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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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VOLUME 13.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1886.

VOL. XIX.

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX

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ERRATA FOR LIST OF 1885.

On page 11, Return No. 14, read 1883 instead of 1884. On page 50, Return No. 127, read *Not printed* instead of *Printed for Distribution only*. On page 53, Return No. 140, read *Printed for Sessional Papers only* instead of *Printed for Distribution only*.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME A.

Census of the Three Provisional Districts of the North-West Territories, 1884-85—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

1. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. M. Bowell—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan. Estimates of the sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1887; presented 24th March, 1886. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886; presented 26th May, 1886. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887; presented 28th May, 1886.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

3. Annual Report of the Auditor-General on Appropriation Accounts, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

4. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
5. Annual Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886 by Hon. J. Costigan.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 5a. Canal Statistics for season of navigation, 1885, being Supplement No. 1 to the Inland Revenue Report, for the year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886, by Hon. J. Costigan. Twelfth Report on Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being Supplement No. 2 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue. Presented 2nd June, 1886.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

- 6.** Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th March, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 6a.** Report upon the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories, and matters in connection therewith, in 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th May, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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- 7.** Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, for the year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 8.** Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 8a.** Annual Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 8b.** Detailed Report upon all claims to land and right to participate in the North-West Half-breed grant by settlers along the South Saskatchewan and vicinity west of Range 26, West 2nd Meridian, being the settlements commonly known as St. Louis de Langevin, St. Laurent or Batoche and Duck Lake. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886, by the Hon. Thos. White.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 7.

- 9.** Annual Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 9a.** Synopsis of companies incorporated under the Canada Joint Stock Companies Act of 1869 and 1877, from 7th May, 1869, to 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau*Not printed.*
- 10.** Annual Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 10a.** Criminal Statistics for the year 1884.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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- 10b.** Report on Canadian Archives, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th May, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 10c.** Abstracts of the Returns of Mortuary Statistics for the year 1885—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

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- 11.** Eighteenth Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 11a.** Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection for the calendar year ended 31st December, 1885..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

- 11b.** Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, Dominion of Canada, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 11c.** Report of the second Hudson Bay Exploration, under the command of Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N., 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th May, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 11d.** Charts showing the mean, monthly and annual temperatures of Hudson Bay region and eastern Canada, September, 1884, to October, 1885, by Andrew R. Gordon. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th May, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

- 12.** Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th February, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 13.** Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for the past fiscal year, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 13a.** Reports and Railway Statistics of Canada, and capital, traffic and working expenditure of the railways of the Dominion, 1884-85. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 14.** Abstract of Statements of Fire and Inland Marine Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd April, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

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- 15.** Annual Report of the Ministers of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 15a.** Correspondence, Reports of the Minister of Justice, and Orders in Council upon the subject of provincial legislation, 1867-84. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson.....*Printed for Distribution only.*
- 16.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament on the state of the Library of Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th February, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 17.** Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 18.** Accounts of the late Province of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec with the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 19.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1885, for a Return showing the date and hour of departure from Toronto and arrival at Brockville of all trains on the Grand Trunk Railway carrying Her Majesty's mails, from 1st February to the 30th April, in the years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and in the present year up to the date of the Return; also the date and hour of departure from Brockville and Ottawa and of arrival at Ottawa and Brockville of all similar trains on that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway between the two points last named during the same periods of time. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886—*Mr. Cameron (Middlesex)*.....*Not printed.*

- 19a.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for copies of the Returns as required to be made under the Consolidated Railway Act of 1879 and the Acts in amendment thereof of 1881 and 1884, by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for the fiscal year 1883-84, in each case separately; and 1st. The number of miles of main line of Grand Trunk, with statement of actual total cost of construction and equipment thereof. The separate cost per mile of construction thereof, without rolling stock. The total amount of capital account now standing against the said railway, including its equipment. 2nd. A statement in detail showing the several branches or side lines now owned by the said company, including the number of miles in each, with the amounts severally paid for each. How such amounts were paid; whether paid in cash or securities, and the statement and character thereof in detail. The amount for which each of such securities was sold, and the net amounts which were realized in each. 3rd. A statement in detail of any railway line or lines leased by the Grand Trunk Company or agreed to be worked by them on a percentage of earnings or other terms, with the length of each of such lines and the conditions in detail of the agreements in relation thereto. 4th. A statement in detail of any interest the Grand Trunk Railway may have in any other railway or railways, with the securities in detail that they may hold in relation thereto. 5th. A statement in detail of the net earnings of each of the railways mentioned in the four preceding clauses after the payment of working expenses for the past financial year of each of the said railways, with a statement in detail of the percentage that working expenses bear in each case to the gross earnings. 6th. Whether any and what amounts were paid by the Grand Trunk Company towards the construction of the Toronto and Ottawa Railway; and the amount thereof, with the statement of the gross as well as the net earnings of the said railway for the past financial year of the said railway; and a statement of where these funds came from; also a statement as to where they appear in the accounts of the Grand Trunk Company's accounts or returns. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*
- 19b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for a list of the names, in detail, with the residence or business address of each of the several stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, on the first day of January, last. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*
- 20.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd March, 1884, for a statement showing the respective amounts of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal money paid, or grants of land given, either by way of bonus or otherwise, paid towards the construction or equipment of railways (other than the Canadian Pacific Railway) since Confederation, with dates of such payments and names of the respective railways so aided. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*
- 20a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return showing all grants of land made to Mr. Valin, M.P., in the North-West Territories, with the date of the Letters Patent therefor, the quantity, location, price and payments; also all grants so made either to Mr. Valin alone, or to others jointly with him. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th March, 1886.—*Mr. Casgrain*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 12.

- 20b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing:
1. The total number of acres of grazing land placed under lease up to 1st March, 1886.
 2. The names of grazing land lessees who have cattle upon their leaseholds, the number of acres in each leasehold, the date of the lease, the location of the land covered by the same, the number of lease, the number of cattle reported on each leasehold, the date when the leasehold was first stocked with cattle, and the aggregate area covered by such leases.
 3. The names of grazing lands lessees who have not placed cattle upon their leaseholds, the number of acres in each leasehold, the location of the land covered by the same, the number of the lease, and the aggregate area covered by such leases.
 4. The total revenue derived from pasture land leases.—All Returns asked for to be brought down to 1st March, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

- 20c.** A certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by the Honorable the Deputy Governor in Council on the 19th day of May, 1885, respecting the North-West Coal and Navigation Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 23th April, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White..... *Not printed.*
- 20d.** A certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 29th March, 1886, respecting the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway and Steamship Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White..... *Not printed.*
- 20e.** Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th May, 1886, for a list giving the names of all persons occupying, under annual leases, Government properties situated in the Seignior of Sorel. Presented to the Senate, 19th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Guévremont*..... *Not printed.*
- 20f.** Copies of Orders in Council, correspondence, etc., relating to grants of Dominion Lands to the following railway companies: Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Company; North-West Central Railway Company; and Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White..... *Not printed.*
- 21.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1883, for copies of all correspondence, reports, accounts and other papers relating to any claim made by D. B. Woodworth and others, for compensation for gravel, said to have been taken from claimants' land for use on the Pembina Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway; together with a copy of the evidence respecting such claim taken before the Board of Dominion Arbitrators, showing the amount claimed and the award, if any, made by said Arbitrators, and what sums have been paid thereunder. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*..... *Not printed.*
- 22.** Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Civil Service during the year ended 31st December, 1885, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated, or retired; his salary, age, length of service, allowance granted him on retirement, cause of his superannuation, and whether the vacancy has been subsequently filled, and, if so, whether by promotion or by new appointment, and the salary of the new appointee, under the Act 46 Victoria, chapter 8, section 15. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 22a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1884, for copies of all correspondence, papers and telegrams between the Government or any member thereof, and any person or persons, relating to the superannuation of James Hearn, late Preventive Officer at Arichat, N.S.; and also all correspondence and telegrams relating to the appointment of his successor and the continuance of the latter in office. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk*..... *Not printed.*
- 22b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing:
1st. The name of each person on the superannuation list on the first of January, A.D. 1886.
2nd. The date at which each of such persons was superannuated. 3rd. The amount paid into the superannuation fund by each person now on the list. 4th. The total amount paid to each person now on the superannuation list up to the first of January, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
- 23.** Statement of payments charged to Unforeseen Expenses under Orders in Council, from 1st July, 1885, to date; in accordance with the Act 48 Victoria, chapter 41. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 24.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last Session of Parliament, on account of fiscal years 1885-86; issued under the authority of 41 Victoria, chapter 7, section, 32, sub-section 2. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Not printed.
- 25.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1885, for a Return showing the expenses, in detail, with dates, incurred by the several members of the Govern-

- ment and any other person or persons in the service of the Government, sent to England or elsewhere, on behalf of the Government, from 28th January, 1884, to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Somerville (Brant)*.....*Not printed.*
- 26.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Prince Edward Island and the Government of the Dominion, since the last Session of Parliament, relating to the claim made by the former Government for moneys expended by them in the construction and maintenance of piers and wharves, from 1st July, 1873, to January, 1883; also of all reports made to the Minister of Public Works, or any of his officials, since last Session upon such claims, together with all Orders in Council made thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Printed for Distribution only.*
- 26a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence with the Department of Public Works, the Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, relative to repairs of the public wharf at Port Hastings, Inverness, N.S. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*
- 27.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of correspondence and petitions on the subject of the cases of criminal libel against Saunders and Wood, tried in December, 1884, before a judicial functionary in the North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*
- 28.** Return (*in part*) to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th March, 1885, for a copy of the short-hand notes of the argument before the Privy Council in the late dispute between Manitoba and the Province of Ontario, as to the westerly boundary of the Province of Ontario; also copy of the claim as presented by the Attorney-General of Ontario before the Privy Council; also a statement of the reasons given by the Attorney-General of Ontario for abandoning his claim to that part of the territory lying between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains; also a copy of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of Ontario in reference to the arbitration and award, and also in reference to the decision of the Privy Council not already moved for or brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Rykert*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 28a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario in reference to proposed Imperial legislation to confirm the decision of the Queen in Council upon the west and north-west boundaries of Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1886.—*Mr. Mills*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 29.** Draft of the Revised Statutes of Canada, laid before Parliament on the 3rd February, 1885, with which have been incorporated the Acts passed in the Session held in the 48th and 49th years of Her Majesty's reign. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson.....*Not printed.*
- 29a.** Return in conformity with the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 1, section 14, Distribution of the Statutes of Canada during the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Not printed.*
- 30.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return showing the names of all persons who tendered for the contract for carrying the mail from Calgary to Fort McLeod, the amount of each tender, to whom the contract was let, together with all papers and correspondence relating to said contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th March, 1886.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*
- 30a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1886, for a Return of the number of post offices established in the Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing districts, with the cost and revenue of each office for each year respectively, since 1879. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Cook*.....*Not printed.*

- 30b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all reports made by Inspector Sweetnam concerning alleged irregularities in connection with the management of Pickering post office, in the county of Ontario, and in particular of his report upon the investigation held by him at the village of Pickering in December, 1883; and copies of all correspondence between Inspector Sweetnam and the Post Office Department relating in any way to charges made against the management of said post office, and a copy of instructions to the inspector given upon such report. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886.
—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
- 31.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return of the receipt and expenditure, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st day of July, 1884, to the 1st day of March, 1885, and from the 1st day of July, 1885, to the 1st day of March, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.
Printed for Distribution only.
- 32.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th March, 1885, for copies of all papers, letters, correspondence and Minutes of Council relative to making Port Mulgrave, in the county of Guysboro', a sub-port of Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk*.
Not printed.
- 33.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1883, for a Return of the number of children's carriages imported into Canada each and every year from the 1st July, 1878, to the 1st July, 1882, with the amount of duty collected in each year. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.—*Mr. McCraney*..... *Not printed.*
- 34.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all papers, orders, letters, vouchers, correspondence or any other memoranda whatever in the possession or under the control of the Department of the Minister of Customs, or any of the members of the Government, or of any of the officials of the Government, relating to, or in any way connected with, the alleged violations of the Customs laws by swearing to false invoices, or in any other mode, by one John Leander McKenzie, of Canning, King's county, Nova Scotia, and of the firm of Sheffield & McKenzie, of the same place, with a copy of the decision of the Customs Department in such cases. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.—*Mr. Moffat*..... *Not printed.*
- 34a.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all papers, orders, letters, vouchers, correspondence or any other memoranda whatever in the possession or under the control of the Department of the Minister of Customs, or any of the members of the Government, or of any of the officials of the Government relating to, or in any way connected with, the alleged violations of the Customs laws by swearing to false invoices, or in any other mode, by one John Leander McKenzie, of Canning, King's county, Nova Scotia, and of the firm of Sheffield & McKenzie of the same place, with a copy of the decision of the Customs Department in such cases. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1886.—*Mr. Moffat*..... *Not printed.*
- 35.** Return (*in part*) under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 35a.** Supplementary Return under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reserva-

tion of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

- 35b. Return of correspondence between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Department of the Interior, as required by Resolution of the House of Commons of the 20th February, 1882. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

- 35c. Articles of agreement entered into between Andrew Onderdonk and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, to erect and complete a combined passenger and freight building at North Bend; one at Chinaman's Rancho, and one at Pennie's, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in British Columbia. Also between Wilson and McCrady and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, to erect a ten-stall engine house on the station ground of the Canadian Pacific Railway at North Bend, British Columbia. Also between Messrs. Head, Wrightson & Company and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, to supply iron piles, caps and points for the Canadian Pacific Railway Wharf at Port Moody, British Columbia. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

- 35d. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the North Shore Railway Company, and between the two companies concerning the prolongation of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the harbor of Quebec; of all contracts between the said two railway companies in reference to the same; of all Orders in Council passed in reference to the same; together with a statement of all moneys paid by the Government, and of the names of the persons to whom such payments were made, also in reference to the same, and in conformity with the Acts 47 Victoria, chapter 8, and 48-49 Victoria, chapter 58. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

- 35e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for copies of any agreements or contracts entered into between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Northern Railway Company of Canada, and the Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company as lessees of the Northern and Pacific Junction line from Gravenhurst to Callander, providing for through rates and fares and proper traffic arrangements for freight and passengers over the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as stipulated in the agreement of 12th April, 1884, under which the Government granted the subsidy of \$12,000 per mile for the construction of the railway from Gravenhurst to Callander. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Edgar*.....

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

- 35f. Copies of letters from James A. Dickey, Office of Government Inspecting Engineer, summit of the Selkirks, enclosing extracts from diary, as to weather reports, snow-slides, etc. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

36. Return under Act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 3, intituled: "An Act to provide for the taking of the Census in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin." Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

- 36a. Report of expenditure incurred on account of the Census of 1881, required by the "Census and Statistics Act, 1879." Also a report of all things done and expenditure made under the Act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 3, intituled: "An Act to provide for the taking of a Census in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin." Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling.....

Not printed.

- 36b.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1886, for a copy of the appointment of Angus McDonald, of Upper Washabuck, Victoria county, N.S., as census enumerator in 1881; also copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and any other person relative to the cancellation thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk.....Not printed.*
- 37.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1885, for a Return showing the number of persons who, on the 30th June, 1884, had deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank of the following amounts:—Number having sums not exceeding \$100; number having sums between \$100 and \$300; number having sums between \$300 and \$500; number having sums between \$500 and \$1,000; and (if any) number having sums exceeding \$1,000, and the amount (if any) of the several sums exceeding \$1,000, and in each class giving the number of males and females depositing, also the Province in which the deposit was made, and the same information in all respects regarding depositors in the Government Savings Banks. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Fairbank.....Not printed.*
- 37a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount held by the Government, through the several savings banks and Post Office Savings Banks throughout the Dominion, on the 30th June last, giving the location of each savings bank or Post Office Savings Bank, and the sum held by the Government through each separately. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen.....Not printed.*
- 38.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a statement showing :
 1. The number of lots sold in the township of Viger, Témiscouata, belonging to the Indians, the amount of the sale and the name of the purchaser. 2. The payments made to the Department, to the agent, Mr. G. H. Deschêne, and to Mr. Antoine LeBel, showing in detail the date of such payments, when made and the amount of each payment. 3. A detailed statement of the amounts transmitted to the Department by Messrs. Deschêne and LeBel, out of all moneys received by them up to date, and the date of such transmission. 4. Copies of the report of Mr. Dingman, on the occasion of his visit to the Viger agency, in September, 1884. 5. Copies of correspondence with the Department in relation to the claims of Edouard Morin, and others, for lands purchased by them in the said Indian Reserve. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. De St. Georges.....Not printed.*
- 38a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of minutes of the councils held by the Six Nation Indian chiefs during the month of December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant).....Not printed.*
- 38b.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the amounts of money paid to Chief Kah-ke-wa-quo-na-by (otherwise known as Chief Jones) editor of "The Indian Newspaper," during the past four years, with a statement of the services rendered for such payments, and all correspondence and Orders in Council in connection therewith. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Somerville (Brant).....Not printed.*
- 38c.** Return (*in part*) to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 16th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Canada, relative to the presence of American Indians on Canadian soil, all communications from officers of the Mounted Police upon that subject, and all Orders in Council or Departmental instructions relating thereto, which have not already been published in the Annual Report of the Indian Branch of the Department of the Interior. Also an estimate of the increase or decrease of the Indian population of the North-West, based upon the numbers who were paid at the various treaties made in 1871, and subsequent years, and the number now paid; such information regarding the number of Indians who have adopted agricultural pursuits not hitherto printed, and copies of complaints (if any) from the Aborigines Protection Society, the bishops and clergy of the various missionary bodies in the North-West, and from others, regarding the treatment of the Indians of the North-West. Also an approximate estimate of the cost of food supplies furnished to these Indians since Treaty No. 1, in 1871. Presented to the Senate, 23rd March, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Schultz.....Not printed.*

- 38d.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1886, for reports made by persons not in the service of the Government to whom samples of flour for the Indians in the North-West were submitted for inspection during the years 1883, 1884, and 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1886.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant)*.....*Not printed.*
- 38e.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1886, for a copy of the Order in Council appointing certain persons as inspectors or commissioners of Indian Affairs in the North-West in the year 1878, together with the report, if any, of said inspectors or commissioners. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*
- 38f.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing copies of all reports, communications, letters or other papers from any Government agent or other person, to any member of the Government or to any Department of the Government, since the first of April, 1882, referring to the insufficiency of the food, either as to quality or quantity, supplied by the Government to any Indians in the North-West Territories, or referring to the case of any North-West Indians who may have suffered or died from starvation. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*
- 38g.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, or any official of the Indian Department, or the revising officer for West Elgin, and Mr. Beattie, Indian Agent for the Indian Reserve in the township of Orford, in regard to his duties or action in connection with the registration of Indian voters, or as to the qualification of any Indian. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
- 38h.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing :
1. A copy of all contracts with I. G. Baker & Co. for supplies agreed to be furnished by them to the Indians for the years 1884 and 1885. 2. A copy of all accounts for such supplies for said years by said I. G. Baker & Co. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Huron)*.....*Not printed.*
- 38i.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1886, for a Return of all statements and estimates made by the Department of Indian Affairs, of moneys due to Indians under the Robinson Treaty ; also of all correspondence and documents whatever in relation to the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1886.—*Mr. Dawson*—
Not printed.
- 39.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th April, 1885, for a statement of all sums entered in the Public Accounts of Canada as having been expended for railways, canals and navigation in British Columbia, the North-West Territories, Keewatin, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia proper, and Cape Breton Island, up to the 1st January, 1885 ; also the superficies and population of each of the said divisions of Canada respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Vanasse*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 40.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return of all moneys received by the Government as export duty levied on oak, pine and spruce logs since Confederation, up to 1st January, 1885, showing the amounts received from each shipping point where such duties were levied, giving in detail the amounts collected each year, and giving the names of each person from whom duties have been collected, and also the amounts he or she has paid each year. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*
- 41.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all reports, Orders in Council and correspondence, not already ordered, on the subject of the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court as to the License Act of 1883, and of the steps to be taken to review the same, and of the steps to be taken under the Act meanwhile, with copies of all letters or telegrams to the commissioners or inspectors giving them instructions as to their conduct or action, or information as to the intentions or action of the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

- 41a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd March, 1885, for the number and title of all causes entered for argument upon the docket of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick *in banco*, the date of each entry thereof, the date of the argument of each cause, and the date when judgment was given in each cause, the Return to include all causes from 1st May, 1879, to 31st December, 1884, and to specify the causes in which questions arising under the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 or the Liquor License Act of 1883 were involved, and the cities or counties in which said actions were brought or such questions were first raised. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1886.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
- 41b.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for a statement of the names of all cases in which judgment has been given by the Supreme Court of Canada, the reports of which have not yet been published, together with the respective dates on which such judgments were delivered. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Barker*..... *Not printed.*
- 42.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette*, of the exports and imports from the 1st day of July, 1884, to the 1st day of February, 1885, and from the 1st day of July, 1885, to the 1st day of February, 1886, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*—*Not printed.*
- 43.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1886, for a copy of the report of the medical men appointed by the Government to enquire into the mental condition of Louis Riel, after his conviction. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Coursol*—*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43a.** Memorandum of Sir Alexander Campbell in the case of Louis Riel, convicted of treason and executed therefor. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43b.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all commissions, letters, telegrams or instructions whatsoever, given, furnished or sent by the Government, by any minister or ministers, or any officer of the Department of Justice, to His Honor Mr. Justice Hugh Richardson, in relation to the trial of Louis Riel at Regina. Also copies of any instructions given to any person whomsoever on the staff of the court presided over by the said judge, and to the counsel representing the Government at the said trial. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43c.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd March, 1886, for copies of all documents forming the record in the case of Her Majesty against Louis Riel, tried at Regina, including the jury list, the names of the jurors challenged and by whom they were challenged, the list of the jurors empanelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the addresses of counsel and of the prisoner, the charge of the judge, the names of the judges or assistant judges who tried the case, the names of the counsel for the prosecution and for the defence; and, in short, of every document whatsoever relating to the trial, and also of the verdict and of the recommendation to the mercy of the court. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43d.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for: 1. A copy of the shorthand notes of the application to postpone the trial of Louis Riel for one month from the 21st July, 1885; the arguments of prisoner's counsel in favor of and the arguments of the Crown counsel against such postponement, and the observations and decisions or rulings of the judge thereon. 2. The shorthand notes of that portion of Charles Nolin's cross-examination wherein Riel's counsel endeavored to establish Riel's insanity; Riel's protests against that line of defence and his desire to dispense with

the services of his counsel; and the arguments of counsel and the observations and decisions or rulings of the judge thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Huron)*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

- 43e.** Petitions addressed to His Excellency the Governor General:—Of A. B. Dunnet, and others, of Regina, N.W.T., and of A. G. Hamilton, and others, of Moosomin, N.W.T., severally praying that the sentence passed upon Louis Riel be not disturbed in any way; that the law be permitted to take its course, and that Executive clemency be refused. A communication signed by James Boddy, district secretary, on behalf of the Loyal Orange Association of West Toronto, urging the carrying out of the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel. Also a letter addressed to the Honorable the Privy Council, signed by Charles O'Hara, of Cranbourne, in the province of Quebec, laborer, setting forth the necessity of the carrying out of the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43f.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of all petitions, communications and representations in favor of the commutation of the sentence of Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier**Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43g.** The Queen *versus* Louis Riel, accused and convicted of the crime of high treason. Report of the trial at Regina; Appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba; Appeal to the Privy Council, England; Petition for medical examination of the convict; List of petitions for commutation of sentence. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for Distribution only.*
- 43h.** Return (*in part*) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of all papers found in the council room of the insurgents, or elsewhere at Batoche, especially including: 1. The diary of Louis Riel. 2. The minute book, and Orders in Council of the insurgent council. 3. The correspondence of Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 43i.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of all papers found in the council room of the insurgents, or elsewhere at Batoche, especially including: 1. The diary of Louis Riel. 2. The minute book and Orders in Council of the insurgent council. 3. The correspondence of Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 44.** Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, in compliance with the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 73. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—
Not printed.
- 44a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for a Return showing the names and number of those who acted as police scouts during the North-West insurrection; also the names of those who have since applied for a land grant bounty for said services, the same as that given to the volunteers. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Sproule*.....*Not printed.*
- 45.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all Orders in Council in relation to the Half-breed prisoners in the North-West, passed during the three months next preceding the 16th November, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886.—*Mr. Desaulniers (Maskinongé)*—
Not printed.
- 45a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the number of Half-breeds of the North-West Territories who proved their claims before the Commission at Fort Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills, Qu'Appelle Valley, Regina, Maple Creek, Calgary, Fort McLeod, Pincher Creek, Edmonton, St. Albert, Fort Saskatchewan, Victoria, Fort Pitt, Battleford, Prince Albert, Batoche, Duck Lake, Forks of Saskatchewan, Fort à la Corne, Cumberland House, Moose Jaw and Willow Branch, in the North-West Territories; also at Grand Rapids, in Keewatin, and Winnipeg and Griswold, in Manitoba, giving in each

case the number of heads of families and minors; also the number of males and females; also copies of all the petitions filed in the Department of the Interior praying that grievances be redressed, with the names of such petitioners, distinguishing those who had their claims already settled in Manitoba and those who had not; also the number of Manitoba Half-breeds who proved their claims prior to the 20th of April last on the supplementary list, and those who have proved their claims since that date. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Ross*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

45b. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th March, 1883, for copies of all correspondence and memorials relating to the claims of the inhabitants of Prince Albert, and the neighboring districts in the North-West Territories, in respect of the lands they occupy, and to other matters affecting their condition. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

45c. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th April, 1886, for copies of all the depositions or other evidence submitted in favor of Half-breeds or Metis sentenced to imprisonment in the gaol at Regina and in the Provincial Penitentiary of Manitoba; and also all depositions submitted on behalf of André Nault and Abraham Monteur, Metis prisoners confined at Regina and Battleford. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1886.—*Mr. Mills*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

46. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing, in detail, sums borrowed by way of temporary loan by the Government, on 1st March, 1886, from banks or other parties, in Canada or elsewhere. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*

47. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th March, 1885, for copies of all memorials and papers presented to the Government, or any member thereof, relating to the Canada Temperance Act by deputations, on Thursday, the 19th February last. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886.—*Mr. Kranz*—*Not printed.*

47a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount paid P. M. Barker, of Orangeville, returning officer under the Canada Temperance Act for the county of Dufferin, Ontario, for the vote taken under the provisions of said Act on the 30th day of October, 1884, giving a detailed statement of his account and the amount paid him, giving each item separately. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

47b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount paid to P. R. Jarvis, Esq., of the city of Stratford, county of Perth, returning officer under the Temperance Act for the county of Perth, Ontario, for the vote taken under the provisions of the Act on the 18th day of June, 1885; a detailed statement of all monies paid to such returning officer, for what purpose, and to whom paid by him. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*

47c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for a Return showing the number of establishments now in operation in Canada in which liquors of all kinds are manufactured; the number of hands employed; the amount of capital invested, and wages paid to employees during the year ending 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886.—*Mr. Robertson (Shelburne)*.....*Not printed.*

47d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for a statement showing the amount of liquor of all kinds manufactured in Canada during the year 1885; the amount of same exported, and the estimated value of same. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886.—*Mr. Robertson (Shelburne)*.....*Not printed.*

47e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for a statement showing the amount of liquor of all kinds imported into Canada during the year 1885, and duties collected for same. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Robertson (Shelburne)*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 13.

- 48.** The Civil Service List of Canada, on the 1st July, 1885, under the 59th section of the Civil Service Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 48a.** A Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the year ending 1885, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted. (Section 58, sub-section 2, "Civil Service Act.") Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 49.** Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, in conformity with the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 37, section 15. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
- 50.** Return of expenditure under appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of the troubles in the North-West Territories, from 1st July, 1885, to 15th March, 1886; and subsidiary statement, "Hudson Bay Company's Supplies." Presented to the House of Commons, 30th March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 50a.** Report of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 51.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, reports, recommendations and representations received at, and sent from, the Department of Customs since the year A.D. 1880 to this day, on the subject of the Richibucto harbor, the Customs business done thereat, and in any way relating to the Customs service thereat, including all claims made for extra services by or on behalf of any preventive officer of the ports of Richibucto and Kingston. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Landry (Kent)*..... *Not printed.*
- 51a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence with the Department of Public Works relative to protection required to the north of Smith's Island to prevent the total destruction of Port Hood harbor, Inverness, N.S.; also a copy of the engineer's report thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Inverness)*..... *Not printed.*
- 51b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Municipal Council of Bayfield or other persons and the Department of Public Works, in reference to the repairs to the harbor of Bayfield. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th April, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*..... *Not printed.*
- 52.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all documents forming the record in the cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late rebellion, including the jury lists, the names of the jurors, the lists of the jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the charges of the judge, the names of the judges who tried the different cases, the names of the counsel for the prosecution and for the defence, the pleas entered, the verdicts and the sentences, and, in short, of every document whatever relating to the said trials. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 52a & b.** A Supplementary Return and a final Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all documents forming the record in the cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late rebellion, including the jury lists, the names of the jurors, the lists of the jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the charges of the judge, the names of the judges who tried the different cases, the names of

the counsel for the prosecution and for the defence, the pleas entered, the verdicts and the sentences, and, in short, of every document whatever relating to the said trials. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier—*
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

52c. Message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of certain letters of a confidential character respecting the rebellion in the North-West Territories during the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th March, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

52d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing all sums of money paid to any member or members of this House or the Senate, on account of services rendered in connection with the North-West rebellion, giving the names, the services performed and the respective sums paid each, the date at which the services commenced and terminated; also all sums paid on account of travelling expenses, outfit or otherwise, giving each name, amount paid, what for, and date of payment, separately. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen.* *Not printed.*

52e. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1886, for a Return setting forth the total amount of the claims which have been already acknowledged by the Government for losses sustained by the Hudson Bay Company and private parties, arising out of the North-West rebellion, up to the 1st March, 1886, giving the names and amounts. Presented to the Senate, 20th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Alexander—*
Not printed.

52f. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 7th April, 1886, for copies of the commission or commissions, and instructions issued to the commissioners appointed to enquire into and report upon the losses sustained in the North-West Territories during the recent rebellion. Presented to the Senate, 20th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Power—*
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

53. The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, copies of despatches and other papers with reference to the transfer of Cape Race lighthouse and steam fog-whistle from the Imperial Government to the Government of the Dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Not printed.*

53a. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence and telegrams between the Government of Canada, or any member thereof, and the late superintendent of Scatterie fog-whistle, and any other person or persons, and any Order or Orders in Council relative to the dismissal or resignation of the said superintendent and the appointment of his successor. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd June, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk.*.....*Not printed.*

54. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of instructions or circulars issued to revising officers in regard to the performance of their duties under the Electoral Franchise Act of 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Casey.*.....*Not printed.*

55. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Iberville, Montmagny and Quebec, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Arthabaska, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Saguenay and Terrebonne, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker. Returns for the district of St. Francis; presented 2nd June, 1886.....*Not printed.*

56. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker.
Not printed.

57. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 28th March, 1884, for a statement showing the amount of bonuses that have been granted for railway purposes by the townships of Artemesia, Bentineck, Egremont, Glenelg, Normanby and the town of Durham; also for statement showing the amount expended by the Provincial Government in aid of railways within said townships. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Thompson (Haldimand)*.....*Not printed.*
58. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1886, for a Return of the expenditure made by the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company on their railway and bridge connecting the Intercolonial and New Brunswick Railway, together with a statement of the amounts advanced by the Government to the said company, and the dates of such advances. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*
59. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1886, for copies of all petitions or memorials received by the Government, since the 1st January, 1882, from riparian owners on the Richelieu river, complaining that the piers constructed in the said river near the towns of St. John and Iberville by the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway Company raise the waters of the said river, and that their lands are consequently flooded, and praying for relief. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Béchard*.....*Not printed.*
60. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1885, for a copy of the report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the claims of the merchants and fishermen of Prince Edward Island for a refund of duties paid by them in the years 1871 and 1872, on fish exported to the United States. Also all instructions furnished to said commissioner, and all correspondence between the commissioner and the Government, or any of the Departments, relating to the said refund, or the evidence or report of the said commissioner. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Mills*.....*Not printed.*
61. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd February, 1885, for a Return showing: 1st. The total number of timber licenses or permits to cut timber granted since 1st February, 1883, and the total area covered by such licenses or permits. 2nd. The total amount of bonuses or premiums paid on such licenses or permits. 3rd. The name and residence of each grantee of a timber license or permit; the number of the license or permit; the area covered by each; the date of application for the same; the bonus or premium per square mile paid upon each; whether the survey of each berth or area covered by license or permit was made by the Government previous to granting the same, for the purpose of obtaining information as to its value; and the information, if any, in the possession of the Government as to the quantity, quality and kind of timber upon each; also the location of each berth or limit; also the names of all assignees of such licenses, and the consideration expressed in the assignment. 4th. The Crown dues or stumpage charged or chargeable on each license or permit. 5th. Whether in each case where a license or permit was granted the berth was first put up at public auction after public notice inviting tenders was given, and was sold to the highest bidder, or whether granted upon application from the grantee without public competition being invited. 6th. Copies of all petitions, remonstrances, claims or communications sent or made to the Government respecting such timber licenses or permits; and copies of all correspondence had with the Government respecting such lands, licenses or timber, and the action of the Government thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*
- 61a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of correspondence between the Indians of the Fort William Reserve, or anyone on their behalf, and the Indian Department, and between the Indian Department and Indian agent, whether by telegraph or otherwise, on the subject of the action taken under the existing timber licenses. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*
- 61b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1886, showing the names of the persons who respectively owe the arrears of \$43,860.95, on account of cullers' fees, which appear to be according to the Report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1885, at page 23. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th May, 1886.—*Mr. Casgrain*.....*Not printed.*

- 61c. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 16th July, 1885, for copies of all memorials, letters or telegrams, addressed to the Department of the Interior or any member of the Privy Council, respecting the land and timber regulations affecting Dominion Lands in British Columbia. Presented to the Senate, 20th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes* *Not printed.*
62. Reports of the Chief Engineer and General Manager, Government Railways; the Dominion Government Agent in British Columbia; and the Engineer who personally directed the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd April, 1886 by *Hon. J. H. Pope*..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 62a. Copies of telegraphic communications respecting the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886, by *Hon. J. H. Pope*—*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
63. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a copy of the report made F. N. Gisborne in February, 1885, on the application of the inhabitants of Bryer and Long Islands, Digby county, for telegraphic communication with the mainland. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Vail*..... *Not printed.*
64. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a statement, in detail, of the several assets forming the sum of \$72,791,837, stated by the Minister of Finance to be available in reduction of the gross debt of the Dominion. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton*.. *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
65. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all memorials or papers relating to reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, and of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the British Government, the British Minister at Washington, or the Government of the United States, upon the subject of reciprocal trade relations with the United States; also copies of all reports, if any, made by agents of the Canadian Government upon the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton*—*Not printed.*
66. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return of the rolling stock repaired at the Government workshops at Moncton for the Intercolonial Railway during the year ending 31st December, 1885; also of the rolling stock of the said railway repaired at other workshops during the same period, the places where such repairs were made, and the amounts paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*—*Not printed.*
- 66a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return of the number of private or official cars built or purchased for the Intercolonial Railway since the year 1878, and the cost of each car. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon* *Not printed.*
- 66b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of the year ending 31st December, 1885, giving each kind of rolling stock, and whether purchased under contract or otherwise, the parties from whom bought and the cost of each kind. Also a statement showing what has been built in Government workshops of each kind. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886. — *Mr. Weldon* *Not printed.*
- 66c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the cost and monies expended upon the railway station building in St. John, N.B., and of the furniture and fittings therein, the amount of the several contracts, names of contractors, and the place of manufacture of such furniture and fittings. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*..... *Not printed.*

- 66d.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of a report made by Mr. Joseph Simard, Dominion Arbitrator, under date of 16th October, 1883, recommending that a sum of money should be paid to George Lavoie, of the parish of Ste. Cécile du Bic, for damages caused to his property by the Intercolonial Railway, or fixing the amount of such damages. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Langelier*—
Not printed.
- 66e.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1886, for copies of all documents addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Railways, praying, on the part of Jean Baptiste Plante, of St. Charles, that his claim for two horses killed on the Intercolonial Railway may be referred anew to the Dominion Arbitrators. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*.....*Not printed.*
- 66f.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for copies of the award or report of the Dominion Arbitrators, with the evidence and papers connected therewith, in the matter of claims in connection with section 16 of the Intercolonial Railway, on the part of the estate of the late John Bannon, Esq.; the late William Muirhead, Esq.; William Wilkinson, Esq., and the other claims investigated at the same time as those named above, and connected with the said report or award. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 66g.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the quantity of stores purchased and taken into stock for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of the year ending 31st December, 1885, specifying what stores and of what kind purchased under contract, and the names of the several contractors, and the several amounts paid under such contracts. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*
- 66h.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of the earnings and working expenses of the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 1st July, 1885, to 1st February, 1886, specifying the different sources of earnings and the amount (if any) in each month, credited from mechanical stores account to earnings. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 66i.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the number of men employed on the Intercolonial Railway between Campbellton and Halifax and between St. John and Shediac, including the men employed at the different stations, specifying the number at each station and the men employed on the machine shops at Moncton; the number and names of men dismissed or discharged from the employment of the railway since 1st October last, and the several causes of such dismissal or discharges; also any reduction of wages payable to the employees or any of them since the first day of October last. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*
- 67.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th March, 1886, for copies of all Orders in Council passed for the granting of the subsidy authorized by the Acts 47 Victoria, chapter 8, and 48-49 Victoria, chapter 58, "for a line of railway connecting Montreal with the harbors of St. John and Halifax by the shortest and best practicable route;" of all reports of engineers upon which said Orders in Council may be based, together with a statement of all monies paid in connection with the same, and of all persons to whom such payments may have been made. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*
- 67a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of Nova Scotia, in reference to the Short Line Railway in Nova Scotia, and legislation affecting the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr. Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 67b.** Report of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways, submitting the reports of Messrs. Donken and Hyndman on Cape Breton surveys, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

68. Copy of an agreement between the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited) and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, dated 4th March, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope..... *Not printed.*
69. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 15th April, 1885, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Justice and any member of Parliament or others in relation to the investigation which took place last summer in regard to the administration of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, and the difficulties in the administration of the said institution. Presented to the Senate, 30th March, 1886.—*Hon. M. Bellerose*..... *Not printed.*
- 69a. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1886, for a copy of a protest of the deputy warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Téléphore Ouimet, objecting to the evidence of Hector Demers, summoned as a witness on the 14th July, 1884, being taken before the commission of enquiry named to enquire into the management of the aforesaid penitentiary in 1884. Presented to the Senate, 30th March, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... *Not printed.*
- 69b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1886, for a Return showing the number of convicts in the Dominion penitentiaries for the years 1884-85, who were employed at work that competes with free labor; the kind of work employed at; the number employed at each kind of work; the number employed outside by contractors; and the amount received per day by the Government for each convict so employed; and where the goods so manufactured were disposed of. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Wilson*..... *Not printed.*
70. Message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of the several despatches from the Imperial Government in reference to the engineers' certificates of competency in the British mercantile marine. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th April, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin..... *Not printed.*
71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount of notes of the several banks of the Dominion in circulation on the 1st March last; the amount of Dominion notes in circulation and in the hands of the banks on the same date; and the amount of gold held by the Government and the banks for the redemption of Dominion and bank notes at the same date. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
72. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, minutes of evidence taken, reports, memoranda or telegrams whatsoever, relating to or causing the dismissal of one Brenton H. Dodge, of Kentville, King's county, Nova Scotia, from the office of collector of the port of Kentville, Nova Scotia. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Moffat*..... *Not printed.*
73. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing seizures made at the port of Winnipeg, or any of its outports, by the Customs officers or officials, between 1st January, 1885, and the 11th March, 1886, in which fines were imposed, deposits forfeited, or goods sold after seizure; giving the names of the persons upon whom fines were imposed, who forfeited deposits, or whose goods were sold after seizure; giving the amount of each fine imposed, of each forfeit deposited, and of the amount obtained in each case in which goods were sold; and stating in detail the name, official position and salary of each officer to whom any part of the money so realized was paid, and the amount in each case thus paid to the said officer. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant)*..... *Not printed.*
74. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th March, 1886, for copies of all the evidence, together with the judge's charge, and all other papers relating to the trial of Loison Mongrain for the murder of David L. Cowan, a

policeman, late of the county of Carleton. Also all petitions, correspondence and Orders in Council relating to the commutation of the death sentence of Loison Mongrain. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*

75. Message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of certain despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of other papers, with reference to the Aspy Bay affair. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
76. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all despatches from or correspondence with the Imperial Government, respecting the complaint of the Legislature or Government of Prince Edward Island that the terms of Union between that Island and the Dominion have not been carried out, or with respect to the mission of delegates to the Imperial Government from Prince Edward Island on the subject of such complaint. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886.—*Mr. McIntyre*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 76a. Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all despatches from or correspondence with the Imperial Government, respecting the complaint of the Legislature or Government of Prince Edward Island that the terms of Union between that Island and the Dominion have not been carried out, or with respect to the mission of delegates to the Imperial Government from Prince Edward Island on the subject of such complaint. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1886.—*Mr. McIntyre*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
77. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of names, tonnage, number of men and armament of steamers or sailing vessels forming the present Marine Police Force of Canada, the extension of which is referred to in the Speech from the Throne. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*M. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*
- 77a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of the numbers and names of United States fishing vessels frequenting the inshores of Canada for fishing and kindred purposes, during each of the several years that the Treaty of Washington has been in operation; also the kinds and estimated quantities of fish taken yearly by each American vessel, and the probable period of each fishing voyage or voyages. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*
- 77b. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th March, 1886, for a copy of the Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to the Privy Council under date of 15th December, 1869. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 77c. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all fishery regulations or official notices, and of instructions to fishery officers or other persons commanding the alleged Marine Police Force of Canada, under the Fishery Act of 1868, relative to fishing practices by United States citizens exercising privileges conceded by the Treaty of Washington in common with Canadian fishermen, the said copies to be accompanied by a description of the various instances and of the manner and effect of enforcing the said regulations or notices. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*
- 77d. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of British Columbia, or any person, and the Dominion Government, with regard to the deep-water fisheries on the coast of British Columbia. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1886.—*Mr. Shakespeare*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 77e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for a Return giving the number of whitefish fry at the various fish hatcheries of the Dominion for distribution next

spring; also the number of pickerel and black bass; also the instructions that have been given for their distribution. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Go don—*
Not printed.

- 77f. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1886, for copies of all claims for fishing bounties by Louis Pinault and Michel Pinault, of Ste. Cécile, Bic, fishermen; of all affidavits or declarations in support of the said claims; of all correspondence in relation to such claims between the Department of Fisheries or any other Department of the Government and the said Louis Pinault and Michel Pinault or other persons; also of all reports of fishery overseers in relation to the said claims. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Langelier*.....*Not printed.*
78. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for a Return of the names of the president, vice-president, directors (or provisional directors, as the case may be) and shareholders of the various railway companies for whose lines subsidies have been granted by the Parliament of Canada, and the amount of the stock held by each individual. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr Lister*.....*Not printed.*
- 78a. Papers, correspondence, etc., respecting subsidies to certain railway companies, and towards the construction of certain railways, as follows: Moncton and Buctouche Railway Company; line of railway, Ingersoll to Chatham, Ontario; Northern and Western Railway Company; the Caraque Railway Company; Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit Railway Company; Thunder Bay Colonization Railway Company; Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company; railway from New Glasgow to Montcalm, Quebec; railway from Hereford to Eaton, Quebec; railway from St. Félix to Lake St. Gabriel, Quebec; railway from Glenannan to Wingham, Ontario; railway from McCann Station to Joggins, Nova Scotia; railway from L'Assomption to L'Épiphanie, Quebec; Montreal and Western Railway Company; railway from St. Andrews to Lachute, Quebec; Canada Atlantic Railway Company; railway from Truro to Newport, Nova Scotia; Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company; Cap Rouge and St. Lawrence Railway Company; Long Sault to Lake Témiscamingue; Gananoque to Delta; line of railway along Stewiacke Valley; Perth Station to Plaister Rock Island, New Brunswick; Fredericton to Prince William, New Brunswick; Newcastle to Douglastown, New Brunswick; point on Canadian Pacific Railway to Eganville, Ontario; Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company; and Albert Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Not printed*
- 78b. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all petitions from the Legislature of Nova Scotia or any member thereof, and the Dominion Government or any member thereof; and all Orders in Council of either Government, respecting the re-adjustment or increase of the money subsidy paid, or to be paid, by the Dominion Government to the Government of Nova Scotia, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk—*
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
79. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th April, 1886, for a copy of the memorial of the North-West Council presented to the Government by Messrs. Wilson and Ross, members of said Council, and of any answer made to said memorial and of any correspondence between the Government and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories or other parties in reference thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1886.—*Mr. Watson—*
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
80. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for Return of names, rank and corps of the officers composing the Military Claims Commission, while at Winnipeg; stating also any subsequent changes in the personnel of the commission, with reasons for the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow**Not printed.*
- 80a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Militia and Defence and any official of the Militia Department.

- ment, and any officers of volunteer corps, whether on active service or not, all officials of rifle associations, and other parties, in reference to the character of the ammunition made at the Quebec Cartridge Factory and supplied for use in the field, for practice, or at rifle matches; including reports of all tests of such ammunition made by any such officers or officials of rifle associations. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Casey.....Not printed.*
- 80b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return of names of the staff paymasters appointed, showing whether non-combatants or not, with rank and corps of such as were in the active militia; with rate of pay and length of services in all cases. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow.....Not printed.*
- 80c.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Militia and Defence and any official of the Militia Department, and any officers of volunteer corps, whether on active service or not, all officials of rifle associations, and other parties, in reference to the character of the ammunition made at the Quebec Cartridge Factory and supplied for use in the field, for practice, or at rifle matches; including reports of all tests of such ammunition made by any such officers or officials of rifle associations. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Casey.....Not printed.*
- 80d.** Statement of militia pensions, awarded by Order in Council, consequent upon the rebellion of 1885, North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80e.** Copy of a Report of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 8th July, 1885, respecting regulations as to pensions and gratuities, rebellion, North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80f.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for copies of instructions to Major Bell, Major-General Laurie, S. L. Bedson, and other non-combatants, employed during the North-West campaign, from the Minister of Militia, Major-General Middleton, or the Adjutant-General of Militia, and of correspondence between the last-named authorities and such non-combatants. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80g.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing names of all militia officers and non-combatants appointed as transport and supply officers, giving rank and corps of militia officers, with dates of appointment, rates of pay, by whom appointed, and on whose recommendation, and total payments to each to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow.....Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80h.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return of all horses, ponies, cattle, furs, waggons, carts and other property seized by the Mounted Police or Expeditionary Force, while on service in the North-West between 27th March and 1st August, with the disposition made of the same, the names of persons from whom such seizures were made, and the amounts (if any) paid, received, or now payable or receivable, on account of such property. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80i.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return stating name, rank and corps of all officers composing the staff of Major-General Middleton, and the capacity in which each served. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow.....Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80j.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between one James Anderson and the Minister of Militia, Major-General Middleton, and any member of the Government, with respect to the purchasing of supplies, cost of transport and other expenditure incurred during the North-West Rebellion. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow.....Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

- 80k.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return of names of all persons employed as purchasing agents, showing when, by whom, and on whose recommendation appointed, rate of pay, and length of employment. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80l.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing names of all contractors from whom teams were engaged for transport, number of teams engaged from each, with rate of pay per day per team, and the total amount paid to each of such contractors. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 80m.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Canadian Government, or any members, officers or employees thereof, respecting the medals to be given to the volunteers who served in the recent insurrection in the North-West. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 81.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all petitions, despatches and correspondence, reports to Council and Orders in Council touching upon and relating to the disallowance of railway charters in Manitoba, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Watson*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 82.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for a copy of the report of Mr. Justice Hensley upon the trial of Alexander Gillis, for murder, at Charlottetown, in January last, together with a copy of the report of the Minister of Justice recommending a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon Gillis, and all telegrams and letters upon the subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*
- 83.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence relative to the dismissal of Isaac McLeod, Esq., Strathbone, Inverness, from the position of postmaster at that place, including the Post Office Inspector's report. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*
- 84.** Copy of an agreement between Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company, dated 7th November, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Not printed.
- 86.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return giving :
1. The number of Chinese immigrants that have arrived in Canada from the 20th day of August, 1885, to the 31st day of January, 1886, specifying the ports at which such immigrants have arrived. 2. The number that have arrived direct from China. 3. The number that have arrived from other countries, specifying the countries. 4. The total amount of duty collected from such immigrants. 5. The number of Chinese that have entered as tourists, merchants, men of science or students. 6. Whether in either case (if any) certificates were presented from the Chinese Government endorsed by the chargé d'affaires, consul or consular agent, or other representative of Her Majesty, at the place where the same was granted, or at the port or place of departure. 7. The cost to the Department of Customs, in consequence of the administration by that Department of the Act restricting and regulating Chinese immigration into Canada. 8. Copies of all the correspondence (if any) between trades unions or other societies, corporate or incorporate, or persons and the Department of Customs, urging more strict supervision over Chinese immigration, together with complaints (if any) against any officer of Customs in connection with the administration of said Chinese Restriction Act. 9. The total number of Chinese persons that have left Canada during the same period. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Gordon*....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

87. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of: 1. All Orders in Council or Departmental Orders respecting the putting in operation "The Act respecting the Electoral Franchise." 2. All correspondence between the Government or any Department of it and said revising officers. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Huron)*.....*Not printed.*
- 87a. Return (*in part*) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1886, for statements from all revising officers in regard to the arrangements made by them for the printing of the voters' lists in their respective electoral divisions, showing whether tenders were called for, for such printing, or written contracts entered into for its performance, with copies of such contracts; names of parties with whom agreements (written or verbal) were made for such printing, and number of times lists are to be printed; stating rates allowed, per name or otherwise, number of names on first list, whether first list is printed by polling sub-divisions or not, manner of making alterations and additions after first printing, and all other details of such arrangements, agreements and contracts for printing said lists. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
88. Memorandum as to whether it has come to the notice of the Government that American tow boats have been towing in British Columbia harbors and within the "three mile limit" in Dominion waters. Presented to the Senate, 19th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Macdonald*...*Not printed.*
89. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of correspondence, not already brought down, between the Government and the captain or any of the crew of the Life-Saving Service at Port Rowan, province of Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886.—*Mr. Jackson*.....*Not printed.*
90. Correspondence, etc., in connection with the suit of *The Queen vs. the St. Catharines Milling and Lumbering Company*. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1886, by *Hon. Thomas White*.....*Not printed.*
91. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of particulars of any claim made by John Heney, of Ottawa, for a refund of tolls paid by him upon vessels or wood passing through the Government canals, together with copies of all Orders in Council passed by the Government in relation to such claim, and copies of all correspondence between the Government and the said John Heney, or any other person, respecting such claims for refund. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*

THE
CIVIL SERVICE LIST
OF CANADA

Containing the Names of all persons employed in the several Departments of the Civil Service, together with those employed in the two Houses of Parliament, upon the 1st of July, 1885, showing date of first Appointment, Promotion to present rank, Age and Salary in each case ;

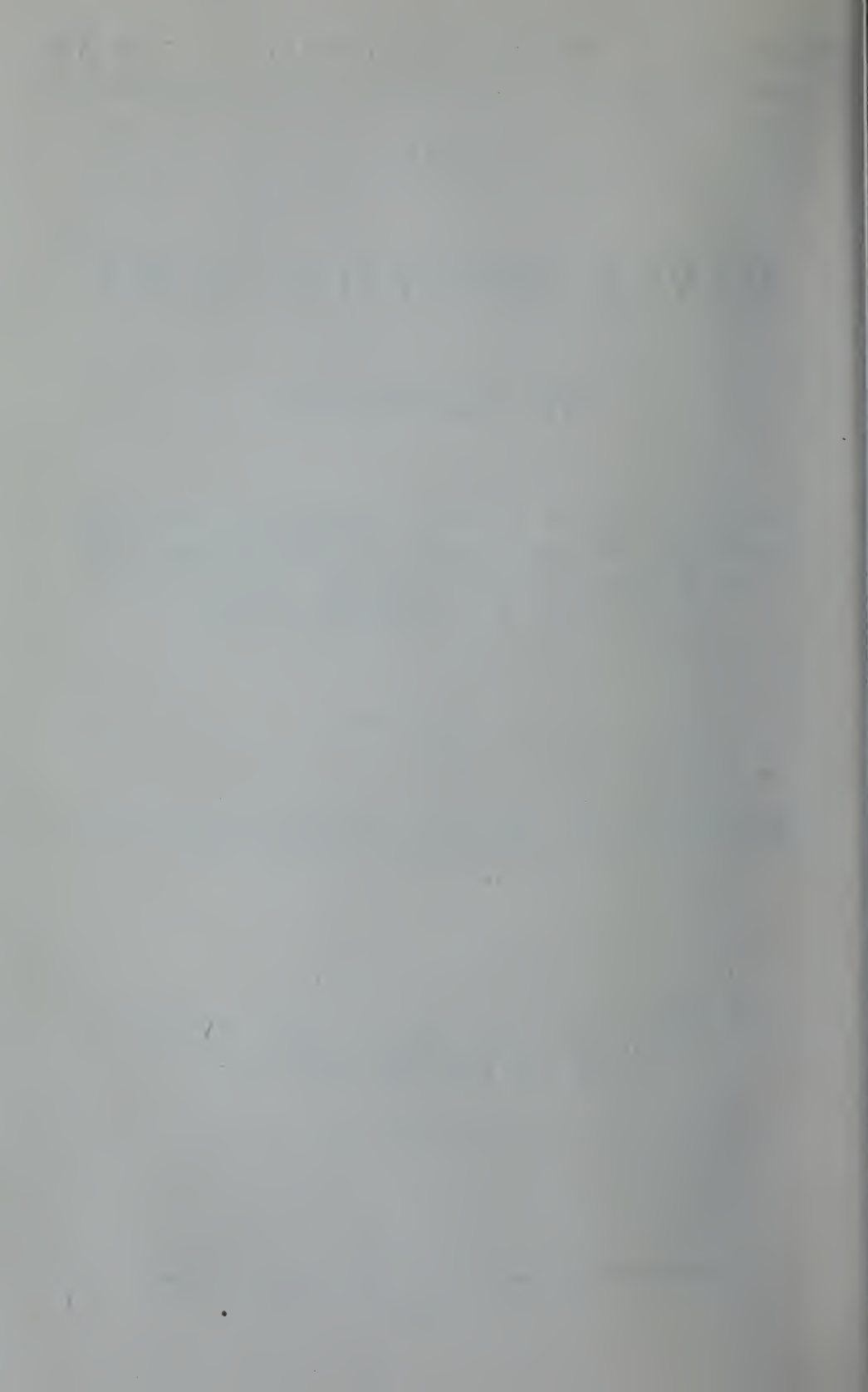
TO WHICH IS ADDED

“ The Civil Service Act ” and “ The Civil Service Superannuation Act of 1883,” with an Analytical Index to each.

THE WHOLE PREPARED AND ARRANGED UNDER THE DIRECTION
OF THE HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE, PURSUANT
TO SEC. 59 OF “THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT.”

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET.

1886.



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NOTE.

Members of the Civil Service desiring to make correction of errors in data respecting themselves should communicate with the Deputy Heads of their respective Departments not later than the 30th June next ensuing.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, March, 1886.



THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND STAFF.

Governor General.—His Excellency the Most Honourable HENRY CHARLES KEITH PETTY-FITZMAURICE, MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., &c., &c. (Appointed 18th August, 1883; sworn in at the city of Quebec, 23rd October, 1883.)

STAFF.

Governor General's Secretary and Military Secretary—Captain Henry Streatfeild, Grenadier Guards, (Appointed 29th December, 1885.)

Aides-de-Camp—The Honourable Henry James Anson, Lieutenant 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry. (Appointed 24th Oct., 1883; Capt. Hon. Alfred J. G. Byng, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars. (Appointed 4th Feb., 1886); *Extra Aides-de-Camp*—Lieut. Col. Hewitt Bernard, C.M.G. (Appointed July, 1865); Captain Russell Stephenson. (Appointed 26th December, 1878.)

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

(By Seniority of Appointment.)

1. The Right Honourable Sir JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, P.C., G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Q.C., President of the Queen's Privy Council, and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs (Prime Minister.)
2. The Honourable Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G., Postmaster General.
3. The Honourable Sir HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., Q.C., Minister of Public Works.
4. The Honourable JOHN HENRY POPE, Minister of Railways and Canals.
5. The Honourable MACKENZIE BOWELI, Minister of Customs.
6. The Honourable Sir ADOLPHE P. CARON, K.C.M.G., Q.C., Minister of Militia and Defence.
7. The Honourable ARCHIBALD WOODBURY MCLELAN, Minister of Finance.
8. The Honourable JOHN CARLING, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.
9. The Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN, Minister of Inland Revenue.
10. The Honourable FRANK SMITH, *(without portfolio)*.
11. The Honourable JOSEPH ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU, LL.D., Q.C., Secretary of State.
12. The Honourable THOMAS WHITE, Minister of the Interior.
13. The Honourable JOHN SPARROW DAVID THOMPSON, Q.C., Minister of Justice.
14. The Honourable GEORGE EULAS FOSTER, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPUTY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

(By Seniority of Appointment.)

1. WILLIAM HENRY GRIFFIN, Deputy Postmaster General.
2. JOSEPH CHARLES TACHE, M.D., D.L., Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.
3. TOUSSAINT TRUDEAU, C.E., Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals.
4. WILLIAM SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine.
5. ALFRED RICHARD CECIL SELWYN, F.R.S., LL.D., Director Geological Survey of Canada.
6. JAMES JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.
7. Lt.-Col. CHARLES EUGENE PANET, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.
8. Colonel WALKER POWELL, Adjutant General of Militia.
9. JOHN MORTIMER COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance.
10. GEORGE FREDERIC BAILLAIRGE, C.E., Deputy Minister of Public Works.
11. LAWRENCE VANKOUGHNET, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
12. JOHN JOSEPH MCGEE, Clerk of the Privy Council.
13. GEORGE WHELOCK BURBIDGE, Q.C., Deputy Minister of Justice.
14. GRANT POWELL, Under Secretary of State.
15. EDWARD MIALI, Commissioner of Inland Revenue.
16. ALEXANDER MACKINNON BURGESS, Deputy Minister of the Interior.
17. FREDERICK WHITE, Comptroller of the North West Mounted Police.
18. JOHN TILTON, Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA :

JOHN LORN McDUGGALL (41 Vic., cap. 7.)

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

Hon. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, G.C.M.G., C.B. (appointed 24 May, 1884), 9 and 10 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.

Secretary Canadian Government Offices in London—Joseph G. Colmer (address as above.)

Assistant Secretary and Accountant—Clarence C. Chipman.

THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

(o)

1.—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Jones, Charles Jerome.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '83	1,900 00	4 Dec. '47	1 July '75
Campbell, William	1st class Clerk.....	1 July '83	1,500 00	20 Dec. '52	1 Nov. '72
McDermott, Peter Lawrence.	2nd class "	1 May '84	1,150 00	25 June '53	1 July '83
Smith, George.....	Messenger.....	11 May '52	500 00	13 Nov. '19	11 May '52
Clarke, George Henry.....	Orderly.....	5 Dec. '79	490 00	25 Dec. '48	5 Dec. '79

2.—THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

McGee, John Joseph	Clerk Privy Council. ...	20 May '82	3,200 00	6 Aug. '45	'67
Beaudry, Pierre Janvier Ubalde	Assistant Clerk of Privy Council & Chief Clerk	30 May '84	1,850 00	4 Nov. '43	7 Feb. '63
Alexander, Henry.....	1st class Clerk.	1 July '81	1,700 00	8 Jan. '37	23 Apr. '56
Lee, William Horace.....	1st class "	1 July '81	1,650 00	12 Feb. '44	23 Dec. '61
Burpee, Lewis Johnston....	2nd class "	1 July '80	1,350 00	19 Apr. '46	1 July '67
Baldwin, Robert Warren....	2nd class "	1 July '83	1,200 00	3 Apr. '49	3 June '74
Bennetts, Francis Kent....	2nd class "	1 Oct. '83	1,200 00	25 Apr. '54	1 July '75
Brennan, Patrick John.....	2nd class "	1 July '84	1,150 00	31 Dec. '53	24 Nov. '83
Lelievre, Siméon.....	2nd class "	1 July '84	1,150 00	3 Nov. '59	April '82
Newby, Frank.....	3rd class "	23 Oct. '73	1,000 00	1 Apr. '51	Mar. '72
Moll, Oscar Louis Eugene...	3rd class "	1 July '80	600 00	21 June '49	1 July '80
Chute, Lyman Harris.....	3rd class "	1 Jan. '82	700 00	2 May '56	1 Jan. '82
May, Henry Arthur	3rd class "	1 May '84	450 00	6 Aug. '65	1 May '84
Foley, James.....	3rd class "	1 July '85	700 00	21 Oct. '52	1 July '85
Naughten, Michael.....	Doorkeeper & Messenger	10 Feb. '41	600 00	Sept. '18	1 Oct. '40
Groome, William.....	Messenger.....	21 May '74	500 00	22 Jan. '28	21 May '74
Reynolds, William.....	Messenger.....	9 Feb. '75	500 00	15 Sep. '43	9 Feb. '75
Chilton, Benjamin.....	Messenger.....	4 Jan. '79	490 00	'33	4 Jan. '79

3.—THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
*Burbidge, Geo. Wheelock, Q.C.....	Deputy Minister.....	1 June '82	\$ cts. 3,600 00	6 Feb. '47	1 June '82
Power, Augustus.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 Jan. '79	2,150 00	22 Dec. '47	1 July '75
Leslie, John.....	1st class Clerk.....	1 June '82	1,550 00	10 Oct. '47	1 May '72
Fraser, Geo. Levack Bower..	1st class ".....	1 July '83	1,500 00	14 Oct. '51	13 Sept. '76
Keefer, Augustus.....	1st class ".....	1 July '83	1,500 00	21 Oct. '19	1 Jan. '74
Gisborne, Francis Hernaman.	1st class ".....	1 July '83	1,500 00	19 May '58	15 Feb. '82
Hodgins, Wm. Egerton.....	2nd class ".....	1 Nov. '83	1,150 00	3 Oct. '51	1 Nov. '83
Blackadar, Wm. Hill.....	3rd class ".....	12 May '80	1,000 00	29 Mar. '32	12 May '80
Coté, Pierre Martial.....	3rd class ".....	11 Jan. '83	750 00	30 Apr. '61	11 Jan. '83
Moylan, James George.....	Insp. of Penitentiaries..	1 Nov. '75	2,800 00	11 Jan. '26	1 June '69
Foster, Geo. Lawrence.....	Accountant do ..	7 July '80	1,500 00	13 May '40	11 Aug. '74
Low, Henry.....	2nd class Clerk.....	1 July '80	1,300 00	'41	1 Aug. '72
Lane, Hy. Bowyer Smith ...	3rd class ".....	1 Mar. '79	1,000 00	12 Oct. '55	1 Mar. '79
Clay, John.....	Messenger.....	1 July '81	470 00	25 Nov. '39	1 July '81
Curran, Patrick.....	Messenger.....	1 July '82	290 00	23 Dec. '67	1 July '82

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY—PORTSMOUTH ONT.

