas with the old agents, with Bank of England, or with other par He could say for himself, that he w be very pleased indeed if the service they had given very great satiafac heretofore, and their services migh used if they gave as favourable term other parties were willing to give. (Sir Leonard) though this predecessor, had given this matter some considerat would agree that the time had now arr when an effort could be fairly made to duce the expenditure in connection the transaction of our financial businer London and the negotiation of our lo There was another point in connect with this matter. In 1883 or 1885, 000,000 of five per cent, debentures w be in a position to be retired, and he it for granted that if the four per o sourlites sold at anything like the sent rate, the gentlemen who wer power at that time would buy in former. In making these negotiatio very large saving would be effected by son of the presence of our agent in Lon Mr. MACKENZIE regretted the C entite the session, and that the dep use of the High Commissioner was delayed until after Parliament had di with the subject. It was a farce for Government with a large majority at back to now subject. It was a farce for governent with a large majority at back to now subject. It was a farce for Government with a large majority at back to now subject. It was a farce for governent with a large majority at back to now subject. It was a farce for governent with a large majority at back to now subject. It was a farce for governent with a large majority at back to now subject. It was a farce for governent with a large majority at back to now subject. It was a farce for gover as regards his recommendation to fingland should impose taxes on all bre stuins ercept Can of going to England to negotiate 1 These loans could not be made under stuffs except Canadian, and his eulog on Lord Beaconsfield, the defunct stat man. He denounced Sir Alexander Ga mission to France and Spain as a use waste of public money. It was a wretc attempt te create a diplomatic corp Canada of which Sir Alexander Galt to be the first and shifting ornament. profested against the policy indicate the despatches and speeches of Sir A ander Galt. The whole action of the G ernment was a huge blunder. ument was a huge blunder. It being six o'clock the Speaker lef

Mr. BLAKE continued the debate Mr. BLAKE continued the debate. Mr. BLAKE continued the debate. Independence of Canada, and particularly Bri Columbia, respecting which Parliament the people knew nothing. They did know what form the negotiations assum who advanced the proposals, what the wave, and what was the present shape the negotiations. Considering the lague of the bill, it was of the highest im-mentary understanding that noti-should be done by this agent, so called, and the geople than in-ordinary way could be done by the ex-tive of the country; that the execu-could not confer upon their agent by mo-of this Act greater powers than the themselves possess, and, therefore, ex-in cases in which they had been g-specific authority by Parliament to con-the negotiations to a conclusion the ac-



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