

302, and since then there had been very
repairs, so large that he could not
understand how they were incurred. In
\$30,214 52 had been spent on tinsmith-
plumbing, etc.; \$5,844 64 on plastering,
; \$19,456 95 on painting; \$5,702 04 on
pentering; a total of \$61,218, or nearly
first cost. The yearly average was
61, or more than the rent of a better
use. In the furnishing of the house
ormous expenses were incurred. The
rly average was \$3,088 34 in this branch,
hat an average of \$5,750 was spent for
irs and furniture. Could this be jus-
? He did not think so.

It there were other expenses,
the last year there were
nt \$349 75 for water; \$918 27 for
\$1,601 54 for fuel; and \$2,351 20 for
arden, trees, plants, etc. Thus
was an average of \$11,263 63 expended
e items every year. Add to that
rest on the capital invested, and
land occupied, which would be
out \$200,000, and would thus realize
\$10,000 a year, and there would be an annual
charge of \$21,263. Add again the item
\$3,128 for a messenger and contingencies.

There was a total of some \$25,000 spent
by the country. Some of these expendi-
tures could be helped. He could not see
the need for two Secretaries. The contin-
gencies in Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald's
time amounted to \$1,132 90 for four years,
\$283 22 a year; now they are \$1,500. When
the motion came up before, Hon. Mr. Fraser
had moved an amendment promising
greater economy, but that promise had
not been kept. The expenses of 1893 were
\$22,925 53, besides \$3,000 for the office, or
an excess of \$8,533 over the average of the
previous years. In the American States,
he went on, such expenditures were not
incurred. Very few States gave \$10,000
salary, and none an establishment in ad-
dition. Most gave salaries of \$5,000 or
\$6,000, and Michigan gave \$4,000 and no
house.

Mr. Marter then cited the support which
his proposal had received, the letters
which he had got and the newspapers
which had supported it. Among the Re-
form papers taking this course were The
Brantford Expositor, The London Adver-
siser and Hamilton Times, and who
all approved of the idea, but predicted its
rejection. The Attorney-General had pre-
viously opposed the plan, because he feared
that the Dominion Government would
come to the rescue and increase the sal-
ary, Ontario, of course, bearing the great-
er part of the increase. The Attorney-
General had not taken this view at the
Quebec conference some years ago, in as-
sing to a call for increased subsidy.
Over, New Brunswick has reduced
the income of its Lieutenant-Governor,
and the Dominion Government has not
stepped in to the rescue. That danger was
non-existent. He had nothing more to
say; he thought he had put his case
strongly enough. The times were hard,
the need of money great, and from the
stand taken by the press he was sure that
such a step would be hailed with delight
by the country. He hoped that every mem-
ber would vote for the motion.

Mr. A. F. Wood spoke, in seconding the
resolution, after a slight misunderstan-
ding with the Speaker as to whether he
should speak before or after the formal
reading of the motion. He was disposed
to go further, he said, but in deference to
the conservative tendencies of the gentle-
men opposite he would confine himself to
seconding the motion of Mr. Marter. In
the first place the expenditure was useless,
and, if useless, it was wrong. He opposed
the expenditure on principle. This is a
democratic age and a democratic Province,
and this expenditure was designed to keep
up a class distinction that was opposed to
the trend of public opinion. The effect of
the system was to produce wrong impres-

sions and wrong ideas, and on that ground
it was unworthy of support. The sum it-
self was enormous. The expenditure cap-
italized at 5 per cent. would be \$200,000, and
that, added to the cost of the land, etc.,
would give the total of \$400,000. For this
huge sum nothing was given in return
except an influence which was in opposi-
tion to the accepted principles which gov-
ern the Province. He had no personal an-
imuses, and would feel much regret if his
opposition were construed in that way. His
opposition was based on principle, and he
would object to the Dominion Government
paying anything in addition; it had no
right to do anything to build up class
legislation.