Lavell, Michael, M.D.....	Warden.....	3 Feb. '85	2,600 00	29 Dec. '25	1 Oct. '72
Sullivan, William.....	Deputy Warden.....	1 Sept. '81	1,400 00	6 May '36	1 Feb. '60
Strange, Orlando S., M.D...	Surgeon.....	9 Feb. '85	1,800 00	13 June '26	3 Nov. '71
Scobell, Sidney William....	Accountant	1 Dec. '79	1,000 00	21 Oct. '24	1 Dec. '79
Leahy, Mary.....	Matron	1 Oct. '70	550 00	10 Sept. '38	15 Jan. '61
Cartwright, Rev. Conway Edward, B.A.....	Protestant Chaplain ...	25 Oct. '75	1,200 00	..... '37	25 Oct. '75
Twohey, Rev. Patrick A....	Roman Cath. Chaplain.	18 Dec. '75	1,200 00	..... '49	18 Dec. '75
Creighton, Robt. Robison...	Warden's Clerk.	1 Feb. '82	800 00	27 Aug. '61	1 Feb. '82
O'Donnell, Patrick.....	Storekeeper	15 July '70	900 00	17 Mar. '36	19 June '57
Adams, James.....	Clerk of Works.....	19 Jan. '70	1,100 00	29 Oct. '33	1 Mar. '69
Weir, James	Steward	1 Sept. '81	700 00	15 Oct. '50	31 Oct. '76
Gemmell, William.....	Trade Instructor.....	19 Jan. '70	1,000 00	6 Jan. '16	19 Jan. '70

* Is also Solicitor to Department of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Mathewson, Jas. Bolwer.....	Schoolmaster.....	26 Sept. '72	600 00	4 July '36	6 Sept. '59
Halliday, James.....	Hospital Keeper.....	29 Jan. '67	750 00	26 June '27	29 Jan. '67
Bostridge, Mary.....	Deputy Matron.....	1 Oct. '71	350 00	4 Mar. '26	1 Feb. '70
Wood, Nial P.....	Farmer and Gardener..	1 June '85	600 00	'40	1 June '85
O'Connor, Patrick.....	Miller.....	18 Dec. '82	600 00	7 Aug. '53	18 Dec. '82
Coward, William.....	Baker.....	6 June '76	600 00	19 June '55	6 June '76
Kennedy, Michael.....	Messenger.....	1 May '84	600 00	18 Apr. '57	1 Apr. '72
Leahy, Michael.....	Keeper.....	1 Nov. '59	600 00	10 May '31	1 Nov. '59
Cunningham, David.....	".....	8 Jan. '83	600 00	15 Aug. '31	8 Jan. '83
Elsemere, Alexander.....	".....	1 Jan. '71	600 00	29 May '29	13 Apr. '59
Davidson, Thomas.....	".....	1 Feb. '71	600 00	12 May '33	1 Nov. '57
Evans, James.....	".....	1 Nov. '81	600 00	12 July '36	18 Jan. '68
Hewton, Robt.....	".....	1 May '82	600 00	4 Aug. '42	1 Apr. '81
Beaupre, Peter.....	Guard.....	4 May '85	500 00	29 July '60	4 May '85
McGeen, Bernard.....	".....	1 Mar. '59	500 00	20 Nov. '37	1 Mar. '59
Mooney, Edward.....	".....	27 Sept. '64	500 00	10 Aug. '43	27 Sept. '64
Hugo, Nicholas.....	".....	1 Mar. '65	500 00	12 Feb. '23	1 Mar. '65
Holland, George.....	".....	1 Apl. '66	500 00	'20	1 Apr. '66
Brennan, Michael.....	".....	3 Oct. '65	500 00	4 July '43	3 Oct. '65
Priestly, Robert.....	".....	4 June '55	500 00	12 Mar. '24	4 June '55
Bryson, James.....	".....	7 June '66	500 00	1 Aug. '25	7 June '66
O'Driscoll, Jeremiah.....	".....	10 Oct. '66	500 00	17 Nov. '31	10 Oct. '66
Payne, Thomas.....	".....	13 Dec. '66	500 00	12 Aug. '23	13 Dec. '66
Fitzgibbon, Daniel.....	".....	1 Jan. '68	500 00	25 Dec. '28	1 Jan. '68
Smith, Thomas.....	".....	19 Mar. '60	500 00	12 Sept. '36	19 Mar. '60
Regan, John.....	".....	18 Oct. '59	500 00	5 Dec. '29	18 Oct. '59
McNeill, Charles.....	".....	18 Aug. '59	500 00	31 Oct. '20	18 Aug. '59
Doyle, James.....	".....	8 Aug. '68	500 00	19 Apr. '39	8 Aug. '68
Seully, John.....	".....	4 May '70	500 00	4 Apr. '37	4 May '70
Moore, Thomas.....	".....	9 May '70	500 00	8 Aug. '44	9 May '70

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Burke, Edward.....	Guard.....	20 June '68	500 00	1 Apr. '18	20 June '68
Mills, John.....	".....	17 Oct. '75	500 00	1 Jan. '51	17 Oct. '75
McCauley, Robert.....	".....	31 Jan. '68	500 00	22 June '42	31 Jan. '68
McCauley, George.....	".....	2 Oct. '76	500 00	24 July '40	2 Oct. '76
Walsh, Lawrence.....	".....	18 Dec. '76	500 00	14 Jan. '44	18 Dec. '76
Hurst, William.....	".....	13 Mar. '77	500 00	20 Jan. '41	13 Mar. '77
Atkins, Richard.....	".....	1 Apl. '85	500 00	24 Dec. '60	1 April '85
Adams, Edwin J.....	".....	1 July '71	500 00	26 Feb. '59	1 July '71
Jamieson, Andrew.....	".....	2 Aug. '79	500 00	June '57	2 Aug. '79
Donnelly, John.....	".....	7 Nov. '79	500 00	8 May '55	7 Nov. '79
Appleton, Robert.....	".....	1 July '80	500 00	16 Mar. '43	1 July '80
Kennedy, John.....	".....	1 June '81	500 00	12 July '52	1 June '81
Baldock, Jas. George.....	".....	1 Aug. '81	500 00	15 July '50	1 Aug. '81
Bostridge, Charles.....	".....	10 Apl. '82	500 00	20 Nov. '48	10 April '82
Thompson, Thomas.....	".....	18 May '83	500 00	17 Jan. '43	18 May '83
Cunningham, John.....	".....	2 July '83	500 00	10 Nov. '61	2 July '83
Darragh, John.....	".....	1 Feb. '84	500 00	10 Nov. '50	1 Feb. '84
Rutherford, Jas. A.....	".....	1 Mar. '84	500 00	17 Feb. '51	1 Mar. '84
McCormack, William.....	".....	1 Mar. '84	500 00	22 June '51	1 Mar. '84
Mills, James.....	".....	2 Oct. '76	500 00	11 July '41	2 Oct. '76
Weir, Robert.....	".....	13 Oct. '79	500 00	2 May '48	13 Oct. '79
Woodhouse, Henry.....	Teamster.....	1 Nov. '72	400 00	'36	1 Nov. '72
Bell, William Charles.....	Teamster.....	1 Apl. '77	400 00	11 June '45	1 April '77
Burke, Edward.....	".....	.....	400 00	1 Jan. '61	.....
McConville, Charles.....	Guard.....	1 July '77	500 00	9 Nov. '47	1 July '77

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, P. Q.

Lavolette, Godefroy.....	Warden.....	21 Nov. '81	2,600 00	1 Nov. '26	21 Nov. '81
Godin, Rev. Jos. Octave....	Roman Catholic Chap..	29 Sept. '83	1,200 00	17 Jan. '37	29 Sept. '83
Allan, Rev. John.....	Protestant Chaplain....	20 May '73	1,200 00	6 Sept. '13	20 May '73

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Quinnet, Telesphore.....	Deputy Warden.....	15 Dec. '81	1,400 00	19 Jan. '44	15 Mar. '79
Pominville, Jos. T., M.D....	Surgeon.....	20 May '73	1,200 00	16 Nov. '24	20 May '73
Malepart, Geo. Stanislas....	Accountant.....	1 June '82	1,000 00	23 May '49	1 June '82
Lanctot, Hypolite.....	Clerk.....	15 Dec. '75	800 00	1 Apr. '16	15 Dec. '75
McCarthy, Thomas.....	Chief Keeper.....	1 Dec. '81	800 00	27 Apr. '37	1 Dec. '81
Lamarche, Geo. Bricot.....	Store Keeper.....	1 Mar. '80	800 00	23 Apr. '42	1 Mar. '80
Mazuret, Léandre.....	Steward.....	20 May '73	700 00	25 Nov. '25	20 May '73
Devlin, James.....	Engineer.....	1 Dec. '74	800 00	3 Nov. '50	1 Dec. '74
Manning, John.....	Hospital Keeper.....	1 May '82	750 00	15 May '51	13 July '82
Kenny, Edward.....	Farmer and Gardener..	1 Jan. '76	610 00	29 Apr. '50	1 Jan. '76
Dorais, Jos. Theodore.....	Schoolmaster.....	22 July '82	600 00	16 Oct. '43	22 July '82
Vaudry, Jean.....	Instructor.....	20 May '73	700 00	17 Aug. '28	20 May '73
Therrien, Isidore.....	".....	1 Jan. '80	700 00	20 Dec. '38	12 Jan. '80
Leblanc, Thomas.....	".....	23 Oct. '81	700 00	22 Dec. '20	23 Oct. '81
Dumas, Procope.....	".....	20 May '73	700 00	1 Jan. '47	20 May '73
Leduc, Auguste.....	".....	20 May '73	700 00	10 Feb. '37	20 May '73
Beauparlant, Noel.....	".....	15 Apl. '77	700 00	24 Dec. '32	15 April '77
Lefavre, Adolphe.....	Messenger.....	13 July '73	500 00	12 May '40	13 July '73
Lynch, John.....	Keeper.....	20 May '73	550 00	27 May '38	20 May '73
Segouin, Onesime.....	".....	19 May '73	550 00	21 Sept. '36	19 May '73
Mellwain, Francis Patrick...	".....	20 May '73	550 00	28 Dec. '40	20 May '73
Desormeau, Jean Baptiste...	".....	20 May '73	550 00	9 Mar. '37	1 July '73
Blain, James.....	".....	20 May '73	550 00	24 Nov. '34	20 May '73
Demers, Joseph.....	".....	1 Jan. '78	550 00	1 June '47	19 May '73
Gadbois, Romuald.....	".....	1 Feb. '78	550 00	11 Feb. '47	19 May '73
Dequoy, Alphonse.....	".....	1 May '80	550 00	17 Nov. '37	19 May '73
Lacasse, Zéphirin.....	Guard.....	14 July '73	500 00	2 July '28	14 July '73
Gauthier, Jean Baptiste.....	".....	1 July '73	500 00	5 Nov. '42	1 July '73
Charbonneau, Napoleon.....	".....	7 July '73	500 00	28 June '50	7 July '73
Chartrand, Gilbert.....	".....	13 July '73	500 00	6 July '41	13 July '73
Carty, James.....	".....	7 Dec. '76	500 00	24 July '27	7 Dec. '76

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Chartrand, Ubald.....	Guard	1 Jan. '78	500 00	1 Jan. '43	1 Jan. '78
Lemay, Jean Baptiste.....	"	1 June '79	500 00	2 Aug. '38	1 June '79
Taillon, Charles.....	"	1 May '80	500 09	18 Aug. '38	1 May '80
Couvrette, François.....	"	12 May '81	500 00	26 June '39	12 May '81
Chartrand, Ferdinand.....	"	8 Nov. '81	500 00	9 May '35	8 Nov. '81
Prévost, Edouard.....	"	20 Oct. '81	500 00	22 Aug. '50	20 Oct. '81
Rochon, Aristide	"	1 Mar. '82	500 00	2 Oct. '42	1 Mar. '82
Plouffe, Napoleon.....	"	6 Mar. '82	500 00	17 May '50	6 Mar. '82
Durocher, Jos. Edouard....	"	13 Mar. '82	500 00	21 Apr. '40	13 Mar. '82
Lemaire, Olivier.....	"	21 Apl. '82	500 00	22 Sep. '30	21 April '82
Labelle, Roch.	"	20 May '82	500 00	4 Dec. '39	20 May '82
Plouffe, François.....	"	16 May '82	500 00	17 July '39	16 May '82
Boyer, Henri.....	"	18 Aug. '82	500 00	19 Aug. '34	18 Aug. '82
O'Shea, David.....	"	22 Aug. '82	500 00	2 Mar. '60	22 Aug. '82
Plouffe, Antoine.....	"	20 June '83	500 00	9 Apr. '46	20 June '83
Lesage, Felix.....	"	12 Nov. '83	500 00	10 July '41	12 Nov. '83
Nixon, George.....	"	6 Aug. '83	500 00	22 Oct. '44	6 Aug. '83
Malepart, Jean Baptiste....	"	1 May '83	500 00	21 Jan. '46	1 May '83
Bisson, Vincent.....	"	12 July '84	500 00	24 June '55	12 July '84
Bastock, William Thomas...	"	1 Oct. '84	500 00	1 May '43	1 Oct. '84
Catellier, Adolphe.....	"	24 Dec. '84	500 00	18 Jan. '47	24 Dec. '84
Paré, Alberic Victor	"	17 Apl. '85	500 00	16 Aug. '41	17 April '85
Sunders, Isaac.....	"	7 May '85	500 00	29 July '42	7 May '85
Cloutier, Isaie.....	Teamster.....	8 Nov. '81	400 00	25 Dec. '43	8 Nov. '81
Leblanc, Jérémie.....	"	9 Nov. '81	400 00	21 Oct. '48	9 Nov. '81
Béland, Edouard*.....	Clerk of Works.....	2 Sept. '81	1000 00	'32	2 Sep. '81
Dagneau, Elzéar*.....	Caretaker of Tools.....	5 Aug. '81	560 00	5 Sep. '35	5 Aug. '81
Pageau, Narcisse*.....	Instructor.....	22 Nov. '81	700 00	23 Feb. '22	22 Nov. '81
Oburn, Delphus*.....	"	22 June '82	700 00	4 Dec. '43	22 June '82
Cusson, Philéas*.....	"	13 May '78	700 00	21 May '41	13 May '78

* These five employees represent the Department of Public Works in this Institution.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY—DORCHESTER, N. B.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Botstord, Blair.....	Warden.....	22 June '79	2,000 00	4 Jan. '21	22 June '79
Forster, John Baker.....	Deputy Warden.....	22 June '79	1,200 00	5 Apr. '42	22 June '79
Gray, John Andrew.....	Accountant.....	1 Sept. '80	1,000 00	30 May '53	1 Sept. '80
Mitchell, Robert, M.D.....	Surgeon.....	1 July '80	1,200 00	25 June '35	1 July '80
Campbell, Rev. John Roy...	Protestant Chaplain...	1 Oct. '83	550 00	7 Aug. '41	1 Oct. '83
Labbé, Rev. Edouard E.....	R. C. Chaplain.....	1 July '80	550 00	'43	1 July '80
Keeffe, George.....	Chief Keeper.....	5 Aug. '76	800 00	20 Mar. '23	1 Dec. '61
Fraser, John.....	Store Keeper.....	1 July '80	700 00	14 Nov. '36	1 July '80
Ross, Charles.....	Steward.....	1 July '80	700 00	4 Mar. '35	1 Nov. '67
Piercy, James.....	Engineer.....	11 May '85	800 00	19 Aug. '52	11 May '85
McGowan, Patrick.....	Hospital Overseer.....	1 July '80	600 00	7 Jan'y '43	1 July '80
Short, Thomas.....	School Master.....	1 July '80	600 00	6 Mar. '55	1 July '80
Miller, Charles.....	Carpenter Instructor...	1 Mar. '79	700 00	20 Mar. '48	1 Mar. '68
Downey, John.....	Blacksmith Instructor..	1 May '68	700 00	17 Mar. '40	1 May '68
Tatttrie, Nathan.....	Shoemaker Instructor..	1 July '83	600 00	3 Apr. '44	1 Sept. '77
Pipes, Herbert Sidney.....	Farmer.....	1 June '81	600 00	31 Oct. '55	1 June '81
Hogan, William.....	Keeper.....	1 Sept. '72	550 00	16 Apr. '42	1 Jan. '69
Godsoe, Henry.....	".....	1 Aug. '73	550 00	25 Dec. '33	1 Aug. '69
Johnston, John.....	".....	15 June '81	550 00	11 July '42	20 Mar. '71
McDougall, James.....	Messenger.....	1 July '83	500 00	19 July '41	1 Jan. '73
Umlah, Richard.....	Guard.....	1 May '72	500 00	8 May '17	1 May '72
Earle, Robert.....	".....	3 Oct. '72	500 00	11 Mar. '41	3 Oct. '72
Barnes, Samuel.....	".....	1 Jan. '74	500 00	19 Sept. '34	1 Jan. '74
Derrah, Charles Nathaniel..	".....	1 July '78	500 00	15 July '45	1 July '78
Alexander, William.....	".....	1 July '80	500 00	31 Aug. '46	1 July '80
Greenwood, Robert Vincent..	".....	1 July '80	500 00	22 Feb. '37	1 July '80
Corcoran, John.....	".....	1 July '80	500 00	12 Apr. '48	1 July '80
Legere, Vital.....	".....	1 July '80	500 00	May '45	1 July '80
Connell, Patrick.....	".....	1 Aug. '81	500 00	6 Aug. '50	1 July '80
Cormier, Jude.....	".....	8 Nov. '81	500 00	30 Nov. '36	8 Nov. '81

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Colburn, Robert.....	Guard.....	1 Jan. '82	500 00	10 July '56	1 Aug. '81
McNeil, Alexander.....	"	15 Mar. '82	500 00	11 Oct. '58	15 Mar. '82
Luther, James	"	9 May '82	500 00	1 June '39	9 May '82
Lane, James Ambrose.....	"	1 June '82	500 00	14 Oct. '43	1 July '80
Le Blanc, Joseph.....	"	1 May '83	500 00	29 May '48	1 May '83
Wathen, Robert.....	"	1 July '83	500 00	2 Oct. '59	1 June '83
Hutchinson, Willard.....	"	16 July '83	500 00	1 Dec. '36	16 July '83
Allain, Adolphus.....	"	1 Dec. '83	500 00	Feb. '55	10 July '83
Poole, Henry Chessel.....	Teamster.....	1 May '84	350 00	2 Apr. '44	1 May '84

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY—STONY MOUNTAIN, MAN.

Bedson, Samuel Lawrence...	Warden.....	23 May '71	2,000 00	13 Feb. '42	23 May '71
Crookshank, Andrew Colville.	Accoun't. & Storekeeper	4 Oct. '82	1,000 00	'61	4 Oct. '82
Green, Rev. Francis.....	Protestant Chaplain...	1 June '82	500 00	'54	1 June '82
Cloutier, Rev. Gabriel.....	R. Catholic Chaplain...	4 Apl. '83	500 00	.....	4 April '83
Sutherland, W. R. D., M.D.	Surgeon.....	1 May '82	600 00	'57	1 May '82
McDonell, Aeneas Donald O.	Chief Keeper.....	18 Jan. '81	900 00	8 Jan. '46	21 Sep. '76
Perrie, John Robert.....	Engineer.....	19 Aug. '84	900 00	30 June '19	19 Aug. '84
Mustard, John.....	Steward & Schoolmaster	1 Sep. '84	1,000 00	12 June '44	16 April '83
Garven, Alexander Beattie B.	Guard & Trade Instr...	1 July '78	820 00	19 May '39	1 April '78
Hall, Henry.....	Guard.....	16 Jan. '79	600 00	Aug. '34	24 May '71
Preston, Benjamin.....	"	1 Sept. '82	600 00	9 Nov. '41	1 Sep. '82
Ennis, Patrick.....	"	1 Oct. '83	600 00	17 Mar. '40	1 Oct. '83
Mulvaney, William.....	"	2 Dec. '77	600 00	'50	2 Dec. '77
McCormick, Samuel.....	"	1 Nov. '80	600 00	18 July '59	26 Sep. '76
Fairbairn, James.....	"	29 Apl. '82	600 00	14 Jan. '52	29 April '82
Nelmes, Joseph.....	"	1 Sept. '83	600 00	5 Dec. '36	1 Sep. '83
Smith, John.....	Guard & Blacks'th Inst.	10 Dec. '83	600 00	8 Dec. '48	10 Dec. '83
Watson, Jos. Henry	"	1 Apl. '84	600 00	12 Mar. '54	1 April '84

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Shead, Wm. Henry.....	Guard & Tailor Inst.	1 Feb. '85	600 00	21 Jan. '47	1 Feb. '85
Pugh, John.....	"	24 Mar. '85	600 00	24 June '44	24 Mar. '85
Eldon, George.....	" & Gardener.....	15 Apl. '85	600 00	31 Jan. '46	15 April '85

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY—NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

McBride, Arthur Hill.....	Warden.....	16 May '78	1,750 00	27 June '35	Oct. '63
Fitzsimmons, James.....	Deputy Warden.....	1 Mar. '79	1,100 00	21 Mar. '41	1 Sept. '57
Trew, Charles Newland, M.D.	Surgeon.....	9 Aug. '78	600 00	25 Feb. '38	7 Mar. '72
Keary, William Holland....	Accountant, Store Keeper and Schoolmaster.	10 Mar. '84	1 000 00	27 Apr. '57	10 Mar. '84
Jamieson, Rev. Robert.....	Protestant Chaplain....	4 Jan. '79	500 00	28 Oct. '29	4 Jan. '79
Harris, Rev. Ed. M.J., O.M.I.	Roman Cath. Chaplain.	27 Sept. '78	500 00	Aug. '32	27 Sept. '78
McInnes, Thomas Archibald.	Steward.....	10 May '82	700 00	15 Mar. '60	10 May '82
Mackenzie, George.....	Trade Instructor.....	1 Nov. '83	750 00	4 July '54	1 Nov. '83
McRoberts, John.....	"	18 Apr. '84	750 00	2 Apr. '43	18 Apr. '84
Fitzgerald, James.....	Guard.....	15 Apr. '79	600 00	26 Dec. '42	15 Apr. '79
Quilty, Thomas William....	"	18 Jan. '82	600 00	1 July '50	18 Jan. '82
Hutchinson, George.....	"	16 Apr. '83	600 00	17 Mar. '48	16 Apr. '83
Dwyer, Daniel.....	"	1 Mar. '84	600 00	17 May '55	1 Mar. '84
Gordon, Alexander.....	"	1 Jan. '84	600 00	15 July '55	1 Jan. '84
Gordon, John Stuart.....	"	1 May '84	600 00	21 Jan. '58	1 May '84
Cassidy, William.....	"	1 Apr. '85	600 00	15 June '50	1 Apr. '85
Stewart, Finlay.....	"	1 Apr. '85	600 00	16 Aug. '52	1 Apr. '85
McKee, Hamilton.....	"	7 Nov. '84	600 00	24 May '49	7 Nov. '84
McKee, James.....	"	1 June '85	600 00	22 Mar. '54	1 June '85
McDonald, Alex. Ronald....	Messenger and Guard..	1 July '85	600 00	2 Nov. '52	1 July '85
Smyth, Patrick.....	Teamster.....	21 Feb. '79	600 00	4 Mar. '43	21 Feb. '79

4.—THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Panet, Lt. Col. Chas. Eugene	Dep. Min. of Mil. & Def.	4 Feb. '75	3,200 00	17 Nov. '30	4 Feb. '75
Sulte, Benjamin.....	1st class Clerk.....	19 May '70	1,800 00	17 Sep. '41	19 Nov. '67
Lane, Henry David James...	2nd class "	1 July '79	1,400 00	7 Oct. '49	1 Dec. '67
Benoit, Alphonse.....	2nd class "	20 Jan. '80	1,350 00	14 Sep. '42	1 July '73
Campbell, Colin.....	2nd class "	1 Apr. '82	1,250 00	9 Oct. '46	13 Jan. '72
Lemieux, Edmond Emile...	3rd class "	7 Jan. '85	600 00	14 May '63	1 July '83
Casault, Napoléon.....	Messenger.....	7 Aug. '67	500 00	15 June '41	7 Aug. '67
O'Meara, Cornewall Herbert.	Chief Clerk Accountant.	1 July '81	2,250 00	25 May '33	1 June '61
Macdonald, Lt. Col. Dold. A.	1st class Clerk.....	2 Feb. '75	1,800 00	31 Oct. '45	22 Oct. '73
Lambert, Francois Xavier...	1st class "	1 July '79	1,550 00	6 Feb. '33	10 Dec. '59
Aumond, Wm. Henry.....	2nd class "	1 Feb. '73	1,400 00	15 Jan. '40	16 Mar. '67
Holt, Edmd. Burnham.....	2nd class "	21 June '84	1,150 00	1 June '40	23 May '82
Aldrich, Frederick Ernest P.	3rd class "	1 May '82	1,000 00	2 May '54	1 May '82
Genest, Joseph Marie Eusebe.	3rd class "	30 June '84	450 00	7 Feb. '61	30 June '84
Gow, John Wm.....	Messenger.....	1 July '67	500 00	25 Sep. '37	1 Sept. '56
Macpherson, Lt. Col. John..	Chf. Clk. Dir. of Stores.	25 Apr. '81	3,000 00	8 Jan. '30	1 Sep. '72
Bacon, Lt. Col. Thomas.....	1st class Clerk.....	4 Dec. '83	1,450 00	21 May '25	14 Dec. '66
Donaldson, Capt. Jas. Ball..	2nd class "	30 June '84	1,150 00	5 Aug. '42	1 Sep. '82
Clarke, Patrick.....	3rd class "	22 May '77	1,000 00	17 Mar. '32	22 May '77
Knight, Francis Edward....	3rd class "	15 Feb. '84	900 00	21 June '50	15 Feb. '84
Foley, Lawrence.....	3rd class "	5 Aug. '85	450 00	4 July '55	5 Aug. '85
James, Henry.....	Architect, 1st class....	30 June '84	1,600 00	10 May '38	30 June '84
White, Lieut. Frederick Wm.	3rd class Clerk.....	30 June '84	850 00	16 June '64	30 June '84
Wright, Wm. Richard.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '69	2,350 00	26 May '22	April '44
Seymour, Grant.....	1st class Clerk.....	'67	1,450 00	27 Apr. '41	May '61
Larose, Telesphore Chagnon.	2nd class "	1 July '79	1,400 00	20 July '37	12 Aug. '62
Wainwright, Maj. Willis R. S.	2nd class "	27 Apr. '85	1,100 00	22 June '37	13 June '79
Dion, Chrysostome Jean....	Messenger.....	12 Oct. '72	500 00	27 Jan. '21	12 Oct. '72
Verrault, Eugène.....	Packer.....	3 Apr. '82	490 00	29 June '51	3 April '82

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Middleton, Major Gen. Sir Fred'k D., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Maj. Gen. Com'g Militia	23 May '84	4,000 00	4 Nov. '25	23 May '84
Powell, Colonel Walker.....	Adjutant General.....	21 Apr. '75	3,200 00	20 May '28	19 Aug. '62
Wise, Capt. Henry Ellison..	Aide-de-Camp to Gen...	28 Oct. '84	1,000 00	29 Sept. '59	28 Oct. '84
Irwin, Lt. Col. De la Cherois T.	Inspector of Artillery...	14 Jan. '76	2,300 00	31 Mar. '43	14 Jan. '76
Jackson, Lt. Col. Wm. Hayes	Dep. Adj. Gen. Dist. No. 1.....	26 Dec. '73	1,700 00	31 Mar. '28	28 Nov. '62
Aylmer, Lt. Col. Hon. Matthew.....	Brigade Major.....	13 Mar. '74	1,200 00	28 Mar. '42	13 Dec. '71
Dawson, Lt. Col. Melville DeBlois.....	District Paymaster.....	18 Feb. '84	600 00	28 Nov. '36	18 Feb. '84
Denison, Lt. Col. Robert Britton.....	Dep. Adj. Gen. Dist. No. 2.....	1 Jan. '81	1,700 00	24 Apr. '21	28 Nov. '62
Milsom, Lt. Col. Thomas....	Brigade Major.....	18 Mar. '63	1,200 00	27 Jan. '19	18 Mar. '63
Alger, Lt. Col. Wm. Norcott	Dist. Paymaster.....	25 June '79	600 00	7 Sept. '09	19 Jan. '69
Villiers, Lt. Col. Henry Phillipe Villiers.....	Dep. Adj. Gen. Dist. No. 3.....	1 Apr. '81	1,700 00	28 June '31	28 Nov. '62
King, Major William.....	Dist. Paymaster.....	10 July '79	600 00	18 Oct. '37	9 Mar. '74
Lamontagne, Lt. Col. Elzéar.	Dep. Adj. Gen. Dist. No. 4.....	1 Dec. '83	1,700 00	28 June '31	1 Dec. '61
Lewis, Lt. Col. Jos. Wm....	Brigade Major.....	1 Dec. '83	1,200 00	13 Mar. '34	1 Dec. '83
Van Straubenzee, Lt. Col. Bowen.....	Dep. Adj. Gen. Dist. No. 5.....	6 May '76	1,700 00	2 Apr. '29	6 May '76
Worsley, Lt. Col. Pennynan White.....	Brigade Major.....	14 Dec. '78	1,200 00	14 Aug. '38	2 Sept. '70
Mattice, Lt. Col. Gregor....	Brigade Major.....	26 Dec. '73	1,200 00	13 May '45	26 Dec. '73
DeBellefeuille, Lt. Col. C. L.	Dist. Paymaster.....	26 July '81	900 00	7 Aug. '32	Nov. '62
Harwood, Lt. Col. Antoine Chartier de Lotbinière....	Dep. Adj. Gen. Dist. No. 6.....	23 Dec. '68	1,700 00	23 Apr. '25	23 Dec. '68
Hughes, Lt. Col. Geo. Edou'd	Brigade Major.....	17 Dec. '83	1,200 00	5 July '47	17 Dec. '83
Duchesnay, Lt. Col. Théodore Juchereau.....	Dep. Adj. Gen. Dist. No. 7.....	6 May '76	1,700 00	2 Apr. '36	21 Nov. '62
Taschereau, Lt. Col. Joseph Ernest De Montarville....	Brigade Major.....	1 Dec. '83	1,200 00	29 Mar. '46	1 Dec. '83
Forrest, Lt. Col. Wm. Hy...	Dist. Paymaster.....	19 Jan. '69	600 00	27 Mar. '33	30 Nov. '66

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Maunsell, Lt. Col. Geo. Jos..	Dep. Adj. Gen. Dist. No. 8.....	1 Jan. '69	1,700 00	25 Aug. '36	22 Nov. '65
Baird, Lt. Col. Wm. Tell. ...	Dist. Paymaster.....	25 Jan. '79	700 00	17 Nov. '18	19 Jan. '69
MacShane, Lt. Col. James Ravenhill.....	Brigade Major.....	5 Sept. '75	1,200 00	22 Apr. '33	5 Sept. '75
Murray, Lt. Col. John Robert	Dist. Paymaster.....	1 Feb. '84	900 00	9 Feb. '36	1 Feb. '84
Houghton, Lt. Col. Charles Frederick.....	Dep. Adj. Gen. Dist. No. 10.....	21 Mar. '73	1,700 00	17 Apr. '39	21 Mar. '73
Peebles, Lt. Col. Adam J. L.	Dist. Paymaster	1 Nov. '77	500 00	24 Oct. '12	'67
Holmes, Lt. Col. Josiah Greenwood.....	Dep. Adj. Gen. Dist. No. 11.....	6 Apr. '83	1,700 00	10 Nov. '45	10 July. '74
McDonell, Major Ranald John	Dist. Paymaster.....	25 June '79	500 00	21 Jan. '16	24 Apr. '74
Freeland, Lt. Col. Russell Geo.	Brigade Major.	1 Jan. '81	1,200 00	25 July '43	4 Nov. '73
Cropley, Major Robt. Adams.	Dist. Paymaster.....	25 June '79	500 00	21 Jan. '16	10 Aug. '74
Hewett, Lt. Col. Edward Osborne, C.M.G.....	Commdt. R. M. College	10 Nov. '75	3,163 00	25 Sept. '35	10 Nov. '75
D'Orsonnens, Lt. Col. Louis Gustave d'Odet.....	Com'g. Inf. Sch'l Corps	9 July '83	1,440 00	17 Apr. '42	3 Jan. '68
Otter, Lt. Col. Wm. Dillon..	Com'g. Inf. Sch'l Corps	9 July '83	1,440 00	3 Dec. '43	9 July '83
Taylor, Lt. Col. John Barton.	Com'g. Inf. Sch'l Corps.	8 July '85	1,440 00	14 June '30	12 May '64

5.—THE DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Powell, Grant.....	Under Secy. of State...	25 Jan. '83	3,200 00	2 Sept. '19	1 May '39
Morgan, Henry James.....	Chief Clerk.....	22 Dec. '75	2,300 00	14 Nov. '42	19 Nov. '53
Colson, Frederick.....	2nd class Clerk.....	20 Jan. '85	1,200 00	23 July '54	20 Jan. '85
Pulford, Ernest George.....	3rd class ".....	7 Feb. '81	900 00	7 July '47	2 Dec. '78
Emond, Gustave.....	3rd class ".....	1 Jan. '82	800 00	21 Oct. '62	8 Dec. '80
Sansom, Charles Baskerville.	3rd class ".....	7 Feb. '81	800 00	17 Oct. '48	15 Aug. '79
Harrison, Major Edward....	3rd class ".....	1 Feb. '85	700 00	24 May '52	30 July '82
Labelle, Léonce Crebassa....	3rd class ".....	1 Apl. '85	600 00	6 Sept. '61	1 Jan. '85
Taché, Louis Henri.....	Private Secretary.....	1 Aug. '82	600 00	30 Aug. '59	1 Aug. '82
Catellier, Ludger Aimé.....	Deputy Registrar Genl. Chief Clerk.....	31 Oct. '73	2,300 00	26 Mar. '35	13 Aug. '59
Audet, Lieut. Col. Alphonse.	Keeper of Records & Chief Clerk.....	6 Jan. '83	2,100 00	14 Nov. '41	11 Feb. '79
Brousseau, Elzear.....	1st class Clerk.....	1 July '80	1,650 00	12 June '35	1 Feb. '64
Storr, Ira William.....	2nd class ".....	1 July '85	1,100 00	17 Sept. '47	20 Oct. '73
Burns, John.....	3rd class ".....	1 Jan. '74	1,000 00	10 June '28	7 Feb. '73
Leary, Arthur Gilpin.....	3rd class ".....	1 Jan. '79	1,000 00	15 June '53	20 Oct. '73
Collins, George.....	3rd class ".....	1 July '85	900 00	29 June '31	21 Mar. '74
Medlow, Charles.....	3rd class ".....	24 Feb. '81	800 00	23 Sept. '32	28 Feb. '79
Kirwan, Philip Treacy.....	3rd class ".....	1 Nov. '79	750 00	29 Sept. '52	10 Sept. '78
McDonald, Donald D.....	3rd class ".....	1 Feb. '80	750 00	7 Feb. '48	1 Oct. '78
De Villemure, Cajetan L....	3rd class ".....	1 Apl. '85	400 00	17 Jan. '63	6 Oct. '84
Chamberlin, Lieut. Col. Brown, C.M.G., D.C.L....	Queen's Printer & Chief Clerk.....	7 June '70	2,400 00	26 Mar. '27	7 June '70
Gliddon, William.....	1st class Clerk.....	1 July '85	1,400 00	18 Mar. '33	1 Oct. '71
Mousseau, Albert Olivier....	2nd class ".....	7 Jan. '84	1,150 00	26 Dec. '57	1 May '80
Potvin, Auguste.....	3rd class ".....	1 Jan. '79	1,000 00	7 July '47	7 Dec. '69
Grisson, Louis Armand.....	3rd class ".....	1 June '82	850 00	9 Apl. '31	1 July '76
Larochelle, Norbert.....	3rd class ".....	1 June '82	700 00	9 Apl. '51	1 June '82
Andrews, George.....	3rd class ".....	7 Jan. '84	450 00	25 Aug. '48	5 Dec. '83
Young, James.....	Chief Clerk (Stationery Branch).....	1 July '83	1,950 00	12 Feb. '29	18 Sept. '69
Robertson, Thomas.....	3rd class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '79	1,000 00	10 Feb. '53	1 July '71

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Roxborough, Thomas.....	3rd class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '79	1,000 00	13 Aug. '31	1 Dec. '69
Walsh, William.....	3rd class ".....	1 June '82	850 00	1 Aug. '32	1 Jan. '76
Gouldthrite, Frank Slocum..	3rd class ".....	1 May '81	700 00	2 Nov. '63	Dec. '78
Hughes, John.....	Messenger.....	4 Aug. '73	500 00	28 Mar. '46	1 June '70
O'Keefe, Thomas.....	Messenger.....	1 Jan. '74	500 00	23 Mar. '34	1 June '66
Allen, Harry.....	Messenger.....	1 Jan. '80	500 00	12 Jan. '47	1 June '74
Foran, John.....	Messenger.....	1 July '83	360 00	17 Mar. '43	1 July '83
Elie, Alfred.....	Messenger.....	15 Jan. '84	330 00	14 Oct. '42	15 Jan. '84

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY.

Attached to the Department of the Secretary of State.

Pope, Richard.....	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Chief Clerk.....	21 Oct. '73	2,200 00	19 Oct. '27	7 Apr. '65
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BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS.

Supervised by the Secretary of State.

*Thorburn, John, M.A., LL.D.	Chairman Bd. C.S.Exrs.	24 July '82	600 00	10 Oct. '30	24 July '82
†Decelles, Alfred Duclos....	Civil Service Examiner.	24 July '82	600 00	13 Aug. '45	24 July '82
LeSueur, Peter.....	{ G. S. Exr. & Secretary. as Secretary.	24 July '82	600 00 700 00	10 Jan. '14	1 May '54
Keays, James Alexander....	3rd class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '85	550 00	27 Mar. '62	Oct. '84

* Is also Librarian to Geological and Natural History Survey.

† Is also Acting Librarian of Parliament.

6.—THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Burgess, Alexander Mackin'n	Deputy Minister	1 July '83	3,200 00	21 Oct. '50	1 Dec. '76

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

Hall, John Richard.....	Secretary	1 July '83	2,300 00	13 Aug. '47	1 July '65
Douglas, Peter Brown.....	1st class Clerk & Asst. Secretary	1 July '84	1,450 00	21 Dec. '41	21 Dec. '72
Henry, Kossuth Jarvis.....	1st class Clerk & Registrar of Correspondence	1 July '82	1,550 00	5 Apr. '52	30 June '71
Ryley, George Urquhart....	1st class Clerk in charge Timber and Mines...	1 July '83	1,500 00	16 June '52	18 Feb. '32
Pope, Joseph.....	1st class Clerk & Private Secretary to Premier.	1 July '38	1,500 00	16 Aug. '54	3 Dec. '78
Kinloch, Henry.....	1st class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '85	1,400 00	9 June '48	7 Sept. '75
Pereira, Lyndwode Charles ..	2nd class Clerk & Private Secretary	1 Oct. '83	1,800 00	19 Feb. '52	1 Jan. '83
Howe, William.....	2nd class Clerk.....	1 July '73	1,400 00	27 July '48	30 June '69
Rogers, Christopher Chapman	2nd class "	1 July '78	1,400 00	24 Nov. '40	16 Sept. '70
Chisholm, Arthur.....	2nd class "	17 June '83	1,200 00	11 Nov. '50	23 Feb. '71
Rothwell, Thomas Gainsford.	2nd class "	1 July '84	1,150 00	1 Feb. '51	1 Jan. '83
Checkley, Frank Stewart....	2nd class "	1 July '84	1,150 00	7 June '51	Apr. '73
Jarvis, Arthur Leonard F....	2nd class "	1 Jan. '85	1,100 00	17 June '52	1 Sept. '68
Brough, James Simpson.....	3rd class "	1 Jan. '83	1,000 00	21 Jan. '50	71
Bonfellow, Robert Miles.....	3rd class "	1 Jan. '83	1,000 00	22 Feb. '51	28 Sept. '81
Ardouin, George Germain....	3rd class "	15 Jan. '83	850 00	30 Mar. '51	15 Jan. '83
L'Etoile, Joseph.....	3rd class "	1 Apr. '82	850 00	1 Nov. '47	5 June '74
Sparkes, George Angrove Southwell.....	3rd class "	1 July '82	850 00	21 May '64	1 May '81
Genest, Ernest.....	3rd class "	1 June '82	850 00	16 Aug. '58	May '80
Peterson, Washington Geo..	3rd class "	1 July '79	800 00	6 Aug. '58	1 Aug. '76
Hatch, Walter.....	3rd class "	22 Aug. '82	700 00	19 Nov. '56	10 Aug. '73
Nelson, Francis.....	3rd class "	1 June '85	700 00	12 June '59	4 Nov. '82
Capreol, Frederick Chase....	3rd class "	15 Feb. '84	600 00	17 Oct. '60	24 Apr. '82
Hume, Herbert Elsworth....	3rd class "	1 June '85	600 00	31 Aug. '67	27 May '84
Loyer, François.....	3rd class "	1 July '82	550 00	15 June '63	16 Feb. '82

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—INSIDE SERVICE.

SECRETARY'S BRANCH—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Belleau, Marie René A. E....	3rd class Clerk.....	1 June '85	550 00	21 Aug. '58	June '82
Bell, George.....	3rd class "	1 June '85	550 00	14 Jan. '50	2 Apr. '83
Dunne, John Patrick.....	3rd class "	1 Mar. '83	500 00	27 May '60	1 Jan. '83

SURVEY'S BRANCH.

Deville, Edouard Gaston D..	Chief Clerk & Sur. Gen.	1 Jan. '85	2,200 00	21 Feb. '49	13 June '81
King, Wm. Frederick.....	1st class clerk and Inspector of Surveys ...	13 June '81	1,600 00	19 Feb. '54	13 June '81
Grignard, Albert Marie E. ...	2nd class Clerk.....	1 Aug. '82	1,200 00	14 Feb. '46	9 Mar. '80
Symes, Peter Barclay	2nd class "	1 July '83	1,200 00	24 Sep. '47	June '70
Lacasse, Louis Telesphore....	3rd class "	1 Aug. '73	1,000 00	13 Oct. '48	2 Aug. '71
Billings, Braddish B.....	3rd class "	1 July '83	1,000 00	6 July '46	May '71
Rauscher, Rudolph E. F....	3rd class "	1 Jan. '83	950 00	2 Oct. '34	'69
Sowter, Thomas Walter E....	3rd class "	1 Apr. '82	850 00	9 Oct. '60	8 Feb. '80
Brady, Martin.....	3rd class "	1 July '79	800 00	13 Nov. '56	5 Mar. '79
Connell, John Steers.....	3rd class "	June '85	700 00	10 July '49	July '73

LAND GRANTS BRANCH.

Goodeve, William Morgan...	Chief Clerk	1 Jan. '85	1,800 00	6 Jan. '49	8 Feb. '66
Tetu, Nazarie.....	2nd class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '75	1,400 00	1 Apr. '39	20 Jan. '67
Wallis, Brown	2nd class "	1 June '82	1,250 00	21 June '34	Feb. '73
Cox, Francis Henry Cowper.	3rd class "	1 Aug. '73	1,000 00	13 Mar. '40	15 Apr. '73
Buchanan, Peter Toronto ...	3rd class "	21 June '84	1,000 00	7 May '44	19 Dec. '78
Sherwood, Henry.....	3rd class "	1 Jan. '83	900 00	8 Aug. '55	26 Apr. '80
Gliddon, Wm. Searle.	3rd class "	10 Dec. '83	900 00	7 Apr. '58	1 Jan. '74
Dunn, Daniel.....	3rd class "	10 Dec. '83	750 00	10 Mar. '50	1 Nov. '79
Bruce, Henry Barnard D....	3rd class "	1 June '85	700 00	29 July '48	24 Dec. '80
Lambart, Hon. Henry Octavius	3rd class "	21 June '82	600 00	10 Jan. '55	1 Oct. '82

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.—INSIDE SERVICE.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Pinard, Joseph Achille.....	Chief Clerk Accountant	1 July '85	1,800 00	11 Mar. '42	11 Jan. '79
Beddoe, Charles Henry.....	1st class Asst. Account't	1 July '85	1,400 00	17 Aug. '50	30 Apr. '83
Turner, Henry Hamish.....	3rd class Clerk.....	1 Mar. '84	650 00	21 Sept. '49	10 Sept. '83

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

Mills, William.....	1st class Clerk.....	1 July '73	1,800 00	17 July '24	10 Aug. '53
Keyes, Perley George.....	3rd class "	17 July '78	1,000 00	15 Feb. '53	17 July '78

CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN.

Johnston, John.....	1st class Clerk.....	4 Mar. '74	1,800 00	3 June. '30	May '56
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SURVEY RECORDS.

Clayton, Frank.....	1st class Clerk.....	1 June '82	1,600 00	22 Dec. '47	Mar. '72
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MESSENGERS.

Owne, Christopher.....	Chief Messenger.....	1 July '73	500 00	23 Nov. '24	13 Mar. '63
Swinburn, Arthur Richard ..	Messenger	1 Jan. '75	500 00	9 June '55	1 Oct. '73
Robertson, Peter	Messenger	17 Feb. '77	500 00	4 Nov. '53	17 Feb. '77
Dunnett, James	Messenger	1 July '79	480 00	4 Feb. '47	1 Apr. '73

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

Selwyn, Alfred R.C., LL.D., F.R.S.	Director & Dep'y Head.	1 Jan. '83	4,000 00	28 July '24	1 Dec. '69
Dawson, George M., Ds., F.G.S.	Asst. Dir'tor, Geologist & Chief Clerk.....	1 July '83	1,950 00	1 Aug. '49	19 July '75
Bell, Robert, LL.D., M.D., C.M., F.G.S.....	Asst. Dir'tor, Geologist & do do	1 July '83	1,950 00	3 June '41	Mar. '57
Whiteaves, Joseph F., F.G.S.	Assistant Director and Palæontologist do do.	1 July '77	1,950 00	26 Dec. '35	1 Jan. '75

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.—INSIDE SERVICE.
GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First appointment.
Hoffmann, George Christian.	Asst. Director, Chemist and Mineralogist do do	1 July '80	\$ cts. 1,900 00	7 June '37	1 Sept. '72
Macoun, John, F.L.S.....	Botanist, 1st class clerk	1 Jan. '82	1,650 00	17 Apr. '32	1 Jan. '82
Barlow, Scott	Chief Draughtsman, 1st class clerk	1 July '80	1,500 00	27 Feb. '35	1 Dec. '56
Marshall, John.....	Sec'y & Accountant, 1st class clerk	1 July '83	1,500 00	18 Sept.'56	1 Mar. '72
Fletcher, Hugh.....	Field Geologist, do	1 Jan. '83	1,500 00	9 Dec. '48	1 Sept. '72
Ells, Robert Whelock.....	Field Geologist, do	1 July '83	1,500 00	26 July '45	1 May '72
Weston, Thomas Chesmer...	Lapidary & Asst. Curator 2nd class clerk.....	1 July '81	1,300 00	17 Oct. '32	1 Feb. '59
McConnell, Richard George.	Field Geologist, do	1 July '83	1,300 00	26 Mar. '57	12 May '79
Adams, Frank Dawson.....	Assistant Chemist and Lithologist, do	1 July '83	1,200 00	17 Sept.'59	'77
Tyrrell, Joseph B., F.G.S...	Field Geologist, do	1 July '83	1,200 00	1 Nov.'58	15 Aug. '81
Coste, Marius Antoine Eugene	Mining Geologist, 2nd class clerk	1 July '85	1,100 00	8 July '59	1 July '83
Ingall, Elfric Drew.....	Mining Geologist, do	1 July '85	1,100 00	13 May '58	1 July '84
Lambe, Lawrence Morris...	Artist, 3rd class clerk..	1 Mar. '85	1,000 00	27 Aug.'63	1 Dec. '84
Willimott, Charles William.	Asst. Curator, Mineralogical branch, do	1 July '80	1,000 00	1 Feb. '52	15 Jan. '72
Cochrane, Augustus Southby.	Asst. Topographer, 2nd class clerk	1 July '85	1,100 00	4 Sept.'50	May '77
McMillan, John.....	Surveyor & Explorer, 3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	850 00	24 May '60	27 Aug. '77
Low, Albert Peter.....	Surveyor and Explorer, 3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	850 00	24 May '61	June '81
Ami, Henry Marc.....	2nd Asst. Palæontologist, 3rd class clerk...	1 July '83	800 00	23 Nov.'58	13 June '82
Faribault, Eugène Rodolphe.	Surveyor and Explorer, 3rd class clerk.....	1 July '83	800 00	4 Nov.'60	July '81
Broadbent, Ralph Lawton...	Museum Asst., do	1 July '82	650 00	14 Apr. '59	26 Jan. '81
Brumell, Henry P. H.....	Museum Asst., do	1 July '83	600 00	28 Oct. '63	1 May '82
*Thorburn, John, M.A., LL.D	Librarian	12 Apr. '82	600 00	10 Oct. '30	12 Apr. '82
O'Farrell, Michael.....	Caretaker & Messenger.	1 July '77	700 00	28 Sept.'76	1 Dec. '44
Meade, John.....	Messenger	1 July '77	500 00	24 June '56	4 Apr. '75

* Is also Chairman of Board of Civil Service Examiners.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LAND BOARD AT WINNIPEG; DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER AGENCIES IN MANITOBA,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First appointment.
Smith, Henry Hall.....	Commissioner of Dom. Lands for Manitoba and N. W. T.....	11 Mar. '85	\$ cts. 5,000 00	17 Dec. '46	15 May '84
Pearce, William.....	Superintendent of Mines for Manitoba and N. W. T., and Member of the Land Board, Winnipeg.....	15 Mar. '84	3,200 00	1 Feb. '48	4 Feb. '82
Burpe, Thomas Richard....	Sec. to Land Board, Winnipeg	1 Sept. '82	2,000 00	22 Aug. '48	'64
Sutherland, James McPherson	Clerk in Commissioner's Office.....	1 May '84	1,095 00	1 Jan. '61	11 July '79
Stephenson, Rufus.....	Insp. of Colon. Assns. in Man. & N. W. T..	23 May '82	3,000 00	14 June '35	23 May '82
Whitcher, Arthur Henry....	Dom. Lands Agent....	4 July '82	2,400 00	10 Apr. '40	8 May '72
Turenne, Joseph.....	Clerk.....	23 May '82	1,200 00	12 Sept. '46	23 May '82
Sabine, Herbert Lachlan....	Clerk.....	1 Jan. '75	1,000 00	12 Feb. '28	1 Oct. '73
Smith, Eugene Clementi....	Dom. Lands Agent....	12 Apr. '82	1,200 00	3 Dec. '49	12 July '80
Pentland, William George ..	Dom. Lands Agent....	1 Nov. '82	1,200 00	24 Oct. '16	1 Apr. '82
Hiam, William Henry.....	Dom. Lands Agent....	1 May '84	1,200 00	19 May '33	7 Aug. '82
Hilliard, Wm. Myers.....	Dom. Lands Agent....	1 July '83	1,200 00	8 Apr. '24	1 July '83
Hays, James Alexander.....	Dom. Lands Agent....	1 May '84	1,200 00	13 Oct. '34	1 Dec. '82
Stevenson, Wm. Henry.....	Dom. Lands Agent....	4 June '83	1,200 00	12 Dec. '26	1 Dec. '82
Fraser, Alex. James.....	Asst. Dom. Lands Agent	1 May '84	1,095 00	25 Feb. '57	25 Apr. '79
Gordon, John Macdonald....	Dom. Lands Agent....	1 May '82	1,200 00	10 Dec. '56	25 Apr. '75
McTaggart, John.....	Dom. Lands Agent....	1 Dec. '84	1,200 00	14 Sept. '46	1 May '84
Gauvreau, Pierre Francois Louis V.....	Dom. Lands Agent....	1 May '84	1,200 00	1 Sept. '54	1 July '80
McHugh, John Joseph	Dominion Lands Agent.	1 May '84	1,200 00	18 June '52	1 May '84
Stephenson, Edwin Fredk....	Crown Timber Agent...	1 July '82	1,600 00	29 Nov. '58	25 Mar. '81
Newcomb, Geo. Henderson..	Agent	1 Jan. '75	1,200 00	13 Aug. '47	1 Feb. '73
Anderson, Thomas.....	Crown Timber Agent...	29 Aug. '81	1,200 00	22 July '25	29 Aug. '81
Gouin, Chas. Louis.....	Crown Timber Agent...	4 May '83	1,200 00	14 Dec. '30	4 May '83
Waggoner, David Jas.....	Crown Timber Agent...	1 July '83	1,200 00	5 Sep. '31	1 July '83
* Trutch, Hon. Joseph Wm. C.M.G., C.E.	Resident Agent of Can. in British Columbia.	9 Dec. '79	2,500 00	18 Jan. '26	9 Dec. '79

* Is also employed by Department of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST COUNCIL.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Forget, Amédée Emanuel....	Clerk of the North-West Council.....	7 Oct. '76	\$ cts. 1,800 00	12 Nov. '47	7 Oct. '76

DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN.

Kirby, Walter Thomas.....	Secretary to Lieut. Gov. of the District of Keewatin.....	2 Dec. '82	600 00	19 May '58	2 Dec. '82
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REGISTRARS FOR NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Scott, William James.....	Registrar.....	7 Oct. '76	2,000 00	13 Apr. '42	7 Oct. '76
Sproat, Alexander.....	Registrar.....	9 Dec. '80	1,000 00	19 June '34	9 Dec. '80
McLean, Thomas Alexander.	Registrar.....	12 June '84	1,200 00	28 May '28	12 June '84
Montgomery, Geo. Archibald	Registrar.....	1 July '84	1,200 00	8 Feb. '25	1 July '84

CARETAKERS OF ORDNANCE LANDS.

Purcell, William, jun.....	Caretaker of Ord. Lands	1 Nov. '83	25c. per diem..	21 June '63	1 Nov. '83
Malhiot, Joseph.....	Caretaker of Ord. Lands	13 Apr. '74	60 00	29 Aug. '48	13 Apr. '74
May, John.....	Caretaker of Ord. Lands	16 Apr. '79	200 00	24 June '33	16 Apr. '79
Conover, Peter.....	Caretaker of Ord. Lands	1 Feb. '81	50 00	22 Dec. '22	1 Feb. '81
Lavoie, Louis.....	Caretaker of Ord. Lands	21 May '77	50c. per diem..	1 Feb. '37	21 Mar. '77

7.—THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

White, Frederick.....	Comptroller and Deputy Head.....	1 July '83	3,200 00	16 Feb. '47	3 Mar. '69
Fortescue, Laurence.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '81	1,550 00	17 Aug. '45	1 June '75
Fisher, Alexander.....	2nd class ".....	1 July '80	1,350 00	11 Oct. '30	1 July '75
Gallwey, Reginald Munro M.	3rd class ".....	1 July '84	600 00	16 Dec. '63	1 July '84
Duplessis, Léonidas J. T. R..	3rd class ".....	1 July '84	600 00	1 Sept. '63	1 July '84

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Irvine, Lt.-Col. Atcheson G.	Commissioner.....	1 Nov.'80	2,600 00	7 Dec. '37	7 May '75
Crozier, Major Lief Newry Fitzroy.....	Asst. Commissioner....	1 Apr. '85	1,600 00	11 June '46	4 Nov. '73
Herchmer, Lt.-Col. Wm. M.	Superintendent.....	1 Jan. '81	1,400 00	13 Dec. '44	1 Aug. '76
Cotton, Major John.....	Superintendent.....	24 Jan. '82	1,400 00	19 Oct. '53	1 Mar. '79
McIllree, Major John Henry.	Superintendent.....	24 Jan. '82	1,400 00	28 Feb. '49	1 Apr. '74
Gagnon, Major Sévère.....	Superintendent.....	1 Apr. '83	1,400 00	8 Jan. '45	3 Apr. '74
Deane, Major Richard Burton	Superintendent.....	1 Apr. '84	1,400 00	30 Apr. '48	1 July '83
Neale, Major Percy Reginald.	Superintendent.....	1 Apr. '84	1,400 00	14 Feb. '50	15 July '75
Steele, Samuel B.	Sub-Inspector	31 Aug. '78	1,400 00	.....	31 Aug. '78
Perry, Aylesford Bowen....	Inspector	24 Jan. '82	1,400 00	21 Aug. '60	24 Jan. '82
Griesbach, Arthur Henry....	Sub-Inspector	1 June '75	1,400 00	22 Oct. '39	1 June '75
Macdonell, Alexander Rodk.	Sub-Inspector	1 Sept.'78	1,400 00	8 Oct. '40	1 Sept. '78
Dickens, Francis Jeffrey....	Sub-Inspector	4 Nov.'78	1,000 00	15 Jan. '45	4 Nov. '74
Antrobus, William Denny...	Sub-Inspector	1 Mar. '76	1,000 00	8 Aug. '45	1 Mar. '76
Dowling, Thomas.....	Sub-Inspector	15 Sept.'78	1,000 00	12 May '28	15 Sept. '78
Norman, Francis	Inspector	24 Jan. '82	1,000 00	19 Nov. '46	6 May '74
Howe, Joseph.....	Inspector	1 July '83	1,000 00	5 Sept.'55	1 July '83
Moffatt, George Buchanan...	Inspector	1 Sept.'83	1,000 00	13 Dec. '54	1 Sept. '83
White-Fraser, Montague Hy.	Inspector	1 May '84	1,000 00	24 June '53	1 May '84
Morris, William S. M.....	Inspector	1 May '84	1,000 00	6 Sept.'47	1 May '84
Sanders, Gilbert Edward....	Inspector	1 Sept.'84	1,000 00	25 Dec. '63	1 Sept. '84
Drayner, Frederic.....	Inspector	15 Oct. '84	1,000 00	13 Mar. '63	15 Oct. '84
Jukes, Augustus, M.B.....	Senior Surgeon.....	24 Jan. '82	1,400 00	30 Oct. '21	24 Jan. '82
Millar, Robert, M.D.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	25 Oct. '75	1,200 00	16 Mar.'47	25 Oct. '75
Kennedy, George Allan, M.B.	Assistant Surgeon	1 Oct. '78	1,200 00	16 Apr. '58	1 Oct. '78

8.—THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Vankoughnet, Lawrence	Dep.Supt.Gen.of Indian Affairs.....	1 July '74	\$ cts. 3,200 00	7 Oct. '36	13 Feb. '61
Sinclair, Robert	Chief Clk. & Account..	14 July '81	2,200 00	15 Feb. '29	7 June '59
Plummer, William.....	Comr.of Lands & Timber	24 Nov.'83	1,800 00	'19	May '68
Austin, William Augustus...	Ch.Sur. & Draughtsman	7 June '83	1,700 00	11 May '29	7 June '83
Burbidge, George W.. Q. C.	Solicitor.....	1 June '82	400 00	6 Feb. '47	1 June '82
Dingman, Absalom.....	1st class Clerk.....	22 July '82	1,500 00	13 July '27	22 July '82
DeBoucherville, Jovite Ver..	2nd class "	1 Apr. '74	1,400 00	8 Sept.'29	May '65
McNeill, Allan Napier.....	2nd class "	8 July '74	1,400 00	20 Nov.'46	8 July '74
Smith, Frederick William...	2nd class "	1 Jan. '81	1,300 00	8 Oct. '48	Oct. '70
Kirkpatrick, Thomas Fred. S.	2nd class "	1 Jan. '81	1,300 00	28 Mar.'37	6 Aug. '73
McLean, John Douglas.....	2nd class "	1 May '82	1,250 00	13 Mar.'55	1 Oct. '76
Scott, Duncan Campbell.....	2nd class "	1 July '83	1,200 00	8 Oct. '60	8 Oct. '80
Dalton, Robert Gladstone...	2nd class "	1 July '83	1,200 00	25 Oct. '48	July '71
Benson, Martin.....	2nd class "	1 Dec. '84	1,150 00	15 June '45	22 Apr. '76
Stewart, Samuel.....	2nd class "	1 Dec. '84	1,150 00	6 Jan. '52	1 July '79
McGirr, John.....	2nd class "	1 July '85	1,100 00	31 July '46	1 Aug. '77
Bray, Samuel.....	3rd class "	14 June '84	1,000 00	5 Nov.'46	14 June '84
Brook, Henry John.....	3rd class "	3 Apr.'82	850 00	21 Nov.'36	1 Jan. '71
Delisle, Joseph.....	3rd class "	23 June '80	800 00	15 Feb.'60	23 June '80
Coffey, Thomas.....	3rd class "	17 July '78	700 00	2 May '57	17 July '78
Ross, Henry Clarkson.....	3rd class "	12 Jan. '83	700 00	6 Jan. '62	12 Jan. '83
Maingy, Helenus Gilbert McL.	3rd class "	1 July '79	700 00	22 Aug. '40	1 July '79
McKay, Hiram.....	3rd class "	9 July '80	580 00	23 Dec.'55	9 July '80
Shore, John Willoughby....	3rd class "	24 Mar.'84	500 00	3 Jan. '58	24 Mar. '84
Orr, William Andrew.....	3rd class "	24 Nov.'83	600 00	25 Apr.'55	24 Nov. '83
Kemp, Alfred E.....	3rd class "	1 Feb. '84	650 00	25 Aug.'54	1 Feb. '84
Yielding, Fanny.....	3rd class "	3 Apr. '82	600 00	12 June '42	3 Apr. '82
Reiffenstein, Caroline.....	3rd class "	24 Nov.'83	450 00	23 Apr. '46	24 Nov. '83
Bliss, Forster Donald Cameron	3rd class "	11 Mar.'85	400 00	27 Oct. '63	11 Mar. '85
Hunton, William Alpheus...	3rd class "	11 May '85	400 00	31 Oct. '63	11 May '85
Austin, John.....	3rd class "	30 June '85	550 00	5 Apr. '47	30 June '85
Starmer, Thomas.....	Housekeeper.....	1 July '83	460 00	2 Jan. '22	1 July '83
Slocombe, James.....	Messenger.....	1 Nov.'83	330 00	1 Mar.'23	1 Nov. '83

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Gilkison, Lieut.-Col. Jasper T.	Supt. & Commissioner..	24 Mar. '62	1,600 00	13 Mar. '14	24 Mar. '62
Andrews, Henry	3rd class Clerk.	1 Apr. '55	900 00	29 July '12	1 Apr. '55
Gordon, Thomas	Indian Agent.	30 Oct. '76	600 00	28 Apr. '26	30 Oct. '76
Beattie, John	Indian Agent.	16 May '79	400 00	15 Apr. '41	16 May '79
Walton, Thomas S.	Indian Agent.	10 Apr. '84	900 00	.....	1 Apr. '84
Abbott, William Van.	Indian Agent.	Mar. '73	700 00	25 May '31	Mar. '73
Phipps, James Charles.	Indian Agent.	1 Apr. '73	1,200 00	14 Jan. '26	1 Apr. '73
Ironside, Alexander McGregor	Clerk.	8 Sept. '63	720 00	18 Apr. '38	8 Sept. '63
Cowan, Alexander Buchanan	Indian Land Agent.	13 Jan. '73	250 00	15 May '35	13 Jan. '73
Ross, Benjamin Walker.	Indian Land Agent.	1 Aug. '79	400 00	2 May '38	1 Aug. '79
Savage, Charles Bullen.	Indian Land Agent.	30 Apr. '78	400 00	9 May '40	30 Apr. '78
Donnelly, J. P.	Indian Agent.	23 Jan. '83	600 00	26 Mar. '33	23 Jan. '83
Hill, Matthew.	Indian Agent.	8 Oct. '72	500 00	25 May '40	8 Oct. '72
Thackeray, John.	Indian Agent.	31 Jan. '83	500 00	13 Jan. '35	31 Jan. '83
Stephenson, James Richard..	Indian Agent.	31 Jan. '83	500 00	29 July '34	31 Jan. '83
Harris, Edwin.	Indian Agent.	31 Jan. '83	500 00	19 Oct. '45	31 Jan. '83
McPhee, Duncan J.	Indian Agent. ....	.....	500 00	.....	.....
McKelvey, Alexander.	Indian Agent.	18 Aug. '83	500 00	21 Mar. '28	18 Aug. '83
English, Adam.	Indian Agent.	18 Aug. '83	500 00	29 Aug. '30	18 Aug. '83
Brasseau, Alexander.	Indian Agent.	11 Sept. '84	400 00	.....	11 Sept. '84
Martin, James.	Indian Agent.	6 Feb. '85	600 00	.....	6 Feb. '85
Jermyn, J. W.	Indian Agent.	16 Mar. '85	500 00	.....	16 Mar. '85
McDermott, George Burton..	Indian Agent.	31 July '83	150 00	8 May '58	31 July '83
Stephen, Rich'd Milne, M.D.	Physician.	1 June '82	1,000 00	13 Oct. '55	1 June '82
Conaway, James Telfer.	Indian Agent.	9 June '85	500 00	.....	9 June '85
Otis, Ladislas Eucher.	Indian Agent.	'73	300 00	17 May '37	'73
Boucher, Louis Fortunat.	Indian Superintendent.	27 Sept. '79	400 00	23 Feb. '41	27 Sept. '79
Vassal, Henry.	Indian Agent.	'73	200 00	26 Apr. '32	'73
Pither, Robt. John Nicholson	Indian Agent.	Feb. '70	1,000 00	29 Oct. '24	Feb. '70
Martineau, Herman.	Indian Agent.	July '76	1,000 00	18 Aug. 45	July '76
McPherson, George.	Indian Agent.	'76	1,000 00	10 Aug. '14	'76

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—OUTSIDE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First appointment.
			\$ ctsr		
McKay, Angus.....	Indian Agent	7 Oct. '78	1,000 00	1 Nov. '36	7 Oct. '78
Herchmér, Laurence William	Indian Agent	5 Oct. '78	1,200 00	25 Apr. '40	5 Oct. '78
McDonald, Allan	Indian Agent.....	June '77	1,200 00	19 May '32	June '77
Chastellaine, N.*.....	Interpreter.....	.....	250 00	.....	.....
McColl, Ebenezer.....	Inspector of Agencies..	1 Sept. '77	2,200 00	13 Aug. '35	1 Sept. '77
Muckle, Alexander Montgomery.....	Indian Agent	23 Apr. '81	900 00	3 Dec. '44	23 Apr. '81
Léveque, Luc Joseph Arthur.	Clerk.....	5 July '77	1,100 00	27 Nov. '46	5 July '77
Wright, John Philip.....	Clerk.....	1 Apr. '76	1,100 00	3 Sept. 51	1 Apr. '76
* Dewdney, Hon. Edgar....	Commr. for Manitoba & N. W. Territories....	1 May '79	3,200 00	5 Nov. '35	1 May '79
Wadsworth, Thomas Page...	Inspector of Farms and Agencies.....	27 July '79	1,800 00	Jan. '42	27 July '79
McGirr, William.....	Clerk.....	Dec. '81	1,400 00	17 Dec. '55	Dec. '81
Anderson, William.....	Indian Agent.....	21 Aug. '80	1,200 00	8 Apr. '28	21 Aug. '80
Rae, John Macpherson	Indian Agent.....	1 Apr. '80	1,200 00	4 June '47	1 Apr. '80
Macrae, James Ansdell.....	Indian Agent.....	26 July '80	900 00	.....	26 July '80
Ogletree, Francis.....	Indian Agent.....	11 Jan. '77	800 00	4 Apr. '26	11 Jan. '77
McIntyre, John	Indian Agent.....	25 Nov. '80	900 00	8 Aug. '18	25 Nov. '80
Girard, F. X.....	Medical Officer.....	18 May '83	1,200 00	.....	18 May '83
Pocklington, William Boleyn	Indian Agent.....	17 Oct. '81	1,200 00	28 Jan. '47	17 Oct. '81
Powell, Lieut.-Col. Israel W.	Indian Commissioner for British Columbia....	7 Oct. '72	3,000 00	27 Apr. '37	7 Oct. '72
Moffatt, Hamilton.....	Clerk.....	14 June '83	1,800 00	12 June '32	1 Mar. '73
Lomas, William Henry.....	Indian Agent.....	Apr. '81	1,200 00	25 Nov. '40	Apr. '81
Blenkinsop, George.....	Indian Agent.....	Apr. '81	1,200 00	18 Nov. '22	Apr. '81
Mackay, Joseph William...	Indian Agent.....	Oct. '83	1,200 00	31 Jan. '29	Oct. '83
McTiernan, Patrick.....	Indian Agent.....	5 Apr. '81	1,200 00	17 Mar. '30	5 Apr. '81
Guilford, Harry.....	Indian Agent.....	18 Mar. '82	1,200 00	20 Aug. '38	18 Mar. '82
Reed, Hayter.....	Asst. Indian Commissr. Manitoba & N. W. T.	1 Mar. '81	1,600 00	26 May '49	1 Mar. '81

* Is also Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories.