Mr. Waters continued the debate. He
himself could scarcely be styled a friend
of Government House, he said. In the
fifteen years during which he had been a
member of the House he had never been
inside the place. But he did not think the
motion was a fitting one to be dealt with
in the last session of a Legislature, espe-
cially seeing it was not proposed to take
any action in the matter until the expiry
of the term of the present Lieutenant-
Governor, some years hence. There was
no knowing what the sentiment of the
people might be as voiced in the next
Legislature, and it was hardly proper for

the present dying Legislature to attempt
to tie the hands of its successors. Mr.
Waters then ran over the figures quoted
by Mr. Marter, taking the view, however,
that the expenses were not nearly so
heavy as Mr. Marter thought. Now the
question was simply this: The Lieutenant-
Governor was appointed to the office on
the understanding that he should carry
out the duties of his office at a certain
salary, it was true, but it was practically
certain that if the Provincial Government
abolished Government House, either par-
tial or wholly, the Dominion would as-
sume the expenditure on its own account,
either by making what it deemed a suffi-
cient increase to the salary of the Lieut-
Governor to enable him to maintain Gov-
ernment House, or in some other way. In
any event the result would be the same,
and there would not only be no saving to
the people, but it would probably cost a
great deal more. For these reasons he
moved the following amendment to Mr.
Marter's resolution:—

"That the discontinuance of the system
of maintaining Government House and
the establishment connected therewith at
the expense of the Province involves, or
would probably involve, the incurring of
such expense by the Dominion Government
for all the Provinces; that such a change
would greatly increase the expenses of the
people of this Province and would not be
in the interest of the Province."

SIR OLIVER'S VIEWS.

Sir Oliver Mowat replied at considerable
length to the remarks of Mr. Marter, and
closed by moving an amendment to the
amendment. He was as anxious, he said,
as anybody could be to save unnecessary
expense. If it was the wish of the people
that Government House should not be
maintained by the Province, and that the
expense hitherto incurred in that matter
should be incurred no longer, it would be
right and proper for them to do so, and
to so instruct their representatives in the
Legislature. The question was one that
should be fully discussed and considered
before the people, and whatever conclusion
they came to should be carried out. It,
however, often happened that what at
first sight appeared a saving was really
no saving at all, that there were difficul-
ties and objections in regard to the econ-
omy which destroyed its value altogether.
It was to be considered whether or not
this was a case of the kind. It was re-
markable, however, that the resolution
was one that had nothing to do with any
present action. It was proposed, on the
eve of an election, no doubt with the hope
of making some political capital at the ex-
pense of those who did not think it
judicious to make any change
in the present practice.

Three years it was intended to make
no change. Things are to remain as at
present until the completion of the term
of the present Lieutenant-Governor. He
thought this a clear indication that the
mover of the motion had no legitimate
object in bringing it forward at the pre-
sent time except so far as the making of
political capital was legitimate. (Minis-
terial applause.) Mr. Marter had quoted
various figures, he did not know with
what accuracy, regarding the expenses of
the Lieutenant-Governor's establishment.
It had always been understood by mem-
bers on the Government side of the House
that this expense had had more of the
sympathy of the Opposition than of their
own party. He thought no objection had
ever been taken to any special line of ex-
pense. He did not think it had been sug-
gested that any class of this expenditure
should not be incurred, or that the ex-
pense was charged for work not done.
It had not been charged that the charges
were extravagant. A house the size of
Government House required a large ex-
penditure to maintain it. Mr. Marter, in
calculating how much the annual expense
had been, had included the cost of
building the Government House. Now,
the building was erected in the time of
John Sandfield Macdonald, and the Liber-
al Opposition of those days, while not ob-
jecting to the erection of a house for the
Lieutenant-Governor, had contended that
the present house, then being erected,
was too large and that some outdoor
buildings being erected were unnecessari-
ly expensive. Now the hon. member had
included the value of the land in his esti-
mate of the expense attached to the house.
(Mr. Marter—No, no.) That land was
only set aside to the Province on the ex-
press condition that the Dominion was to
be relieved of all responsibility of the
cost and maintenance of Government
House; and further, that the Province
would have no right to sell the land un-
less they should provide another resi-
dence for the Governor, such as would
secure the approval of the Dominion Gov-
ernment. The effect of abandoning Gov-
ernment House would be that the Pro-
vince lost the property altogether. They
would have no further claim on it: It
might be possible to make a better bar-
gain than that. His own impression was
that in consequence of the immensely in-
creased value of the land on which the