9.—THE OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McDougall, John Lorn.....	Auditor General	1 Aug. '78	3,200 00	6 Nov.'38	1 Aug. '78
Patterson, James.....	Asst. Auditor General & Chief Clerk.....	1 Oct. '78	2,600 00	15 Dec. '31	10 Dec. '55
Simpson, John Barker.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '80	1,600 00	16 Feb. '42	4 Dec. '65
Sutherland, Edward Davenp.	1st class "	1 July '83	1,500 00	19 Nov.'53	13 July '71
Gorman, John.....	1st class "	1 July '85	1,400 00	7 June '48	13 Aug. '79
Hayter, Frederick.....	1st class "	1 July '85	1,400 00	30 June '56	20 Aug. '79
Dunlevie, Horace Gerald....	2nd class "	1 Nov. '73	1,400 00	29 Oct. '38	7 Aug. '57
Lynch, John Bernard.....	2nd class "	1 July '83	1,200 00	14 May '59	1 Nov. '79
Balderson, John Hewett.....	2nd class "	1 July '84	1,150 00	11 Jan. '59	1 Jan. '83
Gray, Harry Hamilton O....	3rd class "	1 July '82	1,000 00	7 Apr. '55	1 May '73
Porter, Thomas.....	3rd class "	1 July '82	1,000 00	11 May '38	1 May '73
Gibson, John Hugh Peden...	3rd class "	1 July '82	1,000 00	23 Sept.'34	29 Jan. '79
Bolton, George Cahill.....	3rd class "	1 Aug. '80	950 00	5 Feb. '40	1 May '80
MacDonald, John Carroll....	3rd class "	10 June '79	850 00	19 Apr. '52	17 Jan. '79
Bissonnette, Louis Adolphe..	3rd class "	1 Jan. '83	800 00	15 Nov.'54	1 Jan. '83
Hudson, Bartlett Arthur....	3rd class "	11 Feb. '84	800 00	15 Apr. '59	11 Feb. '84
Baldwin, Harma Adelaide...	3rd class "	1 July '85	500 00	7 Aug.'51	1 July '85
Sherwood, Beverley Wilmot..	3rd class "	1 Nov. '83	450 00	13 June '59	1 Nov. '83
Casault, Francois.....	Messenger	23 Apr. '53	500 00	18 Dec. '31	23 Apr. '53
Pender, John.....	Messenger	11 Nov. '57	500 00	15 Sept.'33	11 Nov. '51

10.—THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
* Courtney, John Mortimer.	Deputy Minister	1 Aug. '78	\$ cts. 4,200 00	22 July '38	2 June '69
Ross, Lieut.-Col. Thomas. ...	Chief Clk & Accountant of Contingencies.....	June '58	2,600 00	8 July '21	Nov. '39
Toller, Frederick.....	Chief Clk & Comptroller of Dominion Currency	1 July '81	2,400 00	21 July '41	1 Oct. '71
Anderson, Charles Joseph....	Chief Clerk & Head of Savings Bank Branch.	1 July '74	2,350 00	21 Feb. '35	16 Nov. '58
Torrance, John Andrew.....	Chief Clerk & Dominion Book-keeper.....	1 July '80	2,250 00	15 Dec. '18	1 Apr. '66
Baxter, Richard Watson....	1st class Clerk.....	1 July '66	1,800 00	27 Nov. '36	16 Feb. '58
Robins, John.....	1st class "	1 June '80	1,800 00	20 Jan. '28	3 May '51
Dickieson, Matthew George.	1st class "	1 July '80	1,600 00	7 Feb. '49	1 Jan. '74
Lowe, George, jun.....	1st class "	1 Jan. '85	1,400 00	25 Dec. '41	Feb. '75
Gough, Charles Archer.....	1st class "	1 Apr. '85	1,400 00	16 Aug. '42	30 Apr. '69
Jarvis, George Murray.....	Supernumerary do do .	Apr. '67	1,400 00	13 Apr. '24	'43
Neeve, John Bonner H....	2nd class Clerk.....	29 Mar. '65	1,400 00	4 Jan. '35	20 Mar. '65
Nash, Lt.-Col. John Richard.	2nd class "	1 Jan. '72	1,400 00	18 Sept. '15	June '57
Turgeon, Charles Edward....	2nd class "	1 Feb. '76	1,400 00	22 Mar. '46	1 Feb. '76
Street, Charles Frederick....	2nd class "	1 July '73	1,400 00	7 Sept. '43	1 June '73
Fripp, Herbert Russell.	2nd class "	1 July '74	1,400 00	25 Nov. '30	1 July '71
Clayton, James Alfred.....	2nd class "	1 Oct. '76	1,400 00	3 Sept. '42	26 Jan. '71
Wiggins, Ezekiel Stone.....	2nd class "	2 Dec. '78	1,350 00	4 Dec. '39	5 Dec. '78
Crookshank, George Young..	2nd class "	1 Jan. '82	1,250 00	25 Mar. '56	10 Aug. '73
Garland, Nicholas Surrey ...	2nd class "	1 July '75	1,250 00	8 June '45	22 June '70
Hopkirk, James.....	2nd class "	1 June '82	1,250 00	3 Mar. '36	15 June '60
McNichol, John.....	2nd class "	1 June '82	1,250 00	28 Aug. '40	1 Sept. '75
Treadwell, Clarence William.	2nd class "	1 Oct. '83	1,150 00	5 July '54	18 Nov. '82
Fraser, John.....	2nd class "	1 Oct. '83	1,150 00	13 Dec. '52	21 May '75
Belfour, John.....	2nd class "	1 Oct. '83	1,150 00	10 Mar. '39	1 July '68
Stanton, Cameron	2nd class "	1 Oct. '83	1,150 00	13 July '61	1 June '79
Blair, William Livingston...	2nd class "	1 Jan. '85	1,100 00	28 Dec. '52	15 Nov. '71
Nutting, James Peasley.....	2nd class "	1 Apr. '85	1,100 00	1 Aug. '56	11 Mar. '76

* Is also Secretary to the Treasury Board.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Tasker, Charles James.....	3rd class Clerk.....	1 Feb. '73	1,000 00	13 Nov. '33	19 Feb. '72
Capbert Emile.....	3rd class ".....	1 Oct. '81	900 00	7 Mar. '40	12 Feb. '80
Gilmour, Thomas.....	3rd class ".....	1 Feb. '82	850 00	11 Mar. '37	18 Sept. '81
Coffin, Frederick Ashley.....	3rd class ".....	1 Feb. '82	850 00	12 Feb. '58	27 Sept. '75
Boville, Thomas Cooper.....	3rd class ".....	26 Jan. '83	650 00	14 Mar. '60	26 Jan. '83
Tabor, Charles Wm. Clifton.	3rd class ".....	26 Jan. '83	600 00	4 Aug. '63	26 Jan. '83
Brittain, Edward L.....	3rd class ".....	1 May '84	500 00	1 Feb. '66	1 May '84
Black, Ernest Augustus.....	3rd class ".....	4 Oct. '79	750 00	17 June '60	29 May '79
Foster, Albert Brunswick...	3rd class ".....	1 Oct. '84	450 00	11 Oct. '68	1 Oct. '84
Hayes, William Hazen.....	3rd class ".....	1 Oct. '84	500 00	11 July '59	1 Oct. '84
Pender, Patrick.....	Messenger.....	1 Nov. '56	500 00	17 Mar. '35	1 Nov. '56
Connolly, Peter.....	Messenger.....	1 Nov. '67	500 00	17 Mar. '47	1 Nov. '67
Ostrom, William Henry.....	Messenger.....	1 July '78	500 00	13 Apr. '42	1 June '78

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Tims, Thomas Dillon.....	Financial Inspector....	1 Nov. '71	2,600 00	6 Jan. '25	8 Sept. '58
Anderson, Charles Edward B.	Chf. Clk. Insur. Branch	1 July '75	2,400 00	17 Nov. '16	16 May '45
Blackadar, Alfred Kimball...	1st class Clk. Insur. Br.	1 Oct. '83	1,450 00	24 Oct. '52	1 Mar. '77
McMinn, William John R...	2nd class Clerk.....	1 July '83	1,200 00	21 Apr. '56	1 July '83
Campbell, Charles James....	Asst. Receiver General, Toronto.....	9 Nov. '83	3,000 00	'21	9 Nov. '83
Ridout, John Grant.....	Teller.....	22 July '77	1,400 00	20 Apr. '45	8 July '72
Eliot, Granville Percival....	Junior Clerk.....	16 Aug '76	1,200 00	6 Dec. '53	17 July '71
Morrison, Stuart.....	Junior Clerk.....	1 Mar. '84	450 00	'66	1 Mar. '84
Henderson, James.....	Messenger & Caretaker.	1 Nov. '73	600 00	28 Mar. '27	1 Nov. '73
Wallace, John Roberts.....	Asst. Receiver General, Halifax.....	30 June '63	2,200 00	15 Feb. '23	'42
Parker, Lewis.....	Clk. in A. R. G. Office.	Apr. '72	1,200 00	16 Oct. '44	Nov. '69
Johnston, Arthur Clement...	Clk. in Sav. Bk. Halifax	10 Nov. '71	1,100 00	15 Dec. '53	10 Nov. '71
Belcom, John Horton.....	Telr. in Sav. Bk. Halifax	15 June '77	900 00	'41	15 June '77
Lithgow, John Thomas.....	Teller Savings Bank...	11 Oct. '80	750 00	25 Jan. '56	11 Oct. '80
Dillon, John Patrick.....	Clerk in Savings Bank.	7 Nov. '76	800 00	4 May '54	7 Nov. '76

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Crookshank, Robert William.	Asst. Receiver General, St. John, N.B.	31 May '73	2,200 00	'25	1 June '58
Patterson, Sydney Bolton...	Teller Savings Bank ...	Aug. '73	1,200 00	31 Mar. '34	Mar. '68
Robinson, James.	Account. A. R. G. Office	Aug. '73	1,100 00	1 Feb. '30	Aug. '73
Lancton, G. Frederic.	Teller S. Bk. St. John.	July '76	1,100 00	'42	July '76
Salter, A. C. A.	Clerk S. Bk. St. John.	1 Oct. '84	800 00	'34	1 Oct. '84
Lawson, Thomas Stanford...	Janitor Dom. Buildings	1 May '79	500 00	'39	1 May '79
Drummond, Henry Mowat...	Asst. Receiver General, Winnipeg.	May '79	2,000 00	19 Aug. '48	1 May '72
McMicken, Albert Clifton...	Clerk in A. R. Gen'l's Office.	1 July '82	1,100 00	'60	May '79
Armstrong, Edward Wm. H.	Teller Savings Bank...	June '82	1,000 00	'63	June '82
Mott, James A. Smith.	Clk. in A. R. G. Office.	1 July '83	1,000 00	'43	1 July '83
Graham, John.	A. R. Gen., Victoria, B.C.	Mar. '72	3,000 00	'27	April '59
Chambers, Coote Mulloy.	Acct. A. R. Gen. Office & Savings Bank.	9 Dec. '73	1,600 00	3 July '37	9 Dec. '73
Green, Roland Edward.	Teller Sav. Bk. & Audit	24 Mar. '75	1,300 00	8 Oct. '48	24 Mar. '75
Maclaughlin, Joseph Hugh..	Clerk A. R. G. Office...	July '84	1,000 00	15 Apr. '39	July '84
Howe, Sydenham.	Dom. Auditor, Halifax.	14 Feb. '70	1,900 00	3 Mar. '43	July '61
Seeley, William.	Dom. Auditor, St. John.	30 Nov. '68	1,900 00	21 Oct. '14	'47
Pope, Percy.	Dom. Auditor, Charlotte- town.	1 July '83	1,800 00	'55	1 July '83
Foley, Thomas.	Account. Sav. Branch, Charlottetown.	9 Jan. '74	1,000 00	12 Dec. '44	9 Jan. '74
Leitch, William.	Clk. Audit Office & S. Bk	9 Jan. '74	800 00	20 Dec. '54	9 Jan. '74
Walker, George.	Clk. Audit Office & S. Bk	30 Jan. '82	450 00	'27	30 Jan. '82
Grant, James.	Asst. Messr. & Janitor, Dominion Buildings..	15 May '82	450 00	'38	15 May '81
Loughran, Francis.	Clk. Audit Office & S. Bk	1 July '82	600 00	'53	1 July '82

11.—THE DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Miall, Edward.....	Comr. of Inld. Revenue and Com. of Standards	1 Jan. '83	{ 3,200 00 800 00	{ 24 Dec. '38	1 June '70
Robins, Paul Moyle.....	Acct. and Chief Clerk..	1 Oct. '78	2,200 00	13 July '42	22 Jan. '68
Himsworth, William.....	Chief Clerk, Secretary..	1 July '84	1,850 00	23 Dec. '47	30 June '68
Measam, Frederick.....	Supernumerary 1st class	1 July '73	1,800 00	13 Jan. '30	1 Aug. '66
Heron, William Lewis.....	Supernumerary 1st class	1 Oct. '78	1,700 00	2 Sept. '42	7 Oct. '72
Campeau, Fabien René Edou'd	Asst. Acct. 1st class ...	1 July '81	1,650 00	19 July '44	6 Nov. '71
Valin, Joseph Elzéar.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '83	1,500 00	17 Oct. '49	12 June '74
Hall, Charles Russell.....	1st class "	19 May '84	1,450 00	16 Sep. '54	18 Jan. '77
LaMothe, Henri Guillaume..	2nd class "	19 May '84	1,400 00	17 June '50	1 Feb. '78
Carter, William.....	2nd class "	1 Oct. '79	1,350 00	4 Nov. '33	1 July '73
Nettle, Richard.....	Supernumerary do do.	1 July '81	1,300 00	29 July '15	13 July '57
Blatch, Frederick Kendall...	2nd class "	1 Dec. '80	1,300 00	11 Feb. '41	1 Jan. '73
Teakles, Brenton Halliburton	2nd class "	1 July '81	1,300 00	20 Oct. '44	30 June '69
Walsh, Matthew Francis. {	2nd class "	24 June '82	1,250 00	{ 13 July '35	24 June '82
	As Private Secretary...	1 Aug. '82	600 00		
Lusignan, Alphonse.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '83	1,200 00	27 Sept. '43	20 Feb. '74
Stewart, Neil.....	2nd class "	19 May '84	1,150 00	23 Mar. '41	1 Sep. '64
Devlin, Richard.....	2nd class "	1 July '84	1,150 00	25 May '44	June '73
Shaw, James Fitzwilliam...	2nd class "	1 July '84	1,150 00	14 May '56	1 Jan. '72
Chubbuck, Charles Edward..	2nd class "	1 July '84	1,150 00	13 July '48	13 July '73
Doyon, Joseph Alfred.....	2nd class "	1 July '84	1,150 00	23 Mar. '51	7 Feb. '76
Brunel, John.....	2nd class "	1 July '85	1,100 00	13 Apr. '48	17 June '73
Brown, James Farnham.....	3rd class "	1 July '83	900 00	9 Oct. '29	25 Jan. '65
Fowler, John.....	3rd class "	1 July '81	900 00	6 May '40	21 Oct. '67
Brunel, George.....	3rd class "	1 June '82	850 00	18 July '46	1 Oct. '76
Byrnes, John.....	3rd class "	16 June '83	650 00	29 May '59	16 Jan. '83
Fowler, George.....	Messenger.....	9 June '69	500 00	10 May '49	9 June '69
Archambault, Romuald.....	Messenger.....	1 June '76	500 00	21 May '52	7 May '75
Courtman, John.....	Messenger.....	14 June '84	330 00	20 Mar. '54	1 Nov. '83

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Present Salary.	Date of First appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Adams, John Stavrick.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 May '76	690 00	4 Apr. '30	1 Feb. '75
Adams, William Cornish....	Asst. Inspector W.&M..	8 Jan. '80	500 00	24 Apr. '24	8 Jan. '80
Alexander, Thomas.....	Coll'r Inland Revenue..	1 July '83	1,450 00	30 Oct. '45	1 Dec. '70
Allan, Robert Kellock.....	Probationary Exciseman	5 Sept. '82	600 00	11 June '61	5 Sept. '82
Allison, Charles.....	Inspector of W. & M...	1 Nov. '79	800 00	22 Sept. '21	1 Nov. '79
Amor, William.....	3rd class Exciseman ...	3 Oct. '83	630 00	6 July '41	9 Oct. '82
Arahill, John.....	Clerk (Canals).....	1 July '83	800 00	1 June '28	3 May '79
Atherton, Robert... ..	Deputy Collector	19 Aug. '85	805 00	23 June '35	3 Sept. '77
Aubin, Napoléon.....	{ Gas Inspector	9 Feb. '75	{ 1,400 00	12 Nov. '12	9 Feb. '73
	{ As Consulting Inspector		{ 600 00		
Baby, John Charles.....	Special Class Exciseman	1 Nov. '80	1,200 00	18 May '48	16 Dec. '79
Baby, Joseph.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '83	630 00	5 June '51	1 Nov. '80
Baby, Wolstan Alex. Dixie..	2nd class Exciseman ...	1 July '84	805 00	13 Apr. '57	30 Nov. '76
Barber, John Shortiss.....	2nd class Exciseman....	1 July '84	805 00	25 Nov. '52	20 June '79
Barker, Charles.....	2nd class Exciseman ...	1 July '84	850 00	10 Mar. '20	8 Nov. '69
Barrett, John.....	Collector (Canals).....	19 Apr. '49	900 00	22 June '18	19 Apr. '49
Barrett, John Kelley.....	District Inspector	1 May '85	1,800 00	6 June '50	5 Sept. '73
Barrett, Thomas James	1st class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '85	800 00	8 Oct. '55	2 July '81
Battle, Martin.....	Coll'r Inland Revenue..	1 Jan. '73	1,500 00	Aug. '28	Apr. '60
Battle, Timothy.....	Asst. Collector (Canals).	1 Jan. '83	800 00	22 Dec. '40	28 May '73
Beasley, Richard.....	Accountant	1 July '84	900 00	27 Feb. '39	22 Dec. '79
Beattie, Thomas.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	3 Aug. '80	600 00	4 Apr. '34	14 Aug. '79
Beauchamp, J. Pantaléon ...	1st class Exciseman....	1 July '84	1,000 00	4 Aug. '54	1 June '75
Bédard, William George....	3rd class Exciseman....	20 Oct. '80	750 00	10 Sept. '44	25 May '78
Belland, Joseph Elzéar.....	Specificat'n Clk(Cullers)	20 Aug. '63	700 00	9 Dec. '43	20 Aug. '63
Bellemare, Raphael.....	District Inspector	9 Oct. '69	2,400 00	21 Feb. '21	6 June '55
Bellerive, Charles.....	Clerk (Cullers)	1 May '77	550 00	24 July '46	1 May '77
Bennett, James.....	Deputy Collector	1 Jan. '81	1,430 00	7 Oct. '27	11 Feb. '71
Berger, Norbert.....	Asst. Collector of Canals	16 Sept. '65	500 00	7 Oct. '37	16 Sept. '65
Bish, Philip.....	2nd class Exciseman ...	1 July '85	700 00	12 Sept. '38	10 Oct. '82
Black, Charles Edward Stuart	Asst. Insp. of W. & M.	1 July '85	600 00	12 June '41	1 May '83
Blair, James Burns.	Special class Exciseman.	1 July '76	1,200 00	24 July '48	6 Oct. '73

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Boggs, George Walter.....	Asst. Insp. of W. & M.	27 July '80	500 00	3 Apr. '16	14 Aug. '79
Bois, George A.....	Asst. Collr. of W. & M.	21 July '80	600 00	20 Feb. '31	21 July '80
Boivin, Charles Alphonse...	Collr. Inland Revenue..	28 Jan. '74	800 00	25 Dec. '44	19 Jan. '69
Bolster, George Jever.....	Inspector of W. & M...	3 Aug. '80	1,000 00	17 May '35	14 Aug. '79
Boomer, Joseph Boyle.....	1st class Exciseman....	1 Aug. '82	1,000 00	12 Nov. '50	1 Feb. '80
Borradaile, Richardson.....	District Inspector.....	6 Jan. '74	2,200 00	5 Sept. '34	28 Mar. '68
Bourassa, George.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 June '68	800 00	Dec. '24	1 June '68
Bourassa, Philippe Edouard..	Asst. Insp. of W. & M.	14 Aug. '79	600 00	15 Jan. '54	14 Aug. '79
Bourget, Onésime.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Oct. '83	630 00	21 Feb. '55	1 Sep. '80
Bouteiller, George Antoine...	Special class Exciseman.	1 Jan. '83	1,200 00	14 Oct. '59	19 Aug. '78
Broadfoot, Samuel.....	1st class Exciseman....	1 July '85	800 00	20 Dec. '53	12 July '80
Brougham, Michael Edward.	3rd class Exciseman....	4 Apl. '76	750 00	29 Sep. '29	11 June '72
Brown, John Johnstone.....	1st class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '83	920 00	19 Feb. '54	5 Jan. '80
Browne, George Wheatland..	2nd class Exciseman....	1 July '73	805 00	21 Jan. '33	22 Feb. '69
Bulmer, William.....	2nd class Exciseman....	2 June '75	835 00	9 Aug. '29	1 Oct. '72
Burrows, William.....	Gas Inspector & Collector of Canal Tolls.....	29 June '82	1,000 00	22 Mar. '29	14 Aug. '79
Bussière, Frank.....	Clerk (Canals).....	7 Mar. '76	800 00	9 Oct. '49	7 Mar. '76
Cahill, Joseph Hickey.....	Deputy Collector.....	3 Apr. '82	1,200 00	7 Jan. '38	1 May '60
Cahill, Thomas.....	{ 3rd class Exciseman... } { Gas Inspector..... }	1 Jan. '85	{ 500 00 } { 500 00 }	20 Dec. '39 {	14 Aug. '79 3 Aug. '80
Cameron, Donald McPherson.	Special class Exciseman	1 Nov. '80	1,200 00	5 Dec. '55	1 Nov. '72
Campbell, George Johnston..	3rd class Exciseman....	12 July '72	500 00	5 Nov. '32	1 Apr. '68
Campbell, John McDiarmid..	Special class Exciseman	1 Jan. '83	1,200 00	28 July '41	19 July '67
Campbell, Thomas.....	Ferryman.....	1 Mar. '75	400 00	1 Apr. '32	1 May '75
Canyré, Joseph Narcisse...	2nd class Exciseman....	2 June '75	805 00	10 Nov. '39	18 Nov. '72
Carroll, Daniel.....	2nd class Exciseman....	1 July '84	805 00	4 Aug. '42	16 May '76
Carter, William Hill.....	Clerk (Culler's).....	2 May '79	200 00	1 Aug. '39	2 May '79
Carver, George William....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Oct. '83	630 00	4 Dec. '52	17 May '80
Casey, Thomas.....	3rd class Exciseman....	3 Feb. '85	750 00	1 Sept. '38	26 Aug. '79
Caven, Alexander.....	Collector Inland Rev...	16 Dec. '73	1,600 00	13 Sept. '36	1 Mar. '69
Caven, William.....	1st class Exciseman....	1 July '85	1,000 00	12 Jan. '60	Oct. '77

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Chabot, Francois Xavier....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	23 Aug. '80	500 00	6 Apr. '36	7 June '80
Chalut, Joseph Olier.....	Inspector of W. & M...	20 Aug. '81	1,300 00	22 Mar. '47	18 Dec. '78
Chaloner, Henry J.....	Crown Timber Agent and Collector of Slide dues (Quebec).....	1 May '82	2,200 00	18 Dec. '23	1 May '82
Christie, William John.....	1st class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '83	1,000 00	18 Mar. '56	6 Feb. '80
Clark, Albert Forneret.....	Accountant.....	1 July '85	900 00	21 Oct. '36	28 Sep. '74
Clark, Eleazar.....	Inspector of W. & M...	14 Aug. '79	1,000 00	23 Feb. '11	14 Aug. '79
Clark, William Beverley....	Collector of Canal Tolls.	1 July '83	1,000 00	3 Mar. '56	1 May '82
Code, Abraham.....	Inspector of W. & M...	31 Aug. '80	1,200 00	28 Dec. '29	14 Aug. '79
Coles, Frank Halstaff.....	Assistant Accountant..	1 Oct. '83	900 00	15 July '38	16 Apr. '72
Collier, Henry Haight.....	Collector of Canal Tolls.	1 July '77	200 00	28 Nov. '18	1 July '77
Conway, Bartley J.....	Special Class Exciseman	1 July '81	1,200 00	25 July '50	22 Jan. '75
Cornellier, Hypolite.....	Probationary Exciseman	1 July '82	500 00	4 Feb. '20	1 Sept. '80
Cosgrove, John.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	6 Feb. '85	500 00	.....	6 Feb. '85
Cosgrove, John Joseph.....	3rd class Exciseman....	13 Dec. '83	690 00	6 Oct. '52	17 Nov. '79
Costigan, Henry A.....	{ Inspector W. & M. ... } { Gas Inspector..... }	22 Apr. '84 {	{ 1,200 00 } { 200 00 }	26 Dec. '60	1 Oct. '80
Côté, Louis Abdon.....	Inspector W. & M.....	14 Aug. '79	1,200 00	13 Feb. '28	14 Aug. '79
* Coulter, Robert.....	Collector Canal Tolls...	2 Mar. '78	720 00	30 Apr. '24	2 Mar. '78
Courtney, John J.....	2nd class Exciseman...	1 July '85	700 00	29 Nov. '56	13 Jan. '79
Cowan, Edgar.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	17 Aug. '80	600 00	7 Feb. '44	14 Aug. '79
Cowley, Walter.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	11 Nov. '84	600 00	16 Apr. '62	11 Nov. '74
Coyle, James.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Oct. '83	630 00	1 May '20	11 Oct. '80
Cox, James Edward.....	Probationary Exciseman	5 Sept. '84	500 00	11 Jan. '61	5 Sept. '84
Craig, Joseph.....	Special Class Exciseman	1 Oct. '84	1,200 00	20 June '40	7 Mar. '76
Crawford, William Patrick..	2nd class Exciseman...	1 July '84	850 00	29 Sept. '38	1 Mar. '69
Crévier, William.....	Clerk (Canal Office)...	17 Aug. '81	\$2 per diem during season of na- vigation...	14 May '40	17 Aug. '81
Crowe, Walter.....	1st class Exciseman....	1 July '84	920 00	16 Sept. '46	29 Dec. '79
Crysler, Charles Blaker.....	Inspector of W. & M...	31 Aug. '80	1,000 00	15 Dec. '10	14 Aug. '79

* Also holds an appointment in Department of Customs.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Cullen, Patrick.....	Messenger.....	14 Aug. '83	500 00	9 June '36	14 Aug. '83
Danis, Antoine Dosithée....	Collector Canal Tolls...	1 Oct. '79	850 00	5 Feb. '39	1 Oct. '79
Daoust, Joseph A.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	4 June '80	700 00	14 Oct. '44	4 June '80
Darby, John.....	Clk. Crown Timber Office	1 Aug. '83	850 00	28 Nov. '39	1 May '75
Daveluy, George.....	Dep. Superv. of Cullers	2 May '79	900 00	8 Oct. '52	2 May '79
Davis, John.....	District Inspector and Insp. of Distilleries..	1 Dec. '72	2,500 00	19 July '37	7 Oct. '62
Davis, Thomas George.....	Special Class Exciseman	1 Apr. '75	1,200 00	15 Aug. '47	1 Nov. '73
Dawson, William.....	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '85	700 00	9 Feb. '48	12 Nov. '83
Deane, Joseph.....	Collector Canal Tolls...	1 July '70	700 00	16 Dec. '57	5 Apr. '59
De Martigny, Charles Prime.	Specification Clerk....	6 May '78	700 00	29 Jan. '42	6 May '78
Deschamps, Jean-Baptiste...	Clerk (Canals).....	1 May '82	700 00	2 Dec. '50	8 May '79
Desserres, Gaspard.....	Book-Keeper.....	7 Oct. '79	400 00	10 Oct. '55	7 Oct. '79
Desrivières, François Lamy..	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	6 Jan. '80	500 00	25 July '16	6 Nov. '75
Desroches, David.....	Collr. Inland Revenue.	1 July '83	650 00	10 Mar. '38	1 Feb. '80
Dibblee, William.....	Dep. Coll. Inland Rev.	27 Aug. '77	300 00	19 Oct. '34	9 Nov. '75
Dick, James Walter.....	2nd class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '85	700 00	11 Oct. '57	4 Jan. '83
Dickson, Charles Thompson.	Special class Exciseman.	1 Mar. '76	1,200 00	20 June '48	15 Dec. '68
Dillon, Stephen.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	6 Jan. '80	600 00	29 Sept. '23	6 Jan. '80
Dingman, Norman J.....	Deputy Collector.....	1 June '82	1,200 00	25 May '45	17 Feb. '75
Dixon, Richard Benjamin...	Deputy Collector.....	1 May '84	1,400 00	23 Dec. '40	17 Dec. '66
Dodd, John.....	Deputy Collector.....	1 May '79	1,430 00	3 Sept. '19	14 May '67
Dodds, Edward William....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '83	630 00	12 Sept. '62	21 Nov. '81
Donaghy, William.....	Special Class Exciseman	1 Apr. '75	1,200 00	30 Oct. '41	1 Aug. '73
Dorion, George Théophile...	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	14 Aug. '79	750 00	24 May '46	14 Aug. '79
Dubord, Alphonse.....	Col. Tmbr & Slides Dues	Dec. '60	350 00	17 June '20	May '59
Dudley, William Hipwell...	1st class Exciseman....	1 July '84	920 00	15 Apr. '43	22 Dec. '79
Duguay, Joseph.....	Probationary Exciseman	1 July '82	500 00	28 Apr. '16	1 Sept. '80
Dumbrille, John.....	Collr. Inland Revenue.	6 Apr. '85	1,400 00	2 May '23	6 Apr. '85
Dumbrille, Richard Willie..	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Oct. '83	630 00	17 July '58	11 Sept. '82
Dumouchel, Léandre.....	2nd class Exciseman...	1 July '85	700 00	24 Dec. '46	17 Jan. '82
Dunlop, Charles.....	Deputy Collector.....	5 Aug. '80	1,100 00	9 Dec. '39	4 Mar. '73

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Duplessis, Charles Zephirin.	3rd class Exciseman....	1 July '83	630 00	2 Jan. '49	13 Dec. '80
Dupont, Charles T.....	District Inspector	1 June '73	2,200 00	26 Sept.'37	4 Sept. '63
Dustan, William Moffatt....	Deputy Collector I. R..	Nov. '84	1,200 00	8 Oct. '57	7 Feb. '82
Earle, Robert Henry.....	Special class Exciseman	1 July '75	1,200 00	1 July '50	17 Feb. '73
Egan, James.....	Inspector W. & M.....	14 Aug. '79	1,200 00	19 July '30	14 Aug. '79
Egener, Adolph.....	2nd class Exciseman....	20 Aug. '80	805 00	26 Sept.'27	13 Aug. '79
Elwood, George Vesey.....	2nd class Exciseman....	16 Dec. '73	850 00	20 Sept.'40	22 Mar. '70
Erb, Abram Albert.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 July '84	720 00	8 Mar. '29	14 Aug. '79
Evans, George Thomas.....	1st class Exciseman....	1 July '85	800 00	23 Nov.'54	1 Nov. '80
Evans, Henry Sugden.....	Chief Analyst.	1 Sept. '84	2,000 00	19 May '30	1 Sept. '84
Fahey, Edward.....	Canal Clerk & 3rd class Exciseman.....	{ 1 Aug. '82	{ 500 00 } 290 00 }	13 July '41	30 Dec. '75
Fahey, Owen.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Feb. '85	600 00	18 July '48	31 July '84
Falconer, James E.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Nov. '77	690 00	20 July '56	23 Dec. '76
Farley, James Frederick....	Collector Canal Tolls...	8 Oct. '79	1,200 00	17 Aug.'32	8 Oct. '79
Ferguson, John.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Nov. '77	690 00	17 Apr. '26	16 Nov. '76
Flynn, Daniel.....	Asst. Insp. W. & M...	1 July '84	600 00	4 Dec. '44	24 Dec. '83
Forest, Eugène Roch.....	3rd class Exciseman....	7 Mar. '85	600 00	5 Sept.'54	2 July '84
Fortier, Charles Gaspé.....	Collr. Inland Revenue..	1 Nov. '79	1,600 00	16 Feb. '18	1 Apr. '63
Fortier, Jean Jacques Odilon.	Collr. Inland Revenue..	17 Mar. '85	550 00	25 Sept.'48	17 Mar. '85
Fournier, Joseph Alfred....	Asst. Collr. Canal Tolls	1 May '73	500 00	21 Dec.'30	1 May '73
Fox, John David.....	Probationary Exciseman	5 June '83	500 00	25 Mar. '65	5 June '85
Fox, Thomas.....	1st class Exciseman....	1 Nov. '80	980 00	10 Aug.'45	21 Apr. '76
Fraser, George James.....	2nd class Exciseman....	1 July '85	700 00	6 July '41	1 July '84
Frederickson, John.....	3rd class Exciseman....	13 Feb. '74	750 00	31 May '13	1 Sept. '69
Freeze, Edward Charles....	Inspector W. & M.....	17 Aug. '80	800 00	11 Aug.'25	9 Oct. '75
Galbraith, Thomas Jefferson.	Collector Canal Tolls...	9 Sept. '65	500 00	5 Mar. '41	9 Sept. '65
Gallagher, Francis.....	Specification Clerk....	12 Dec. '83	600 00	24 Dec.'34	12 Dec. '83
Ganong, John Edward.....	2nd class Exciseman....	9 Dec. '67	800 00	24 Jan. '14	9 Dec. '67
Gerald, Charles.....	Special class Exciseman	1 Nov. '80	1,200 00	23 Oct. '52	16 Dec. '76
Gerald, Walter Henry.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Nov. '84	600 00	6 Sept.'57	14 Apr. '84
*Gerald, William.....	Preventive Officer.....	24 Aug. '53	200 00	25 Mar. '23	24 Aug. '53

* Also holds an appointment in Customs Department.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Gerald, William John.....	Insp. of Tob. Factories.	1 July '83	2,100 00	27 July '50	4 Apr. '67
Giffin, William Wells.....	Asst. Insp. W. & M....	31 Aug. '80	600 00	22 Sept.'30	14 Aug. '79
Gill, William	Deputy Collector.....	1 May '80	1,200 00	1 July '37	19 Dec. '70
Girard, Irénée.....	2nd class Exciseman...	10 Apr. '81	805 00	24 July '47	3 May '80
Girdlestone, Robert John M.	3rd class Exciseman ...	14 Jan. '75	690 00	14 Nov.'43	17 Feb. '73
Giroux, Alphonse Philarome.	Clerk (Canals)	1 Aug. '84	600 00	23 Feb. '47	14 Oct. '82
Godson, Henry.....	Chief Inspector of In- land Revenue.....	1 Jan. '73	2,800 00	17 June '25	1 Feb. '62
Good, Henry Berkeley.....	Collector of Inl. Rev...	1 Nov. '73	1,600 00	21 Sept.'30	22 Aug. '73
Gorman, Michael.....	Asst. Insp. of W. & W.	31 Aug. '80	600 00	15 Dec. '25	14 Aug. '79
Goron, David	2nd class Exciseman...	1 July '80	805 00	20 Aug.'44	1 Nov.' 75
Gosnell, Thomas Salter.....	1st class Exciseman....	1 Nov.'80	920 00	— June '50	27 Jan. '76
Gaw, James.....	Collr. Inland Rev.....	28 Nov.'66	1,950 00	17 Oct. '26	24 Nov. '66
Gowen, Edmund	General Office Clerk ...	19 Aug. '74	1,100 00	11 Apr. '36	19 Aug. '74
Graham, William Johnstone.	Collr. Inland Rev.....	1 Apr. '74	1,000 00	16 Feb. '44	27 Feb. '68
Grant, Henry Hugh.....	Collr. Inland Rev.....	15 Oct. '81	1,550 00	15 Apr. '39	1 Oct. '79
Gravelly, William.....	Collr. Inland Rev.....	1 May '72	1,200 00	17 May '14	25 Feb. '67
Gray, John	Deputy Collector.....	15 Nov.'84	1,200 00	25 Dec.'42	27 May '84
Greedy, Samuel.....	Special class Exciseman	1 Apr. '75	1,200 00	3 July '22	26 Apr. '67
Grimason, Thomas.....	3rd class Exciseman...	1 Oct. '83	630 00	23 Feb. '56	7 Apr. '81
Grogan, Stephen Patrick...	Specification Clerk....	15 Nov.'72	550 00	10 Dec. '54	15 Nov. '72
Hagarty, Patrick.....	3rd class Exciseman...	6 Apr. '69	700 00	5 Apr. '37	6 Apr. '69
Hall, John Joseph.....	Collector In. Rev.....	1 Sept.'73	700 00	28 Mar.'31	1 Sept. '73
Hamilton, Colin Macauley...	3rd class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '83	630 00	20 May '49	18 Aug. '81
Hamilton, Thomas Chetwood	3rd class Exciseman....	Nov.'83	630 00	31 Oct.'64	10 Nov. '81
Hamilton, William L.	District Inspector	1 Feb.'82	2,100 00	26 Mar.'42	7 Dec. '68
Hamond, Eugène.....	Preventive Officer	4 Apr. '85	150 00	23 Aug.'36	4 Apr. '85
Hanford, Thomas.....	District Inspector	9 Dec. '67	2,000 00	2 Sept.'13	9 Dec. '67
Hanley, Archibald.....	Book-keeper.....	1 July '85	800 00	20 June '46	1 July '80
Harney, Thomas.....	Messenger	1 May '82	500 00	27 Nov. '47	1 May '82
Hart, Philip Dacres.....	2nd class Exciseman...	1 July '64	805 00	18 Dec. '51	7 Jan. '80
Hartley, Robert Alexander..	Deputy Collector.....	14 May '67	1,100 00	25 Nov. '24	20 Nov. '66

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Harwood, Robert Unwin....	1st class Exciseman....	1 July '85	800 00	20 Sept. '57	27 Oct. '80
Hastie, William.....	Exciseman.....	Oct. '64	900 00	13 Oct. '25	5 Mar. '61
Haun, James Robert.....	Clerk (Canals).....	1 Nov. '83	400 00	7 Dec. '41	1 Nov. '83
Hawkins, William Louis....	Special class Exciseman	1 Jan. '83	1,200 00	26 Jan. '64	18 Sept. '79
Hayward, Walter John.....	Inspector W. & M.....	27 July '80	1,000 00	18 Feb. '89	14 Aug. '79
Hébert, Charles Dupont....	Collr. Inland Rev.....	20 Oct. '80	1,000 00	6 Oct. '45	11 Oct. '76
Helliwell, Horatio Nelson...	2nd class Exciseman...	1 July '85	700 00	18 Oct. '53	7 Nov. '81
Henderson, Thomas.....	Mechanical Asst. W. & Measures.....	9 Dec. '83	700 00	8 Jan. '42	9 Dec. '83
Henderson, Wilbur.....	1st class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '85	800 00	2 Oct. '56	8 Mar. '83
Heney, John Joseph.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Oct. '83	630 00	27 May '61	2 Sept. '82
Henry, John Maxwell Barry.	Deputy Collector.....	1 July '73	1,100 00	27 Jan. '28	6 May '67
Henwood, George.....	2nd class Exciseman...	1 July '85	700 00	22 Sept. '64	19 Dec. '81
Hesson, Charles Ashton....	2nd class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '85	700 00	28 Mar. '60	17 Jan. '83
Hicks, William Henry.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Oct. '80	630 00	13 Mar. '55	14 Mar. '81
* Hill, Arthur Marcus....	Excise Officer.....	28 Sept. '75	400 00	1 July '41	28 Sept. '75
Hobbs, George N.....	2nd class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '85	700 00	19 Feb. '55	15 May '80
Howie, Alexander.....	3rd class Exciseman....	20 Oct. '80	690 00	1 Jan. '37	18 Aug. '79
Hubertus, Henry John.....	Inspector of Gas.....	18 Oct. '78	700 00	13 July '31	18 Oct. '78
Hudon, Alphonse.....	Exciseman.....	28 May '79	1,000 00	31 Jan. '43	1 Aug. '77
Huggard, Richard Thomp- son.....	Inspector of W. & M... Preventive Officer.....	22 Apr. '84	800 00 300 00	6 June '34	9 July '77
Hughes, Thomas.....	Probationary Exciseman	28 May '85	500 00	20 Jan. '55	28 May '85
Iler, Burrit.....	Special class Exciseman	1 Nov. '86	1,200 00	27 Nov. '51	4 Jan. '76
Ironside, George Arthur....	Collector Inland Rev...	1 Apr. '70	750 00	2 Jan. '40	1 Apr. '70
Irwin, Samuel.....	Asst. Insp. W. & M...	9 Apr. '85	500 00	8 May '28	9 Apr. '85
Jackson, John.....	Messenger.....	1 Aug. '71	500 00	1 Oct. '35	1 Aug. '71
James, Thomas Cuthbert...	Accountant.....	1 July '83	900 00	29 Apr. '56	11 Sept. '82
Jodoin, Augustin Pierre....	Collector Canal Tolls...	11 Mar. '78	1,000 00	30 June '33	11 Mar. '78
Johnson, William.....	{ Inspector W. & M... } { Inspector of Gas }	1 Nov. '80	{ 1,000 00 } { 150 00 }	28 Sept. '42	14 Aug. '79
Johnston, George Elliot....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Oct. '83	630 00	17 June '32	21 Oct. '81

* Also holds an appointment in Customs Department.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Johnstone, Washington J....	Chief Insp. of Standards	1 Mar. '84	1,800 00	23 July '25	May '74
Jones, Richard.....	{ Inspector W. & M... } Inspector of Gas	1 Aug. '84 {	{ 1,000 00 } 200 00 }	4 Feb. '51	1 Aug. '84
Keilty, Thomas.....	Deputy Collector.....	1 July '85	1,100 00	26 July '38	15 Dec. '79
Kellock, Daniel.....	Collector Inland Rev...	1 Mar. '74	1,200 00	15 Jan. '38	21 May '69
Kelley, Mencer.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	27 Dec. '80	500 00	3 Feb. '53	27 Dec. '80
Kennedy, James Donaldson..	2nd class Exciseman....	1 July '71	850 00	22 Sept. '21	1 Feb. '67
Kenning, James Hogan.....	Collector Inland Rev...	1 Aug. '82	1,600 00	26 Apr. '35	24 Jan. '67
Keogh, Peter Mary.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Sept. '80	690 00	24 June '42	1 Sept. '79
King, Richard Marsters	Inspector W. & M.....	12 Aug. '80	1,200 00	22 Feb. '43	14 Aug. '79
Kinnee, Daniel.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	3 Aug. '80	700 00	19 Oct. '31	4 Aug. '79
Kittson, Robert Henry.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	14 Aug. '79	500 00	6 Nov. '17	27 Aug. '73
Knight, Joseph.....	Gas Inspector	30 Apr. '78	200 00	4 July '28	30 Apr. '78
Knowlson, James Baine....	Deputy Collector.....	1 Jan. '69	600 00	15 Apr. '33	1 Oct. '63
Lafontaine, Albert.....	Preventive Officer	1 Oct. '83	400 00	21 Mar. '20	31 Jan. '81
Lane, John.....	Dep. Super. of Cullers.	1 Apr. '84	1,600 00	8 May '30	1 Apr. '84
Lang, Victor.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 July '79	690 00	29 Sept. '41	1 July '72
Langlois, François Xavier...	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Oct. '83	630 00	23 May '30	28 Oct. '80
Laporte, George	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Oct. '83	630 00	13 July '45	1 Sept. '82
Larose, Simeon Chagnon...	Clerk Crown Timber Office	1 Apr. '83	850 00	14 May '55	10 Aug. '75
LaRue, George.....	Collector Inland Rev...	23 Aug. '80	1,550 00	21 Dec. '34	16 Feb. '78
Lawlor, Henry.....	Deputy Collector.....	1 July '84	1,400 00	15 Dec. '53	1 Oct. '79
Lawlor, Richard A.....	{ Collector Inland Rev. } Gas Inspector.....	1 Jan. '84 {	{ 1,000 00 } 300 00 }	11 July '52	1 June '83
Lebœuf, Jules.....	Collector Canal Tolls...	9 Apr. '50	600 00	25 Aug. '17	9 Apr. '50
Lecompte, Salem.....	Specification Clerk....	1 Jan. '83	700 00	22 Mar. '35	31 Dec. '81
Lecours, Henri Théophile....	Assistant Accountant..	1 July '83	940 00	22 Feb. '35	1 Dec. '79
Lee, Edward.....	2nd class Exciseman....	1 July '85	700 00	14 July '41	23 Aug. '81
Lefebvre, Henri.....	Clerk (Canal).....	10 May '82	1.90 per di'mdur- ing Nav.	29 Dec. '52	10 May '82
Legget, John Edward.....	Clerk (Canals)	10 May '70	800 00	18 Oct. '46	10 May '70
Lemoine, James McPherson.	District Inspector	12 Oct. '69	2,200 00	21 Feb. '25	23 June '47

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Lemoine, Jules.....	3rd class Exciseman ...	1 Oct. '83	630 00	19 Oct. '54	20 July '80
Lépine, Louis.....	3rd class Exciseman ...	1 Oct. '83	630 00	19 Oct. '38	18 Oct. '80
Leprohon, Roch Martial....	Collector Inland Rev..	20 Oct. '80	900 00	14 Oct. '32	8 July '79
Lett, Frederick Piercy Austin	3rd class Exciseman ...	1 Oct. '83	630 00	17 Apr. '63	8 Nov. '81
Levasseur, Louis Nazaire Z..	Inspector of Gas.....	2 Oct. '78	1,000 00	6 Feb. '48	2 Oct. '78
Levasseur, Zéphirin	Specification Clerk ...	1 June '66	650 00	18 May '22	1 June '66
Lindsay, William	3rd class Exciseman....	1 July '84	600 00	3 Nov. '43	19 Aug. '82
Logan, John	3rd class Exciseman ...	1 Nov. '77	690 00	22 Nov. '30	— '75
Lynch, Patrick.....	Asst. Inspr. W. & M..	1 Apr. '84	500 00	— Mar. '27	27 Oct. '75
Lynes, Kiernan.....	1st class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '85	800 00	25 Oct. '56	9 Oct. '82
Lyons, John	Asst. Inspr. W. & M..	3 Aug. '80	700 00	18 Sept. '25	14 Aug. '79
Macdonald, Dugald.....	Accountant	1 July '82	1,200 00	28 Dec. '38	14 Dec. '70
Macdonell, Angus Duncan...	Deputy Collector.....	4 May '67	1,100 00	10 Mar. '18	— Mar. '66
Mackay, George William...	3rd class Exciseman ...	20 Oct. '80	690 00	4 Sept. '41	13 Aug. '79
Malo, Toussaint.....	2nd class Exciseman....	1 July '84	805 00	16 July '29	27 July '74
Manning, James	3rd class Exciseman ...	1 Nov. '75	750 00	22 Nov. '33	— Nov. '69
Marchand, Narcisse	Inspector of Gas.....	2 Jan. '82	200 00	4 Sept. '49	2 Jan. '82
Marentette, Alexandre.....	Asst. Inspr. W. & M..	14 Aug. '79	600 00	19 Feb. '34	14 Aug. '79
Marshall, Ferdinand.....	3rd class Exciseman ...	1 Nov. '77	690 00	5 Feb. '35	5 Dec. '76
Mason, Frederick.....	Special class Exciseman	1 July '75	1,200 00	5 Apr. '50	24 Feb. '72
Mason, James.....	3rd class Exciseman ...	1 Aug. '74	660 00	28 Aug. '17	1 Aug. '74
Miller, Archibald.....	Inspector of Gas.....	1 Dec. '75	1,200 00	1 June '35	1 Dec. '75
Miller, Joseph Elwood	2nd class Exciseman...	1 July '85	700 00	19 Mar. '59	12 Dec. '83
Miller, Henry John.....	Asst. Crown Timber Agent.....	22 Sept. '83	1,200 00	17 Feb. '49	22 Sept. '83
Miller, Pierre.....	Clerk in Crown Timber Office.....	7 Nov. '72	1,200 00	8 July '31	22 May '68
Miller, William Frederic...	Special class Exciseman	1 July '75	1,200 00	23 Nov. '41	15 July '73
Millier, Elie	3rd class Exciseman ...	1 July '83	700 00	11 Dec. '44	7 July '79
Milliken, Edwin	2nd class Exciseman ...	1 Nov. '80	805 00	11 Nov. '47	2 May '74
Moore, John Nugent.....	Book-Keeper.....	1 Nov. '78	1,000 00	23 Oct. '32	20 Nov. '76
Moore, Theophilus.....	2nd class Exciseman...	1 July '84	805 00	6 May '42	1 Jan. '74

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

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			\$ cts.		
Moore, William.....	2nd class Exciseman...	18 Sept. '77	850 00	19 Sept. '19	23 Apr. '67
Moreau, Joseph Alfred.....	Caretaker of W. & M. & Gas Office.....	1 May '84	300 00	15 Jan. '34	1 May '84
Morrow, John.....	District Inspector.....	1 Dec. '80	2,400 00	17 Nov. '32	28 Nov. '66
Mulhern, Michael Matthew {	Collector Inl. Revenue. Canal Clerk.....	1 July '83	700 00 } 100 00 }	9 Feb. '55	7 Aug. '76
Mulligan, Joseph.....	3rd class Exciseman...	14 Jan. '75	690 00	14 Oct. '31	17 May '72
Munro, Hugh David..... {	Asst. Collr. Inl. Rev.... Asst. Insp. of Gas.....	1 July '84	650 00 } 100 00 }	28 July '46	1 Jan. '81
Murphy, Daniel.....	Collector Canal Tolls...	1 July '72	600 00	— June '46	1 July '72
Murphy, Francis.....	3rd class Exciseman...	1 Feb. '69	700 00	8 June '13	23 Aug. '56
Murray, Alfred Sutton E....	2nd class Exciseman...	20 Oct. '80	805 00	17 Aug. '48	1 Jan. '71
McAllister, Andrew.....	Collector Inld. Rev....	1 Feb. '82	1,300 00	14 Aug. '43	21 May '72
McCoy, William.....	3rd class Exciseman...	1 Sept. '84	600 00	7 July '55	1 Mar. '84
McDonald, John.....	Asst. Insp. W. & M....	1 Jan. '82	800 00	1 May '36	1 Feb. '81
McDonald, John Arthur....	2nd class Exciseman...	1 July '85	700 00	19 Sept. '57	5 Mar. '83
McDonald, Michael Allen...	Collr. Inland Rev.....	12 Aug. '80	750 00	22 Sept. '52	9 July '79
McDonnell, William John...	Asst. Insp. W. & M....	29 June '80	800 00	17 June '38	29 June '80
McEachern, Archibald.....	Collr. Inld. Rev.....	— '60	450 00	20 Sept. '19	27 Jan. '60
McFarland, Duncan Elliot..	Collr. Canal Tolls.....	1 Sept. '75	1,400 00	1 Jan. '31	1 Sept. '75
McHugh, Francis Jérôme J..	1st class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '85	800 00	17 Nov. '57	26 Dec. '79
McKay, John.....	Insp. W. & M.....	3 Sept. '80	900 00	1 Jan. '29	3 Sept. '80
McKay, John H.....	Collector Inld. Rev....	2 July '85	700 00	7 June '50	2 July '85
McKenzie, Thomas Howard.	Insp. W. & M.....	3 Aug. '80	1,300 00	12 Aug. '11	14 Aug. '79
McLean, Donald.....	Collr. Inland Rev.....	1 Apr. '77	1,550 00	18 Dec. '19	27 Feb. '68
McMillan, Robert Pringle...	Collr. Canal Tolls.....	14 June '64	750 00	12 Mar. '43	14 June '64
McNamara, Matthew.....	3rd class Exciseman...	6 Feb. '74	750 00	— May '28	21 May '60
McNally, Thomas.....	Clerk (Canals).....	1 Jan. '73	1,200 00	4 May '34	— '55
McNutt, Charles Stewart....	Asst. Crown Timber Agt.	23 Jan. '64	2,000 00	26 Jan. '15	13 Apr. '58
McPherson, Andrew F.....	Special class Exciseman	1 July '76	1,200 00	14 Feb. '40	16 Nov. '71
McPhie, Donald.....	Gas Inspector.....	1 Sept. '76	1,000 00	28 June '36	1 Sept. '76
McPhillips, Henry T.....	Asst. Insp. W. & M....	7 May '85	500 00	18 Mar. '50	7 May '85
McSween, James.....	1st class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '80	920 00	26 Nov. '51	30 May '76

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

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			\$ cts.		
Nash, Samuel C.....	Collector Inland Rev...	2 July '79	1,000 00	4 Oct. '34	12 Dec. '70
Neelands, Hamilton.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Oct. '83	630 00	27 June '33	15 June '82
Nicholls, James Thomas....	3rd class Exciseman....	20 Dec. '73	750 00	16 Dec. '33	7 July '73
O'Brien, James Francis....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Oct. '83	630 00	20 Dec. '58	9 Oct. '82
O'Donnell, John.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 July '84	600 00	7 Nov. '42	17 Feb. '83
O'Leary, Thomas Joseph....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Oct. '83	600 00	14 July '53	1 Jan. '83
O'Neil, John.....	Collector Canal Tolls...	1 Feb. '73	1,800 00	3 Sept. '35	1 Apr. '58
Outram, Joseph.....	3rd class Exciseman....	Nov. '84	600 00	20 Jan. '34	12 Nov. '83
Painchaud, Jean Baptiste F..	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '80	300 00	1 Jan. '27	1 July '80
Panneton, George Edouard..	3rd class Exciseman....	Nov. '84	630 00	23 Jan. '49	5 Aug. '83
Paré, Louis.....	Collector Canal Tolls...	2 June '82	1,000 00	7 Feb. '23	2 June '82
Park, Robert Samuel.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	4 Nov. '80	300 00	25 Sept. '41	14 Aug. '79
Parks, James D.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 July '84	600 00	25 Dec. '47	1 Jan. '84
Patton, James.....	Supervisor of Cullers...	30 June '82	2,200 00	5 June '29	30 June '82
Pennoyer, Henry Jesse.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '84	600 00	2 July '35	30 Oct. '75
Perkins, Daniel C.....	Collector Inland Rev...	1 June '73	1,550 00	23 Apr. '14	1 June '73
Perkins, Levi Allan.....	Deputy Collector.....	16 Apr. '68	420 00	25 July '24	16 Apr. '68
Perry, George Lafayette....	3rd class Exciseman....	30 June '84	700 00	13 July '26	6 June '77
Petit, Jean Baptiste.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	6 Jan. '80	150 00	23 Dec. '45	6 Jan. '80
Phelan, James Augustine....	Collector Canal Tolls...	7 Dec. '64	1,000 00	4 Jan. '35	7 Dec. '64
Pinsonnault, Alfred.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 May '84	630 00	20 May '40	4 Nov. '80
Piper, Harry.....	Inspector W. & M.....	19 May '81	1,200 00	29 Oct. '39	4 Aug. '79
Pirritte, John.....	Asst. Coll. Canal Tolls..	1 July '83	800 00	14 June '33	6 May '78
Pole, Charles William.....	Book-Keeper.....	1 July '85	800 00	15 Dec. '45	1 June '82
Poliquin, Ferdinand.....	Clerk.....	28 Aug. '74	600 00	15 Oct. '28	29 Aug. '74
Pominville, Louis.....	Clerk.....	17 Oct. '72	900 00	7 Aug. '39	17 Oct. '72
Poupore, John.....	Crown Timber Agent..	14 Oct. '82	2,400 00	10 Apr. '17	14 Oct. '82
Powell, John Bleeker.....	Deputy Collector.....	1 June '82	1,155 00	5 Aug. '48	9 July '73
Power, Richard.....	Clerk in Culler's Office.	1 Oct. '84	700 00	27 Apr. '51	1 Oct. '84
Power, Thomas.....	Deputy Collector.....	1 Sept. '80	1,000 00	3 Aug. '48	9 Mar. '78
Pridham, Alexander.....	Collector Canal Tolls...	1 May '79	800 00	27 Feb. '39	1 May '79

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

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			\$ cts.		
Provost, Jean Jacques.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 Nov. '80	500 00	9 Sept. '39	1 Nov. '80
Quain, Redmond	Collector of Bridge Tolls	1 May '80	800 00	27 Mar. '59	1 May '80
Quesnel, Jules.....	Collector Canal Tolls...	1 Apr. '79	800 00	24 Jan. '33	1 Apr. '79
Quinn, John Dwyer.....	1st class Exciseman....	1 July '85	80 00	6 Jan. '49	1 Jan. '84
Ramon, Pierre	Deputy Collector	1 July '83	1,430 00	28 Aug. '33	17 Feb. '73
Reddan, William.....	Special class Exciseman	1 July '76	1,200 00	5 Nov. '33	17 Feb. '73
Richard, Jean Urgel	Asst. Insp. W. & M...	26 Aug. '80	600 00	17 Oct. '41	14 Aug. '79
Redmond, John	Asst. Timber Counter..	7 Jan. '84	600 00	— Aug. '33	1 May '72
Regnier, Pierre.....	Collector of Inland Rev.	1 June '63	600 00	16 May '29	1 June '63
Reid, John.....	Collector Canal Tolls...	1 July '85	750 00	29 Nov. '32	30 May '65
Richard, Dasithé	Asst. Insp. W. & M...	7 July '80	500 00	26 July '34	7 July '80
Reddin, James	Insp. W. & M.	12 Aug. '80	1,000 00	16 June '22	14 Aug. '79
Richard, Raymond	2nd class Exciseman...	1 July '71	950 00	16 Aug. '23	16 Dec. '67
Richey, William Metcalf...	Collector Canal Tolls...	1 July '72	200 00	8 Apr. '31	1 July '72
Ritchie, James	Accountant, Crown Timber Office.....	1 July '73	1,600 00	10 May '36	19 May '60
Robson, James	3rd class Exciseman ...	1 Oct. '83	690 00	2 July '20	22 Nov. '76
Rogerson, James Mounsey...	Special class Exciseman	1 July '76	1,200 00	8 Apr. '29	6 Mar. '69
Ross, Samuel Foster	Deputy Collector.....	1 Dec. '73	1,300 00	6 Apr. '24	14 May '67
Roulean, Joseph.....	3rd class Exciseman ...	8 Dec. '69	750 00	1 Nov. '28	6 Dec. '67
Rowan, Archibald	Inspector of Gas.....	17 Nov. '75	1,100 00	30 Oct. '30	17 Nov. '75
Rowland, Edward	2nd class Exciseman ...	1 July '84	805 00	20 Feb. '30	26 June '76
Rowland, Fleming.....	Collector Inland Rev...	1 May '76	1,550 00	10 Aug. '39	7 July '68
Russell, Alexander John....	Draughtsman, Crown Timber Office	1 Apr. '67	1,200 00	4 July '52	1 Apr. '67
Scholfield, James Scholfield..	Clerk of Canal Tolls ...	16 Oct. '56	800 00	1 Oct. '22	16 Oct. '56
Schram, Burwell	1st class Exciseman....	1 July '84	920 00	9 May '36	29 Oct. '73
Scovil, Walter Bates.....	Insp. W. & M.	14 Aug. '79	800 00	2 Nov. '24	14 Aug. '79
Seullicn, William James....	2nd class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '85	700 00	6 Sept. '57	1 Aug. '82
Seymour, James.....	Collector Inland Rev...	6 Jan. '74	1,400 00	5 Nov. '25	14 Dec. '70
Simard, Henri.....	Asst. Insp. W. & M...	6 Jan. '80	500 00	12 Feb. '32	20 Nov. '75
Simpson, Arthur Fisher.....	Collector Inland Rev...	18 June '85	1,000 00	31 July '48	18 June '85

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OTTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Slater, James	Clerk.....	1 Apr. '83	850 00	30 Apr. '47	21 Apr. '77
Slattery, Ralph.....	2nd class Exciseman...	1 July '85	700 00	3 Feb. '42	16 Apr. '83
Slattery, Thomas.....	Asst. Insp. W. & M...	20 May '84	500 00	20 Apr. '38	20 May '84
Smith, Edward Thomas....	Clerk.....	1 July '70	1,200 00	26 Nov. '46	23 June '64
Smith, Henry Anida.....	Book-Keeper.....	20 July '71	1,000 00	13 Nov. '27	— Aug. '69
Smith, Peter.....	Asst. Insp. W. & M...	26 Aug. '80	500 00	27 Jan. '23	14 Aug. '79
Spence, Francis Henry.....	1st class Exciseman...	1 July '85	800 00	28 May '63	29 July '80
Spence, John.....	Collector Inland Rev...	1 May '76	1,400 00	28 July '30	15 June '68
Spereman, James Joseph....	Special class Exciseman	1 Nov. '80	1,200 00	28 May '54	6 Apr. '78
Standish, Joseph Gerald....	1st class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '85	800 00	25 Jan. '49	18 Jan. '83
Steen, James.....	Timber Counter.....	7 Jan. '84	600 00	17 June '30	29 May '61
Stewart, James.....	2nd class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '85	700 00	10 June '48	7 May '83
Stratton, William Cox.....	Collector Inland Rev...	1 Dec. '80	1,950 00	31 July '46	11 Feb. '71
Sutherland, George.....	Inspector of Gas.....	8 Aug. '76	1,200 00	24 Apr. '27	8 Aug. '76
St. Louis, Adelard.....	Assistant Accountant..	— Nov. '83	1,000 00	20 June '50	1 June '75
St. Louis, Joseph.....	Clerk.....	20 Oct. '80	800 00	3 Feb. '55	28 Apr. '79
Ste. Marie, Jean B. E. L. ...	3rd class Exciseman...	20 Oct. '80	750 00	14 Feb. '36	26 June '76
Ste. Marie, Louis Césaire A..	Book-Keeper.....	1 July '84	800 00	24 Nov. '47	1 June '74
Tansey, James Patrick F. ...	2nd class Exciseman...	1 July '84	805 00	31 Mar. '59	18 June '79
Taylor, James F.....	2nd class Exciseman...	29 July '80	805 00	13 July '54	16 Apr. '72
Till, Thomas Mercer.....	Probationary Exciseman	5 Oct. '82	500 00	18 May '47	5 Oct. '82
Tipton, Thomas Lewis M. ...	Collector Canal Tolls...	1 Nov. '62	750 00	28 July '28	1 Nov. '62
Tompkins, Patrick.....	3rd class Exciseman...	15 Nov. '82	720 00	12 Dec. '46	14 Aug. '79
Toupin, Francois X. J. A. ...	3rd class Exciseman...	— Nov. '84	600 00	29 Nov. '47	24 Oct. '83
Travis, George.....	Deputy Collector.....	16 Aug. '77	1,100 00	23 Aug. '21	9 Dec. '67
Tremaine, Louis E.....	Insp. W. & M.....	12 Aug. '80	800 00	1 Nov. '30	28 Oct. '75
Urquhart, James Ronald....	Asst. Insp. W. & M...	28 June '80	800 00	2 Apr. '54	28 June '80
Villeneuve, Jacques.....	Excise Officer.....	7 Jan. '69	800 00	30 Jan. '38	— Oct. '68
Vincent, Joseph Louis.....	Collector Inland Rev...	1 May '79	1,950 00	19 Mar. '35	1 Aug. '67
Wainwright, Frederick G. ...	3rd class Exciseman...	1 May '76	750 00	1 Aug. '40	21 Nov. '73
Walsh, Thaddeus Joseph....	Cashier.....	1 Jan. '64	1,500 00	6 June '36	1 July '54

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Watkins, John Andrew.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 July '83	630 00	20 Jan. '31	10 Oct. '81
Webster, Thomas.....	3rd class Exciseman....	1 July '83	660 00	27 July '36	21 Sept. '80
Westman, Thomas.....	Messenger	3 May '84	400 00	26 Jan. '63	3 May '84
Weyms, Charles.....	2nd class Exciseman....	1 July '84	805 00	4 Mar. '42	5 Feb. '72
Whelan, William Frederick..	Specification Clerk.....	26 May '74	1,000 00	17 May '32	26 May '74
Whitaker, William.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	31 Aug. '80	500 00	14 Sept. '34	14 Aug. '79
Williams, John.....	Gas Inspector	1 July '83	1,000 00	27 Nov. '26	15 Nov. '80
Wilmot, John Bentley.....	Inspector W. & M.	17 Aug. '80	1,200 00	9 Feb. '42	14 Aug. '79
Wilson, Robert.....	3rd class Exciseman....	20 Oct. '80	690 00	21 Jan. '21	29 Apr. '76
Witton, Henry Buckingham.	Inspector of Canals....	1 Dec. '79	1,600 00	21 Oct. '31	1 Dec. '79
Woodward, George W.....	Special Class Exciseman	1 Jan. '83	1,200 00	22 Apr. '40	11 July '76
Wright, Robert J.....	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 Jan. '81	600 00	24 Dec. '51	1 Jan. '81
Yates, James McGee.....	2nd class Exciseman....	1 July '84	805 00	27 Feb. '46	11 Feb. '71

12.—THE DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
* Johnson, James.....	Commissioner.....	1 Jan. '75	4,200 00	20 May '16	Aug. '57
Parnelee, William Grannis..	Assistant Commissioner	1 Jan. '85	2,800 00	27 Aug. '33	19 Jan. '76
Barry, James.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 June '82	1 950 00	10 Sept. '32	2 Apr. '61
Watters, Thomas John.....	1st class Clerk.....	1 July '80	1,800 00	29 Nov. '52	1 July '69
Ince, George Vincent.....	2nd class ".....	1 July '81	1,300 00	11 Jan. '35	Feb. '69
Fairweather, Joseph Sydney.	2nd class ".....	1 July '81	1,300 00	11 Oct. '46	18 Nov. '70
Harding, Clarence Holdsworth	2nd class ".....	1 July '81	1,300 00	3 Feb. '52	1 May '71
Bennet, Frederick George....	2nd class ".....	1 July '81	1,300 00	10 Mar. '52	24 Aug. '71
McKiel, Charles Edward....	2nd class ".....	1 July '82	1,250 00	24 Apr. '46	1 Dec. '74
Bleakney, Arthur Crawley..	2nd class ".....	1 July '82	1,250 00	12 Aug. '53	1 Sept. '72
Fawcett, Guilford Heber....	2nd class ".....	1 July '82	1,250 00	13 Nov. '50	6 Feb. '73
Baker, William Chipman...	2nd class ".....	1 July '82	1,200 00	16 July '53	Oct. '73
Campbell, James Joseph....	3rd class ".....	1 Feb. '82	950 00	10 July '51	12 Apr. '70
Russell, William.....	3rd class ".....	1 Feb. '82	850 00	28 May '44	1 June '76
Robertson, George Stokes....	3rd class ".....	1 July '81	800 00	22 Apr. '55	1 July '81
Sanders, Edwin Lewis....	{ 3rd class "..... Private Secretary.....	{ 1 July '83	{ 800 00 300 00 }	17 Mar. '56	1 Aug. '82
Ackers, John.....	3rd class ".....	1 June '80	750 00	16 July '46	Feb. '79
Bliss, Thomas Alder Dickson	3rd class ".....	1 Oct. '82	700 00	28 June '57	23 May '82
Dunlevie, Sidney Alfred....	3rd class ".....	1 July '83	700 00	4 June '47	4 June '80
Courtney, John.....	3rd class ".....	1 July '83	700 00	27 June '48	7 Feb. '82
Code, Thomas James.....	3rd class ".....	1 Apr. '82	700 00	29 Jan. '64	1 Apr. '82
Farrow, Robinson Russell....	3rd class ".....	1 June '84	750 00	7 Mar. '63	15 Jan. '81
Grafton, William Henry....	3rd class ".....	1 Feb. '85	450 00	29 Nov. '50	1 Feb. '85
Lacerte, Alide.....	3rd class ".....	1 June '82	500 00	4 July '65	1 June '82
Morin, Alfred.....	3rd class ".....	1 July '85	600 00	10 Jan. '57	15 June '76
Christie, Jessie Blackburn...	3rd class ".....	1 July '85	500 00	26 June '61	May '84
McKenzie, William John....	3rd class ".....	1 July '85	600 00	15 Mar. '63	Nov. '84
Walls, John.....	Messenger.....	6 July '58	500 00	11 Mar. '28	6 July '58
Carleton, John.....	".....	16 June '81	500 00	2 Apr. '47	Nov. '80

* Is also Chairman of the Board of Customs.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Amherstburg.			\$ cts.		
Gott, George.....	Collector.....	24 July '84	1,000 00	18 Oct. '27	1 Nov. '73
Brown, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	27 Mar. '74	500 00	2 Aug. '28	27 Mar. '74
Deming, Herbert Vilender...	Landing Waiter.....	23 July '74	600 00	3 July '30	23 July '74
Belleville.					
Webster, William.....	Collector.....	18 Oct. '78	1,300 00	4 Dec. '44	18 Oct. '73
Beamish, William Adderley..	Landing Waiter.....	8 June '58	900 00	14 Dec. '32	8 June '58
Lazier, Richard Leonard....	Landing Waiter.....	20 Sep. '71	300 00	28 Sept. '30	20 Sept. '71
Covert, John.....	Preventive Officer....	1 June '81	300 00	6 Jan. '25	1 June '81
Irwin, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	28 May '83	600 00	8 Feb. '44	28 May '83
Berlin.					
Bowman, Anson Lewis.....	Collector.....	8 Apr. '80	850 00	26 Nov. '47	8 Apr. '80
Brantford.					
Leeming, Henry Blakey....	Collector.....	1 May '76	1,300 00	5 Oct. '30	1 May '76
McMichael, Solon W.....	Clerk & L. Waiter....	5 Nov. '73	800 00	18 Nov. '48	5 Mar. '73
Ostrom, William Albert....	Clerk & L. Waiter....	1 Jan. '84	700 00	29 Aug. '53	1 Jan. '84
Foster, Thomas.....	Landing Waiter.....	27 Oct. '76	600 00	7 Dec. '39	27 Oct. '76
Brighton.					
Lockwood, Milton Kingsley..	Collector.....	6 Apr. '71	600 00	27 June, '25	6 Apr. '71
Brockville.					
Easton, George.....	Collector.....	21 Mar. '68	1,300 00	19 Dec. '12	21 Mar. '63
Sibbald, Charles.....	L. W. & Clerk.....	14 Jan. '57	800 00	23 Sept. '19	14 Jan. '57
Stewart, Alexander.....	Landing Waiter.....	24 Jan. '50	700 00	5 Jan. '29	24 Jan. '50
Simpson, David.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 July '84	600 00	13 Oct. '43	1 July '84
Munro, John McNab.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Aug. '83	400 00	4 Apr. '43	1 Aug. '83
Stayner, Thomas A.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 July '85	500 00	13 Aug. '53	1 July '85
Chatham, Ont.					
Pennefather, John Going....	Collector.....	9 May '51	1,100 00	19 Sept. '25	9 May '51
McGregor, Abraham R.....	L. W. & Clerk.....	5 Oct. '56	800 00	10 Oct. '34	5 Oct. '56
Duck, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	13 Feb. '65	500 00	7 Feb. '24	13 Feb. '65
Coatsworth, Caleb.....	Preventive Officer....	5 Apr. '70	300 00	6 Nov. '28	5 Apr. '70
Eberts, Joseph Melchoir....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Sept. '84	350 00	21 Aug. '40	1 Sept. '84

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Clifton.			\$ cts.		
Leggett, William.....	Collector.....	11 July '38	1,800 00	7 May '11	11 July '38
Brown, Joseph Pell.....	Clerk.....	18 Dec. '65	1,000 00	10 Feb. '37	18 Dec. '65
Rogers, Henry B.....	Landing Waiter.....	June '54	900 00	20 Aug. '27	— June '54
Cannon, John Henry.....	Landing Waiter.....	11 Nov. '69	650 00	16 Apr. '41	11 Nov. '69
Culhane, Patrick.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 July '72	650 00	— '29	1 July '72
Battle, John.....	Sub-Collector.....	23 July, '74	700 00	31 Jan. '57	23 July '74
Wills, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 July '75	600 00	29 Feb. '40	1 July '75
Bender, Hiram.....	Landing Waiter.....	2 Sept. '79	600 00	16 Oct. '42	2 Sept. '79
Harvey, Thomas Brunswick..	Sub-Collector.....	11 Sept. '79	600 00	.....	11 Sept. '79
Flynn, James Joseph.....	Landing Waiter.....	— Mar. '80	600 00	31 Aug. '58	— Mar. '80
Jackson, James.....	Landing Waiter.....	— Nov. '79	600 00	2 Aug. '22	— Nov. '79
Bartle, John Clarence.....	Landing Waiter.....	14 Mar. '82	600 00	21 Aug. '57	14 Mar. '82
Parker, William McMicking.	Landing Waiter.....	29 Mar. '82	600 00	30 July '51	29 Mar. '82
Johnson, John J.....	Preventive Officer....	18 June '80	600 00	4 Oct. '40	18 June '80
Brown, James.....	Clerk & L. Waiter....	1 Oct. '84	600 00	20 May '44	1 Oct. '84
Flynn, James Patrick.....	Clerk & L. Waiter....	1 Oct. '84	600 00	6 Dec. '64	1 Oct. '84
McKenzie, Charles Jamer. ..	Clerk & L. Waiter....	1 Oct. '84	600 00	22 Mar. '47	1 Oct. '84
Cobourg.					
Ewing, Charles Eldon.....	Collector.....	6 Nov. '65	1,000 00	13 Apr. '30	6 Nov. '65
McAllister, Daniel.....	Landing Waiter.....	2 Mar. '82	700 00	2 Feb. '31	2 Mar. '82
Godard, Alared Henry.....	Preventive Officer....	26 Nov. '69	400 00	25 Dec. '14	26 Nov. '69
Port Colborne.					
McFarland, Duncan Elliott..	Collector.....	1 Sept. '75	300 00	1 Jan. '31	1 Sept. '75
Scholfield, James Scholfield..	Landing Waiter.....	18 Oct. '56	300 00	1 Oct. '22	18 Oct. '56
Haun, James Robert.....	Preventive Officer....	1 May '84	250 00	7 Dec. '41	1 May '84
Collingwood.					
Watson, George.....	Collector.....	22 Nov. '66	1,000 00	2 Dec. '28	22 Nov. '66
Hogg, William A.....	Landing Waiter.....	3 Apr. '82	500 00	23 Jan. '59	3 Apr. '82
Galna, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	5 July '81	400 00	22 Feb. '49	5 July '81
Cornwall.					
Macmillan, Alexander V....	Collector.....	2 Dec. '78	850 00	14 Apr. '48	11 Aug. '75
Cook, Durtiam.....	Landing Waiter.....	15 Oct. '78	300 00	1 Nov. '38	15 Oct. '78
Ridley, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	15 Oct. '78	400 00	12 Feb. '51	15 Oct. '78

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Cramahe.			\$ cts.		
Fowler, George Orchard.....	Collector.....	15 July '77	550 00	5 July '32	13 July '77
Darlington.					
Rankin, John.....	Collector.....	Nov. '70	1,200 00	Oct. '20	Nov. '70
McClellan, James.....	Landing Waiter.....	7 Jan. '64	600 00	Oct. '10	7 Jan. '64
Dover.					
Barrett, Theobald Butler....	Collector.....	9 Feb. '69	875 00	17 Nov. '17	25 June '53
Matthews, John.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Nov. '84	600 00	29 June '39	1 Nov. '84
Maybee, Simon Pitt.....	Sub-Collector.....	July '76	500 00	4 Jan. '27	July '76
Desoronto.					
Pile, Thomas Gibbet.....	Collector.....	25 Oct. '76	600 00	29 Sept. '14	25 Oct. '76
Dundas.					
Gillespy, William.....	Collector.....	1 Apr. '71	1,200 00	24 Nov. '29	9 Dec. '69
Dunnville.					
Brownson, Arr.....	Collector.....	12 Nov. '74	800 00	23 Jan. '21	12 Nov. '74
Galbraith, Thomas Jefferson..	Landing Waiter.....	6 Apr. '76	100 00	5 Mar. '41	6 Apr. '76
Fort Erie.					
Brookfield, Emmanuel Wilters	Collector.....	1 May '85	1,200 00	.....	1 May '85
Warren, Robert Grant.....	Landing Waiter.....	16 Nov. '55	900 00	16 Oct. '37	16 Nov. '55
Treble, Charles.....	Landing Waiter.....	22 July '56	700 00	7 Apr. '25	22 July '56
Richardson, Robert Watson..	Landing Waiter.....	16 Jan. '70	600 00	26 Nov. '44	16 Jan. '70
Lewis, Charles Wesley.....	Clerk & L. Waiter....	1 Dec. '75	600 00	9 Oct. '47	1 Dec. '75
Schryer, Joseph.....	Landing Waiter.....	28 Feb. '74	500 00	3 Oct. '35	28 Feb. '74
Newbigging, Thomas Leslie..	Landing Waiter.....	27 Feb. '74	500 00	13 June '42	27 Feb. '74
Crysler, John A.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Sept. '84	600 00	6 Nov. '53	1 Sept. '84
Wilkins, Oscar Fitzalwyn...	Landing Waiter.....	1 Sept. '84	600 00	2 July '36	1 Sept. '84
Galt.					
Peck, Thomas.....	Collector.....	8 Apr. '84	750 00	2 Sept. '21	8 Apr. '84
Gananoque.					
Ormiston, John.....	Collector.....	17 Apr. '58	1,000 00	3 Mar. '34	17 Apr. '58
Goderich.					
Farrow, Ascher.....	Collector.....	1 July '84	1,000 00	17 Apr. '40	1 July '84
Radeliffe, Richard.....	Clerk.....	Sept. 55	700 00	9 Apr. 38	Sept. '55

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Guelph.			\$ cts.		
Hefferman, Thomas Augustus	Collector.....	16 May '79	1,200 00	11 May '37	16 May '79
Hutton, Edwin Henry.....	Clerk.....	1 Nov. '75	800 00	6 Nov. '55	1 Nov. '75
McNamara, Michael.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Oct. '80	400 00	7 Mar. '41	1 Oct. '80
Hamilton.					
McKenzie, Alexander Innes..	Surv'r & Act. Collector.	25 Oct. '76	1,500 00	6 Feb. '26	28 Mar. '76
Whyte, Ralph Little.....	Chief Clerk.....	27 Oct. '76	1,400 00	30 May '20	27 Oct. '76
Thomson, John.....	Appraiser.....	1 Mar. '73	1,300 00	June '35	1 Mar. '73
Wyllie, Andrew Allison....	Asst. Appraiser.....	14 July '79	1,100 00	14 Sept. '26	14 July '79
Shepherd, Francis.....	Clerk.....	1 July '56	1,100 00	4 Apr. '20	1 July '56
Woodward, Henry William..	Clerk.....	1 Aug. '66	1,000 00	2 Apr. '26	1 Aug. '66
Murray, Hugh.....	Clerk.....	1 Nov. '83	1,000 00	26 June '43	1 Nov. '83
Townsend, Samuel Watton..	Clerk.....	1 May '77	700 00	4 Nov. '21	1 May '77
Galbraith, David Blomfield..	Clerk.....	1 Oct. '78	600 00	18 Feb. '19	1 Oct. '78
Alexander, A.....	Clerk.....	1 June '84	600 00	29 July '32	1 June '84
Dixon, Herbert Anthony L..	Chief L. Waiter.....	5 Apr. '67	850 00	13 Apr. '19	3 Apr. '67
Paterson, Mark Johnstone..	Landing Waiter.....	19 May '74	650 00	20 Sept. '42	19 May '74
O'Heir, Peter.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Mar. '72	600 00	May '20	1 Mar. '72
McKinty, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	28 May '74	600 00	18 Oct. '27	28 May '74
Wingfield, A. H.....	Landing Waiter.....	8 Oct. '77	600 00	1 Aug. '28	8 Oct. '77
Halcrow, James.....	Locker and Gauger....	1 June '74	600 00	9 Jan. '39	1 June '74
Cleary, Stephen.....	Searcher and Packer...	6 May '74	550 00	Dec. '33	6 May '74
Ferguson, Alexander.....	Messenger.....	1 May '80	450 00	20 Nov. '46	1 May '80
Port Hope.					
Burton, Edward J. W.....	Collector.....	15 Sept. '72	1,200 00	5 Jan. '48	15 Sept. '72
Lauder, George P.....	Clerk.....	18 June '57	750 00	Nov. '28	18 June '57
Hagerman, Christopher A...	Landing Waiter.....	1 June '80	600 00	18 Oct. '42	1 June '80
Kincardine.					
Williamson, Archibald M....	Collector.....	8 Sept. '82	600 00	4 July '37	8 Sept. '82
Davis, Henry.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Oct. '82	350 00	4 June '43	1 Oct. '82
Kingston.					
Hamilton, Clarke.....	Collector.....	29 June '82	1,700 00	17 Mar. '33	29 June '82

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Kingston (Con.)					
Macalister, Alexander.....	Surveyor.....	24 Dec. '73	1,100 00	29 May '19	24 Dec. '73
Shaw, Abraham.....	Chief Clerk.....	19 Jan. '75	1,100 00	11 Dec. '48	19 Jan. '75
Anglin, R. D.....	3rd class Clerk.....	23 Feb. '73	900 00	8 Dec. '38	23 Feb. '73
Haddigan, M. J.....	3rd class ".....	2 Aug. '77	550 00	10 Jan. '26	2 Aug. '77
Neish, William.....	3rd class ".....	23 July '77	600 00	18 Jan. '34	23 July '77
Driver, Thomas.....	Appraiser.....	23 June '75	1,000 00	15 Aug. '42	23 June '75
Meagher, Thomas.....	Landing Waiter.....	11 Apr. '55	650 00	30 Oct. '24	11 Apr. '55
Kidd, Joseph.....	Landing Waiter.....	14 Jan. '57	650 00	17 Dec. '25	14 Jan. '57
Murphy, Joseph.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Jan. '62	600 00	15 Aug. '18	1 Jan. '62
Robinson, T.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Apr. '72	600 00	1 May '20	1 Apr. '72
McMillan, J.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Dec. '79	600 00	26 June '34	1 Dec. '79
Hogle, John.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Jan. '77	450 00	25 Nov. '26	1 Jan. '77
Briggs, George W.....	Preventive Officer.....	10 July '76	550 00	— '40	10 July '76
Dugdale, Alfred H.....	Preventive Officer.....	27 July '83	300 00	19 June '61	27 July '83
Dawson, John.....	Preventive Officer.....	4 Sept. '67	200 00	11 Feb. '28	4 Sept. '67
Joslin, Almon.....	Preventive Officer.....		150 00		
Rankin, David J.....	Preventive Officer.....	16 Mar. '82	150 00	30 Mar. '33	16 Mar. '82
Pidgeon, George H.....	Messenger and Packer..	29 July '74	500 00	21 July '21	29 July '74
Nugent, Peter.....	Packer.....	1 May '81	500 00	27 July '57	1 May '81
Gaskin, Thomas.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 June '85	600 00		1 June '85
Kingsville.					
King, Sidney Arthur.....	Collector.....	1 Mar. '73	400 00	23 Jan. '44	1 Mar. '73
McCormick, David.....	Sub-Collector.....	10 July '79	300 00	29 July '15	10 July '79
Scott, Matthew William...	Sub-Collector.....	10 Jan. '81	300 00	1 Nov. '37	10 Jan. '81
Lindsay.					
Browne, David.....	Collector.....	5 Apr. '73	600 00	— '28	5 Apr. '73
Castello, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Nov. '73	400 00	25 Dec. '40	1 Nov. '73
London, Ont.					
Reid, Robert.....	Collector.....	1 Jan. '78	1,900 00	1 Jan. '12	1 Jan. '78
Collett, Edward S. M.....	Chief Clerk.....	19 July '65	1,300 00	19 July '26	19 July '65

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
London, Ont. (Con.)					
Siddons, John.....	Appraiser.....	28 Oct. '73	1,300 00	4 Apr. '27	28 Oct. '73
Sutherland, George D.....	Assistant Appraiser....	1 May '82	1,200 00	17 Jan. '32	1 May '82
Millar, Thomas.....	Clerk.....	25 Apr. '76	850 00	13 May '41	25 Apr. '76
Irwin, Richard.....	Landing Waiter.....	22 Dec. '55	800 00	25 Sept. '25	22 Dec. '55
Evans, Richard Jones.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Oct. '71	750 00	3 Nov. '18	1 Oct. '71
Williams, John Lang.....	Clerk and Locker.....	7 Feb. '80	650 00	— '30	7 Feb. '80
Armstrong, Thomas.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 June '80	600 00	15 Apr. '15	1 June '80
Taylor, James F.....	Sub-Collector.....	4 Sept. '82	300 00	13 July '54	4 Sept. '82
Keightly, Robert.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Oct. '84	500 00	18 Dec. '45	1 Oct. '84
McDiarmid, Finlay.....	Preventive Officer.....	5 Apr. '70	100 00	28 Mar. '29	5 Apr. '70
Taylor, William.....	Clerk.....	1 Oct. '73	500 00	.....	1 Oct. '73
Morrisburg.					
Carman, Hiram.....	Collector.....	24 Dec. '67	800 00	11 Jan. '28	24 Dec. '67
Perkins, James.....	Sub-Collector.....	24 Dec. '79	400 00	22 June '28	24 Dec. '79
Napanee.					
Elliott, George M.....	Collector.....	1 Feb. '84	900 00	17 Oct. '52	1 Feb. '84
Perry, Charles B.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 May '79	500 00	16 Sept. '27	1 May '79
Newcastle.					
Farncomb, Frederick.....	Collector.....	30 June '55	700 00	15 Jan. '26	30 June '55
Niagara.					
Kirby, William.....	Collector.....	1 July '71	900 00	13 Oct. '17	1 July '71
Thompson, Edward Henry...	Landing Waiter.....	18 Oct. '73	600 00	12 June '39	18 Oct. '73
Lowrey, David J.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Apr. '82	400 00	10 June '25	1 Apr. '82
Oakville.					
Chisholm, Robert Kerr.....	Collector.....	30 Aug. '42	700 00	25 May '19	30 Aug. '42
Foster, Henry.....	Sub-Collector.....	24 Sept. '80	400 00	5 Feb. '24	24 Sept. '80
Sharp, Daniel M.....	Preventive Officer.....	23 June '85	150 00	.....	23 June '85
Oshawa.					
Blamey, Geo. Frederick....	Collector.....	1 Jan. '82	700 00	26 Nov. '33	1 Jan. '82
O'Dea, James.....	Landing Waiter.....	6 Feb. '78	550 00	20 Mar. '35	6 Feb. '78

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Ottawa.					
Wilson, Zachariah.....	Collector.....	1 Feb. '73	1,800 00	7 Mar. '19	1 Feb. '73
Bartram, Joseph Thomas....	Surveyor.....	9 June '76	1,300 00	24 June '41	1 Jan. '57
Heney, Alexander.....	Landing Waiter.....	15 Dec. '54	800 00	5 June '21	15 Dec. '54
Patterson, Thomas.....	Appraiser.....	1 Apr. '83	1,200 00	11 May '21	1 Apr. '83
Horan, Gordian John.....	Clerk and Ldg. Wtr....	1 Apr. '71	800 00	1 Apr. '25	1 Apr. '71
Steady, John Butler.....	Clerk and Ldg. Wtr....	5 Apr. '73	800 00	10 Feb. '27	5 Apr. '73
Keir, Samuel Cochrane.....	Locker and Ldg. Wtr..	4 Nov. '74	600 00	10 Mar. '07	4 Nov. '74
Marier, Pierre.....	Landing Waiter.....	13 May '81	600 00	20 Feb. '20	13 May '81
McGovern, John James.....	Packer and Genl. Asst.	1 Sept. '81	600 00	4 Feb. '52	1 Sept. '81
Scott, Charles Stinson.....	Clerk.....	1 July '83	800 00	22 Dec. '42	12 June '65
Bishop, Richard Samuel....	Clerk.....	1 July '84	600 00	28 Sept. '62	1 July '84
Warren, Joseph.....	Sub-Collector.....	19 May '76	400 00	15 Apr. '26	19 May '76
Owen Sound.					
Stevens, James Crispen.....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '82	700 00	23 Jan. '47	1 Aug. '82
Sing, Cyrus Richmond.....	Sub-Collector.....	12 Nov. '72	400 00	21 Dec. '25	12 Nov. '72
Paris.					
Hall, Thomas.....	Collector.....	1 Mar. '78	1,000 00	31 Jan. '35	1 Mar. '78
Kinnear, A. M.....	Landing Waiter.....	26 May '75	600 00	.....	26 May '75
Penetanguishene.					
Thompson, William M.....	Collector.....	21 June '84	500 00	10 Nov. '58	21 June '84
Clark, George.....	Sub-Collector.....	8 Apr. '82	500 00	25 Jan. '31	8 Apr. '82
Peterboro.					
Stratton, James.....	Collector.....	18 July '76	1,000 00	22 May '30	18 July '76
Clementi, Charles Hamilton.	Clerk and Ldg. Wtr....	17 Dec. '84	600 00	2 Mar. '61	17 Dec. '84
Picton.					
Ross, Walter T.....	Collector.....	23 May '78	800 00	22 Jan. '47	23 May '78
Mandeville, Francis W.....	Landing Waiter.....	49 Feb. '49	250 00	2 June '16	2 Feb. '49
McLean, William Henry....	Landing Waiter.....	20 Oct. '64	250 00	22 Sept. '22	20 Oct. '64
Pringer, John.....	Preventive Officer.....	13 Sept. '66	200 00	2 Sept. '19	13 Sept. '66
Cadman, Joshua Maller.....	Preventive Officer.....	16 Dec. '71	100 00	11 Jan. '10	16 Dec. '71

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Prescott.					
Jessup, Hamilton D.	Collector.	7 Oct. '67	1,200 00	2 May '17	7 Oct. '67
Bellamy, Samuel Josephus..	Surveyor.	6 Nov. '77	900 00	17 May '49	6 Nov. '77
Dowsley, Matthew.	Clerk, L. W. & Searcher	21 Dec. '70	800 00	8 Apr. '27	21 Dec. '70
Gerald, William.	Landing Waiter.	14 Sept. '53	700 00	21 Mar. '23	14 Sept. '53
Murphy, John.	Landing Waiter.	1 July '74	550 00	28 Mar. '45	1 July '74
Gerald, Asahel Scott.	Preventive Officer.	25 Jan. '62	600 00	31 Aug. '38	25 Jan. '62
Hollingsworth, Samuel.	Preventive Officer.	1 July '83	500 00	8 Dec. '32	1 July '83
Reed, John.	Sub-Collector.	2 Oct. '79	125 00	29 Nov. '32	18 May '65
Mooney, John.	Sub-Collector.	28 Mar. '76	400 00	7 Oct. '24	28 Mar. '76
Port Arthur.					
Nicholson, Peter.	Collector.	16 May '74	700 00	— '35	16 May '74
Livingstone, John.	Sub-Collector.	1 May '72	600 00	30 Oct. '26	1 May '72
St. Catharines.					
Collier, Henry Haight.	Collector.	13 July '77	1,200 00	28 Nov. '18	13 July '77
Anderson, Michael John. ...	Surveyor.	26 Oct. '57	800 00	29 Sept. '15	26 Oct. '57
Hodge, Archibald.	Landing Waiter & Clerk	13 Mar. '76	800 00	17 July '32	19 May '74
McClive, John.	Ldg. Waiter & Searcher	13 Mar. '76	600 00	5 Jan. '50	13 Mar. '76
Spillette, Silas W.	Sub-Collector & L. W..	12 May '82	600 00	15 Jan. '37	29 May '82
St. Thomas.					
Dunham, Ephraim A.	Collector.	19 Sept. '56	1,000 00	23 July '14	19 Sept. '56
King, John Dufficy.	Sub-Collector.	23 Dec. '79	800 00	20 June '20	25 Sept. '54
Smellie, John Reid.	Ldg. Waiter & Searcher	12 July '75	750 00	31 Mar. '29	12 July '75
Finlay, James Thos. Clark..	Sub-Collector.	28 Mar. '74	700 00	7 Dec. '39	28 Mar. '74
Payne, Manuel.	Sub-Collector.	1 July '84	300 00	10 Feb. '45	1 July '84
Backhouse, William.	Sub-Collector.	5 July '81	200 00	Mar. '39	5 July '81
Thompson, Thomas.	Preventive Officer.	5 Apr. '70	100 00	— '20	Apr. '70
Sarnia.					
Matheson, George N.	Collector.	26 Jan. '56	1,400 00	2 Dec. '35	26 Jan. '56
Adams, Joshua Fourth.	Landing Waiter.	10 Aug. '74	700 00	22 Apr. '40	10 Aug. '74
McIntyre, Joseph.	Landing Waiter.	Sept. '74	600 00	25 Nov. '33	Sept. '74

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Sarnia (Con.)					
Collier, John C.....	Landing Waiter.....	Feb. '80	600 00	2 Oct. '35	Feb. '80
Bartlet, William.....	Landing Waiter.....	4 Nov. '74	600 00	23 May '16	4 Nov. '74
Dawson, Daniel.....	Sub-Collector.....	16 Oct. '73	700 00	16 Mar. '35	16 Oct. '73
Heath, Edwin Lee.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Sept. '79	600 00	9 Jan. '39	1 Sept. '79
Alcock, James.....	Preventive Officer.....	18 June '84	500 00	11 July '45	18 June '84
McLagan, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Aug. '79	600 00	31 Oct. '41	1 Aug. '79
Saugeen.					
Fleming, James.....	Collector.....	1 May '76	300 00	18 July '22	1 May '76
Sault Ste Marie.					
Wilson, Joseph.....	Deputy Collector.....	24 Feb. '48	1,100 00	18 Mar. '18	14 Oct. '43
Ironside, James Symington..	Clerk.....	31 Aug. '80	600 00	13 July '35	31 Aug. '80
Prout, Frank.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Oct. '79	500 00	26 Oct. '40	1 Oct. '79
English, Richard.....	Sub-Collector.....	19 Apr. '71	500 00	7 Feb. '34	19 Apr. '71
Ross, Benjamin Walker....	Sub-Collector.....	6 July '80	400 00	2 May '37	6 July '80
De la morandière, Charles...	Landing Waiter.....	6 June '74	300 00	10 June '17	6 June '74
Stratford.					
Hamilton, John.....	Collector.....	21 July '66	1,200 00	20 Feb. '32	21 July '66
Ellison, John Lake.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 June '73	600 00	9 Jan. '23	1 June '73
MacGregor, Chas. John....	Clerk.....	9 Apr. '85	600 00	.....	9 Apr. '85
Ford, William Nelson.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 June '78	500 00	25 Oct. '27	1 June '78
Dinsmore, David.....	Sub-Collector.....	12 July '83	400 00	12 May '30	12 July '83
Toronto.					
Patton, Hon. Jas. LL.D., Q.C	Collector.....	14 Apr. '81	3,750 00	10 June '24	14 Apr. '81
Douglas, John.....	Surveyor.....	1 Jan. '58	2,000 00	19 Mar. '26	1 Jan. '58
McLean, Thomas.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 Mar. '71	1,400 00	22 Jan. '31	1 Mar. '71
Paton, Robert Graham Alex..	Cashier.....	1 Jan. '77	1,200 00	16 Mar. '30	16 Nov. '55
Fleming, John Beverley....	Asst. Cashier & Clerk..	1 Dec. '79	850 00	22 Aug. '54	1 Dec. '72
Beaty, John.....	Clerk.....	1 Apr. '65	1,200 00	8 June '26	1 Apr. '65
Baxter, Charles Wesley....	Clerk.....	22 Oct. '73	750 00	19 Jan. '57	22 Oct. '73
Golding, Joseph.....	Clerk.....	17 Jan. '76	1,000 00	29 Mar. '31	17 Jan. '76

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Toronto (Con.)			\$ cts.		
Ridgway, Robert.....	Clerk.....	1 July '76	800 00	20 Oct. '23	1 July '76
Heakes, James Robert	Clerk.....	1 May '78	650 00	11 July '49	1 May '78
Moffatt, Alexander James ...	Clerk.....	1 July '78	700 00	11 June '50	1 July '78
Cowan, John Arpen.....	Clerk.....	1 July '78	700 00	11 Oct. '50	1 July '78
Charlesworth, John.....	Clerk.....	1 Aug. '80	650 00	1 Aug. '22	1 Aug. '80
McCaffry, James Robert	Clerk.....	26 May '69	1,000 00	6 Feb. '51	26 May '69
Pearson, Wesley.....	Clerk.....	13 May '82	600 00	17 Feb. '51	13 May '82
Patterson, jr., Alexander....	Clerk.....	1 July '82	600 00	4 Aug. '57	1 July '82
Taylor, Conyngham Crawford	Clerk.....	22 Jan. '83	600 00	9 Aug. '23	22 Jan. '83
Ardagh, Henry Hatton.....	Clerk.....	6 Feb. '83	600 00	11 Sept. '53	6 Feb. '83
Tinning, William Karr S....	Clerk.....	1 May '82	600 00	29 Aug. '62	1 May '82
Reiddy, Charles.....	Clerk.....	1 July '83	600 00	22 July '40	1 July '83
Griffith, William.....	Clerk.....	1 Sept. '81	650 00	27 Mar. '27	1 Sept. '81
Bovell, Howard.....	Clerk.....	1 Apr. '84	600 00	29 Mar. '40	1 Apr. '84
Sargant, Thomas.....	Appraiser.....	14 Apr. '75	1,500 00	16 Sept. '38	14 Apr. '75
Blackwood, Thomas Ferguson	Appraiser.....	1 July '81	1,500 00	27 Dec. '33	1 July '81
Baker, Charles.....	Appraiser.....	1 Apr. '72	1,300 00	26 Aug. '33	1 Apr. '72
Miller, James George.....	Assistant Appraiser....	1 July '73	800 00	15 Apr. '32	1 July '73
McCaw, Hugh.....	Assistant Appraiser....	1 July '77	800 00	10 Dec. '32	1 July '77
Duff, Alexander.....	Locker & Gauger.....	1 Mar. '66	1,200 00	11 Aug. '20	1 Mar. '66
Bell, Robert.....	Gauger.....	1 Apr. '83	1,200 00	8 June '32	1 Apr. '83
Horgan, Jeremiah Warren...	Locker & Ldg. Waiter.	13 Oct. '63	900 00	Dec. '19	13 Oct. '63
Lester, William Hollis.....	Locker.....	1 Mar. '73	800 00	15 Jan. '33	1 Mar. '73
Yorston, James.....	Locker.....	1 July '77	700 00	12 July '44	1 July '77
Verner, John.....	Locker.....	1 July '82	600 00	14 Feb. '32	1 July '82
McCarthy, Timothy.....	Chief Landing Waiter.	9 May '51	1,000 00	17 Mar. '18	9 May '51
Howe, William.....	Landing Waiter.....	17 Mar. '64	650 00	6 May '26	17 Mar. '64
Anderson, Bouchette.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 June '70	700 00	29 Dec. '47	1 June '70
Monro, George.....	Landing Waiter.....	20 May '72	650 00	8 Aug. '31	20 May '72
Gowan, Harcourt Potter....	Landing Waiter.....	5 Jan. '46	650 00	9 Oct. '36	5 Jan. '46

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Toronto (Con.)			\$ cts.		
Loarden, Cornelius.....	Landing Waiter.....	16 May '72	650 00	21 Dec. '33	16 May '72
Scott, Andrew.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Apr. '73	700 00	10 Nov. '47	1 Apr. '73
McClain, William.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 June '73	700 00	— '23	1 June '73
Fowler, Edwin.....	Tide Waiter.....	22 Oct. '73	600 00	9 Oct. '34	22 Oct. '73
Burns, William.....	Tide Waiter.....	22 Oct. '73	600 00	2 June '26	22 Oct. '73
Lowther, John.....	Tide Waiter.....	22 Oct. '72	600 00	22 May '35	22 Oct. '72
Lefroy, George.....	Landing Waiter.....	28 Feb. '74	650 00	29 Dec. '29	28 Feb. '74
Dickey, Walter.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 July '77	700 00	24 June '32	1 July '77
Mitchell, Thomas.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 May '78	650 00	22 Jan. '44	1 May '78
Bickerstaff, Joseph.....	Landing Waiter.....	15 Aug. '81	650 00	19 Nov. '32	15 Aug. '81
Black, David Nathaniel....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Sept. '83	600 00	1 Nov. '37	1 Sept. '83
Plunkett, William.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 May '84	600 00	1 July '52	1 May '84
Shortis, Edward.....	Tide Waiter.....	6 Mar. '73	500 00	5 Jan. '22	6 Mar. '73
Milburn, Robert Baldwin...	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '81	600 00	22 Dec. '48	1 July '81
Graham, Nicholas.....	Packer.....	1 July '81	500 00	12 July '33	1 July '81
Hudson, John Wilkinson...	Packer.....	1 July '81	500 00	14 Feb. '41	1 July '81
O'Farrall, Robert.....	Packer.....	1 July '81	500 00	13 Nov. '38	1 July '81
Wray, George.....	Packer.....	1 July '81	500 00	17 Mar. '25	1 July '81
Lloyd, Frank.....	Packer.....	1 July '82	500 00	1 Dec. '52	1 July '82
Thompson, John.....	Packer.....	25 Mar. '83	500 00	23 July '40	1 July '82
Ferry, Thomas.....	Packer.....	1 July '83	500 00	12 July '29	25 Mar. '83
Wright, Robert.....	Packer.....	1 July '83	500 00	13 Mar. '58	1 July '83
Byers, Henry.....	Packer.....	1 July '83	500 00	3 Mar. '56	1 July '83
Reid, William.....	Packer.....	1 July '83	500 00	10 June '45	1 July '83
Trowbridge, John.....	Packer.....	1 July '83	500 00	29 July '52	1 July '83
Slemin, Charles.....	House Keeper & Messenger.....	4 June '70	500 00	20 Dec. '31	4 June '70
Williams, Thomas.....	Asst. Messenger.....	1 May '78	450 00	10 Aug. '39	1 May '78
Grant, John G.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 May '77	500 00	31 Aug. '32	1 May '77
Campbell, Robert Peel.....	Sub-Collector.....	14 Dec. '81	500 00	25 Aug. '38	14 Dec. '81
Trenton.					
McGuire, Francis J.....	Collector.....	9 July '75	550 00	— '25	9 July '75

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Wallaceburg.					
Fraser, Charles.....	Collector.....	25 Apr. '56	700 00	14 Feb. '25	25 Apr. '56
Cronk, Asa.....	Out Port Collector.....	7 June '84	500 00	— '33	7 June '84
Mullins, Andrew.....	Landing Waiter.....	7 Apr. '73	500 00	2 Mar. '22	7 Apr. '73
Whitby.					
Carson, George Alva.....	Collector.....	2 Aug. '75	800 00	23 Feb. '32	2 Aug. '75
Taylor, Charles.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Mar. '78	600 00	28 Aug. '36	1 Mar. '78
O'Leary, Louis.....	Landing Waiter.....	3 Oct. '78	300 00	8 June '42	3 Oct. '78
Windsor, Ont.					
Benson, William.....	Collector.....	2 June '69	1,800 00	24 Jan. '12	4 Nov. '48
Morton, William.....	Surveyor	14 Mar. '54	1,000 00	17 Apr. '22	25 Nov. '51
Cowan, Miles Richard Buck.	Clerk.	1 Apr. '58	1,200 00	5 Mar. '33	29 Nov. '55
Marentette, Joseph Laurent.	Landing Waiter.....	26 Sept. '55	650 00	19 Mar. '34	26 Sept. '55
Watson, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	23 July '65	600 00	16 Jan. '24	23 July '65
Baby, William Lewis.....	Landing Waiter.....	30 Oct. '73	600 00	13 Apr. '12	30 Oct. '73
Chevalier, Samuel.....	Sub-Collector.....	15 Feb. '73	250 00	7 May '31	15 Feb. '73
Gibson, James.	Landing Waiter.....	21 Nov. '79	600 00	5 June '37	21 Nov. '79
Hanrahan, Patrick... ..	Landing Waiter.....	5 May '82	500 00	5 June '48	5 May '82
Drouillard, Albert.....	Landing Waiter.....	19 Dec. '83	500 00	12 May '51	19 Dec. '83
Brassard, Denis.....	Ldg. Waiter & Clerk...	15 Jan. '83	500 00	10 Jan. '32	15 Jan. '83
McKee, Thomas.....	Preventive Officer.....	24 Sept. '80	350 00	16 May '27	24 Sept. '80
Fraser, James Malcolm.....	Appraiser.....	1 Dec. '80	1,000 00	4 Jan. '25	1 Dec. '80
Janisse, James D.....	Preventive Officer.....	16 Dec. '84	500 00	2 Apr. '46	16 Dec. '84
Bailey, Henry A.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Sept. '81	500 00	14 Mar. '52	1 Sept. '81
Woodstock.					
Van Ingen, William Henry..	Collector.....	22 Nov. '66	1,200 00	31 Oct. '32	6 Apr. '58
Hook, William.....	Sub-Collector.....	11 Aug. '75	600 00	30 July '27	11 Aug. '75
Banting, Charles.....	Ldg. Waiter & Clerk...	1 July '84	600 00	7 Apr. '39	1 July '84
Clarenceville.					
Pattison, William Mead.....	Collector.....	3 Nov. '73	600 00	8 Feb. '28	28 Nov. '71

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Coaticook.					
Doak, George Orel.....	Collector.....	1 July '85	1,300 00	.....	1 July '85
Lacroix, Hilaire.....	Landing Waiter.....	17 June '57	850 00	27 Mar. '23	17 June '57
Grant, John Blackwood....	Landing Waiter.....	17 Dec. '60	900 00	16 May '38	17 Dec. '60
Churchill, James.....	Clerk & Landing Waiter	1 Aug. '63	700 00	1 Sept. '47	1 Aug. '83
Durocher, Jean Baptiste....	Landing Waiter.....	12 July '83	600 00	8 May '50	12 July '83
Young, David.....	Preventive Officer....	12 Nov. '64	400 00	4 Feb. '22	12 Nov. '64
Bean, Edwin.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 June '77	450 00	— '36	1 June '77
Dundee.					
Smith, Merritt Munson....	Collector.....	15 Sept. '79	550 00	8 Dec. '34	14 Mar. '64
Tyre, Robert.....	Sub-Collector.....	20 Feb. '65	500 00	17 Aug. '12	20 Feb. '65
McGibbon, John.....	Sub-Collector.....	14 Nov. '59	350 00	26 Apr. '23	14 Nov. '59
Frelighsburg.					
Baker, William Calet.....	Collector.....	1 Apr. '82	650 00	18 Jan. '32	1 Apr. '82
Wells, George Washington..	Preventive Officer.....	9 May '59	200 00	23 Nov. '25	9 May '59
Gaspé.					
Kavanagh, Joseph John....	Collector.....	1 Dec. '81	800 00	27 Aug. '23	18 June '55
McGie, Donald Barnabas....	Sub-Collector.....	5 May '71	400 00	11 Oct. '37	5 May '71
Le Gros, Peter Esnouf.....	Landing Waiter.....	14 May '83	500 00	28 Nov. '41	14 May '83
Hemmingford.					
Proper, Frederick Serince....	Collector.....	1 Jan. '77	600 00	14 Dec. '39	12 Mar. '63
Roberts, Arthur.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Apr. '82	300 00	23 Jan. '43	1 Apr. '82
Kingsbery, William Clayton.	Preventive Officer.....	1 Apr. '82	200 00	28 Apr. '41	1 Apr. '82
Lacolle.					
Dazois, Pierre.....	Collector.....	12 Apr. '79	600 00	5 Apr. '25	18 Jan. '65
Magdalen Islands.					
Painchaud, Jean Baptiste F.	Collector.....	1 July '80	700 00	1 Jan. '27	1 July '80
Joncas, Pierre Leger.....	Landing Waiter.....	8 Sept. '75	500 00	10 May '51	— Sept. '75
Montreal.					
Ryan, Michael Patrick.....	Collector.....	1 July '82	4,000 00	29 Sept. '25	1 July '82
Lewis, John.....	Surveyor.....	Jan. '59	2,500 00	17 May '20	Aug. '41

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Montreal (Con.)			\$ cts.		
Meyer, Edward.....	Chief Landing Waiter..	23 Aug. '71	1,400 00	22 July '23	23 June '53
Nelson, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	— Sept. '63	1,400 00	12 July '17	3 Jan. '54
Blomeley, Edwin.....	Landing Waiter.....	16 Dec. '63	1,200 00	31 Jan. '24	16 Dec. '63
Tidmarsh, Samuel.....	Landing Waiter.....	26 Mar. '74	1,200 00	14 Nov. '22	— '50
Lamer, Joseph Emmanuel...	Landing Waiter.....	26 Mar. '74	750 00	4 Feb. '44	1 July '72
Charland, Magloire.....	Landing Waiter.....	26 Mar. '74	750 00	4 Sept. '36	1 Apr. '74
Mercier, Edward Henry....	Landing Waiter.....	26 Mar. '74	750 00	26 Oct. '38	26 Mar. '74
Brosseau, Julien.....	Landing Waiter.....	7 Apr. '73	1,000 00	10 Mar. '42	7 Apr. '73
Boyer Remi.....	Tide Surveyor.....	7 Apr. '72	1,000 00	1 Oct. '42	7 Apr. '72
Crispo, Francis.....	Chief Clerk.....	12 June '59	2,000 00	18 Oct. '19	31 July' 45
Selby, Charles.....	Cashier.....	11 Apr. '55	1,700 00	28 Jan. '28	11 Apr. '55
Lavoie, François Arthur....	Assistant Cashier.....	17 Apr. '82	1,100 00	26 Sept. '33	20 Jan. '65
Purcell, John Pike.....	Chief Stat. Clerk.....	24 Sept. '55	1,600 00	4 Dec. '25	24 Sept. '55
O'Hara, William Jerrold....	Clerk.....	1 July '69	1,400 00	14 Apr. '48	1 July '69
Cox, John.....	Clerk.....	26 Mar. '79	1,400 00	22 Dec. '34	June '55
Dunne, James.....	Clerk.....	12 Mar. '68	800 00	10 July '27	12 Mar. '68
Jordan, John Astralake....	Clerk.....	1 Aug. '71	700 00	17 Mar. '32	1 Aug. '71
Laurin, Alphonse.....	Clerk.....	1 July '69	1,100 00	2 July '43	1 July '69
Thomson, John Reid.....	Clerk.....	— May '60	850 00	7 Feb. '37	— May '60
Malbœuf, Arthur.....	Clerk.....	1 Apr. '71	850 00	8 Dec. '36	1 Apr. '71
Lemieux, Hermidas A.....	Clerk.....	26 Mar. '74	1,000 00	19 Jan. '37	26 Mar. '74
Chambers, Thomas.....	Clerk.....	26 Mar. '74	950 00	26 May '43	— Apr. '72
Campbell, John Francis....	Clerk.....	24 June '76	700 00	4 Mar. '49	24 June '76
Smith, George.....	Clerk.....	24 June '76	700 00	30 June '50	24 June '76
Tighe, Edward.....	Clerk.....	1 Apr. '82	600 00	26 Nov. '47	1 Apr. '82
Trestler, Henre Rodolphe S.	Clerk.....	1 Apr. '74	900 00	24 Nov. '35	1 Apr. '74
Donovan, Peter.....	Clerk.....	1 July '83	700 00	14 June '53	1 July '83
Barrett, Robert Phipps....	Clerk.....	1 July '83	700 00	28 May '44	1 July '83
Duncan, David Logan.....	Clerk.....	1 July '83	700 00	22 Apr. '52	1 July '83
Miller, John Stewart.....	Clerk.....	1 July '83	700 00	22 Apr. '34	1 July '83
Davis, John.....	Clerk.....	1 July '83	650 00	9 Nov. '39	1 July '83

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Montreal—(Con.)					
Ryan, George William.....	Clerk.....	1 July '83	700 00	22 Aug. '42	1 July '83
Cross, Samuel.....	Clerk.....	1 July '83	650 00	9 Dec. '47	1 July '83
Sorley, James Stewart.....	Clerk.....	1 July '83	600 00	14 Aug. '60	1 July '83
Isaacson, Herbert Noel.....	Clerk.....	1 July '83	600 00	6 Nov. '55	1 July '83
Belair, Gaspard Adelard P....	Clerk.....	1 July '83	600 00	15 Sept. '58	1 July '83
Benoit, Michel.....	Clerk.....	14 June '84	1,000 00	.....	14 June '84
Girard, Adolphe.....	Clerk.....	Dec. '73	600 00	5 May '46	Dec. '73
Butler, Tobias.....	Clerk.....	July '84	550 00	5 June '56	July '84
Jokisch, H.....	Clerk.....	— '80	750 00	— '45	— '80
Moir, Archibald.....	Appraiser.....	1 Aug. '77	1,800 00	26 July '20	1 Aug. '77
Hilton, John Fisher.....	Appraiser.....	8 Dec. '79	1,800 00	19 Aug. '30	8 Dec. '79
Stevenson, James.....	Appraiser.....	25 Oct. '80	1,800 00	2 Dec. '30	25 Oct. '80
Mercier, Pierre Alexis.....	Asst. Appraiser.....	Jan. '66	1,200 00	4 May '35	Jan. '66
Bernard, Lucien Hector.....	Asst. Appraiser.....	10 Mar. '82	1,200 00	25 Mar. '46	10 Mar. '82
Faulkner, George.....	Asst. Appraiser.....	1 Apr. '74	1,200 00	14 Feb. '29	1 Apr. '74
Lanthier, Auguste.....	Asst. Appraiser.....	4 Apr. '74	1,200 00	20 Mar. '38	4 Apr. '74
Linoges, Narcisse.....	Asst. Appr. & Packer..	1 Nov. '80	600 00	18 Oct. '21	1 Nov. '80
Ambrose, John David Long..	Appraiser.....	1 Apr. '82	1,600 00	28 Jan. '38	1 Apr. '82
Hatchette, John.....	Appraiser.....	1 July '82	1,400 00	24 May '34	1 July '82
Thomas, Richard Thain.....	Ex-Warehouse Keeper..	16 May '74	1,000 00	15 Nov. '40	16 May '74
Corner, Samuel.....	Weigher & Gauger....	30 Apr. '72	1,000 00	4 Sept. '26	— May '56
St. Jean, Louis.....	Asst. Weigher & Gauger	30 Apr. '72	600 00	17 Oct. '45	30 Apr. '72
Coallier, Jean Baptiste.....	Chf. Locker & Ins.B'nds	30 Apr. '72	750 00	26 Oct. '44	30 Apr. '72
Bouiez, Odilon.....	Ticket Clerk.....	28 June '76	700 00	22 Aug. '36	28 June '76
Craven, George.....	Warehouseman.....	1 Mar. '84	550 00	— '37	1 Mar. '84
Mailloux, Joseph.....	Packer.....	1 Nov. '67	500 00	7 Apr. '31	1 Nov. '67
Hannan, John.....	Packer.....	26 Mar. '74	500 00	24 June '21	15 Feb. '65
Contant, Ludger.....	Packer.....	26 Mar. '74	500 00	8 Dec. '46	May '65
Labelle, Grégoire.....	Packer.....	26 Mar. '74	500 00	16 Dec. '42	15 Feb. '65
Hodges, John.....	1st class Tidewaiter...	1 May '72	600 00	13 Dec. '19	May '47

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Montreal (Con.)			\$ cts.		
Mullins, Henry	1st class Tidewaiter....	— '66	600 00	29 Dec. '40	— '66
Montanari, Ambroise P. P. .	1st class Tidewaiter....	1 May '72	600 00	8 Oct. '23	— '68
Tester, Thomas.....	1st class Tidewaiter....	1 May '72	600 00	22 Jun. '39	— '61
Morrison, John.....	1st class Tidewaiter....	1 May '72	600 00	29 July '32	— '61
Lapierre, Philias.....	1st class Tidewaiter....	1 May '72	600 00	8 May '46	— '63
Gallet, Alphonse.....	1st class Tidewaiter....	1 May '72	600 00	20 Sept. '36	May '62
Madden, Hugh.....	1st class Tidewaiter....	1 May '72	600 00	20 Nov. '23	18 Mar. '65
Prendergast, John.....	1st class Tidewaiter....	1 May '72	600 00	7 May '24	May '62
Garault, Maxime	1st class Tidewaiter....	Oct. '74	600 00	26 July '34	Oct. '74
Tuff, David.....	2nd class Tidewaiter....	June '72	550 00	1 Dec. '46	June '72
Nicholson, Thomas William.	2nd class Tidewaiter....	June '72	550 00	17 Jan. '38	June '72
Bennett, Frederick.....	2nd class Tidewaiter....	June '72	550 00	15 Dec. '32	June '72
McCluskey, John.....	2nd class Tidewaiter....	June '72	600 00	25 Dec. '45	June '72
Tessier, Louis Joseph.....	2nd class Tidewaiter....	June '72	600 00	20 May '42	June '72
Fenoglio, Alexander.....	2nd class Tidewaiter....	— '72	550 00	2 Apr. '34	— '72
Green, Thomas.....	2nd class Tidewaiter....	Apr. '72	550 00	June '18	Apr. '72
O'Leary, John B.....	2nd class Tidewaiter....	1 May '72	550 00	12 Mar. '20	1 May '72
Sanguinette, Léonidas	2nd class Tidewaiter....	30 June '72	550 00	21 Feb. '48	30 June '72
Johnston, James.....	2nd class Tidewaiter....	May '72	550 00	9 Sept. '35	May '72
Leclerc, Paschal.....	2nd class Tidewaiter....	May '72	600 00	1 June '31	May '72
Murren, Henry.....	2nd class Tidewaiter....	27 Sept. '72	550 00	25 Mar. '26	27 Sept. '72
Bourret, Arthur.....	2nd class Tidewaiter....	26 Mar. '74	550 00	4 Nov. '42	Nov. '73
Lambert, Jeremiah	2nd class Tidewaiter....	26 Mar. '74	550 00	Apr. '37	Apr. '74
Vallée, Henri.....	2nd class Tidewaiter....	26 Mar. '74	550 00	27 May '47	— '74
Corbeil, Joseph Zéphirin ...	Tidewaiter & Locker...	1 Oct. '83	600 00	14 Dec. '50	1 Oct. '83
Valois, Joseph Almeida	Tidewaiter & Locker...	1 Apr. '84	500 00	29 Apr. '52	1 Apr. '84
Porteous, John	Tidewaiter & Locker...	1 Mar. '84	500 00	10 May '44	1 Mar. '84
Wilkes, Edward Thomas....	Tidewaiter & Locker...	1 May '84	600 00	19 June '44	1 May '84
Richardson, William Henry.	Tidewaiter & Locker...	1 May '84	500 00	9 Sept. '52	1 May '84
McNeil, Peter.....	Tidewaiter.....	1 Feb. '85	600 00	.....	1 Feb. '85
Rawley, William	Tidewaiter.....	1 June '85	500 00	31 Oct. '40	1 June '85

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
New Carlisle.					
Beauchesne, Pierre Clovis ...	Collector.....	5 May '71	1,000 00	8 June '41	5 May '71
Meagher, William Thomas ..	Clerk.....	4 May '55	600 00	27 Sept. '26	4 May '55
Allard, William.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Aug. '74	400 00	12 Aug. '37	1 Aug. '74
Christie, Hugh.....	Preventive Officer.....	23 May '73	400 00	23 Sept. '32	23 May '73
Sweetman, Patrick.....	Landing Waiter.....	8 May '77	100 00	13 July '23	8 May '77
Peresé.					
Flynn, William.....	Collector.....	1 Apr. '79	600 00	23 July '36	18 June '58
Sirois, Joseph Octave.....	Ldg Waiter & Surveyor	25 June '79	450 00	29 Jan. '35	25 June '79
Potton.					
Lynch, Walter.....	Collector.....	1 May '79	600 00	7 Mar. '47	1 May '79
Perkins, Calvin Colburn....	Landing Waiter.....	3 Oct. '74	400 00	5 Dec. '33	3 Oct. '74
Mooney, Amos Austin.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Jan. '78	400 00	8 Aug. '31	1 Jan. '78
Tuck, John Fitz.....	Preventive Officer.....	19 Aug. '73	200 00	26 Apr. '35	19 Aug. '73
Quebec.					
Blanchet, Hon. Joseph G., M.D	Collector.....	1 Nov. '83	3,200 00	7 June '29	1 Nov. '83
O'Meara, Dominick Daly....	Surveyor.....	24 July '83	1,600 00	15 Jan. '40	1 Nov. '70
Carter, William Henry.....	Chief Clerk.....	9 May '71	1,400 00	17 May '36	9 May '71
Cazeau, Vincent.....	Cashier.....	2 Nov. '72	1,200 00	18 June '31	1 Jan. '60
Colley, George.....	Clerk.....	8 Sept. '59	1,200 00	24 Apr. '14	8 Sept. '59
Gouin, Charles.....	Clerk.....	28 Apr. '60	1,200 00	2 Aug. '30	28 Apr. '60
Hawkins, Alfred George....	Clerk.....	20 Dec. '60	1,000 00	13 May '24	20 Dec. '60
Huot, Edouard.....	Clerk.....	1 Apr. '72	800 00	28 July '46	1 Apr. '72
Giroux, Elzéar Louis Joseph.	Clerk.....	1 Oct. '73	600 00	6 Jan. '39	1 Oct. '73
Belleau, Narcisse Louis Gon.	Clerk.....	20 Oct. '73	700 00	6 Jan. '55	20 Oct. '73
Doucet, Eugène.....	Clerk.....	1 Mar. '74	550 00	21 Aug. '49	1 Mar. '74
Dion, Aurelien V.....	Clerk.....	27 Oct. '77	700 00	18 May '39	27 Oct. '77
Wheeler, Alfred.....	Tide Surveyor.....	18 Aug. '73	1,000 00	8 June '33	4 Mar. '61
Larue, Panet Edward.....	Assistant Tide Surveyor	1 Sept. '73	1,000 00	3 Jan. '43	1 Sept. '73
Langevin, Alfred Edward....	Chief Ldg. Waiter.....	20 Oct. '70	1,200 00	19 Nov. '28	16 Mar. '68
Bélanger, François Xavier...	Landing Waiter.....	5 Aug. '81	600 00	— Dec. '50	5 Aug. '81

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Quebec (Con.)			\$ cts.		
Laurin, Louis Napoléon.....	Landing Waiter.....	12 June '82	600 00	8 July '52	12 June '82
Dugal, Léandre.....	Warehouse Keeper.....	31 Oct. '70	900 00	4 Sept. '36	31 Oct. '70
Gray, Frost Wood.....	Preventive Officer.....	9 Apr. '84	600 00	4 Apr. '42	9 Apr. '84
Gauvin, Michel.....	Assistant Appraiser....	29 Dec. '79	750 00	— Sept. '24	— '56
Scott, Benjamin Alexander..	Sub-Collector.....	17 July '83	300 00	— '59	17 July '83
Radford, James.....	Preventive Officer.....	— '47	300 00	— '13	— '47
Bussièrès, Achille Gassard..	Sub-Collector.....	4 July '66	500 00	29 Nov. '32	4 July '66
Bilodeau, Ambroise.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Dec. '81	100 00	— '32	1 Dec. '81
Hamond, Eugène.....	Preventive Officer.....	27 Mar. '85	150 00	.....	27 Mar. '85
Griffiths, Jacob.....	House-Keeper.....	1 July '69	550 00	24 Feb. '32	1 July '54
Hogan, John.....	Locker.....	— '62	650 00	28 May '28	— '57
Rouillard, Jean.....	Locker.....	— Dec. '72	650 00	31 July '40	— Dec. '72
Batterton, James.....	Locker.....	23 Oct. '73	600 00	15 June '32	— '59
Dion, Jean Baptiste.....	Locker.....	1 Sept. '73	600 00	7 Jan. '27	1 Sept. '73
Cauchon, Romain.....	Locker.....	10 Nov. '74	600 00	6 May '33	10 Nov. '74
Edge, W. E.	Locker.....	1 Sept. '75	600 00	24 June '34	1 Sept. '75
Trudel, Edmond.....	Tide Waiter.....	22 Sept. '74	650 00	3 Mar. '42	22 Sept. '74
Beauchamp, Andrew.....	Messenger.....	1 July '84	500 00	6 Sept. '49	1 July '84
Juneau, Charles.....	Fireman.....	1 May '66	400 00	12 Mar. '26	1 May '66
Deavy, John.....	Porter.....	— '69	400 00	— July '26	— '65
Hannon, Owen.....	Porter.....	— May '53	400 00	8 Dec. '30	— May '52
Rimouski.					
Martin, Joseph Adhemar....	Collector.....	8 May '84	400 00	12 Mar. '47	8 May '84
Patton, John Hoopteller....	Ldg. Waiter and Surv'r	11 June '72	100 00	10 Dec. '34	11 June '72
Coté, Majorique.....	Preventive Officer.....	27 May '80	150 00	29 Nov. '23	27 May '80
Russeltown.					
Rogers, Robert.....	Collector.....	27 Apr. '57	600 00	22 May '22	24 July '48
St. Armand.					
Bourret, Edmond Augustus..	Collector.....	1 June '77	700 00	16 Nov. '40	15 Oct. '62
Guy, George John William..	Tide Waiter.....	1 May '74	600 00	23 Apr. '44	1 May. '74

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—CUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
St. Armand (Con.)			\$ cts.		
Bissonnette, Jean Baptiste ..	Landing Waiter	4 Nov. '74	600 00	22 Oct. '22	4 Nov. '74
Luke, Philip Edward.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Nov. '77	250 00	23 July '28	15 Mar. '64
St. Hyacinthe.					
Hamel, Joseph Antoine	Collector.....	11 Feb. '79	600 00	13 Aug. '33	11 Feb. '79
St. Johns.					
Perchard, Henry George....	Collector.....	1 May '68	1,000 00	17 Feb. '41	1 May '61
Davignon, Amédée.....	Landing Waiter.....	20 Dec. '81	600 00	13 Aug. '48	20 Dec. '81
Boivin, Charles.....	Landing Waiter.....	14 July '83	600 00	12 June '55	14 July '83
Crowhurst, William John....	Landing Waiter	29 Nov. '84	600 00	11 July '45	29 Nov. '84
Sherbrooke.					
Perry, Charles Ermatinger ..	Collector.....	1 Jan. '75	1,200 00	17 Mar. '39	4 Feb. '70
Hunt, William Josiah.....	Landing Waiter.....	18 Jan. '81	600 00	18 Sept. '43	19 June '81
Barry, Thomas.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '79	1,400 00	1 May '23	1 May '49
Sorel.					
Mathieu, Joseph.....	Collector.....	9 Apr. '84	500 00	20 Jan. '37	9 Apr. '84
Stanstead.					
Channell, Charles Stewart...	Collector.....	3 May '70	1,100 00	20 Mar. '20	20 Feb. '61
Merriman, Lucien Thomas ..	Sub-Collector.....	14 Aug. '79	700 00	20 Mar. '31	1 Apr. '73
Clark, William Morrill.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Sept. '79	500 00	22 July '48	1 Sept. '79
Elder, John Wallace.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 July '80	400 00	22 Jan. '62	1 July '80
McGowan, William jr.....	Landing Waiter.....	6 Dec. '80	430 00	24 Feb. '49	6 Dec. '80
Sutton.					
Dunn, John.....	Acting Collector.....	1 Aug. '77	400 00	10 May '43	1 Aug. '77
Langlois, Joseph Thiburn ..	Preventive Officer.....	31 Jan. '81	200 00	10 Mar. '43	31 Jan. '81
Allen, Jeremy.....	Preventive Officer.....	16 Sept. '73	100 00	17 May '23	16 Sept. '73
Three Rivers.					
Lantier, Arthur Aurélien....	Collector.....	14 Mar. '79	1,000 00	15 Oct. '45	23 Oct. '73
Bathurst.					
O'Brien, William J.....	Collector.....	8 Jan. '77	800 00	28 July '56	8 Jan. '77
Leahy, David.....	Clerk & Landing Waiter	1 Aug. '83	500 00	13 May '54	1 Aug. '83

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Bathurst (Con.)			\$ cts.		
Foley, Patrick J.	Sub-Collector.....	25 Aug. '74	400 00	1 May '42	25 Aug. '74
Armstrong, William.	Preventive Officer.....	— Oct. '66	250 00	1 Apr. '34	— Oct. '66
Foley, Patrick.	Preventive Officer.....	4 Dec. '83	150 00	5 June '36	4 Dec. '83
Campobello.					
Farmer, John.	Collector.	1 Oct. '66	800 00	12 Dec. '12	1 Oct. '66
Wooster, Turner.	Sub-Collector.	1 July '71	300 00	8 Oct. '19	1 July '71
Caraget.					
Blackhall, James George C.	Collector.	16 Apr. '59	600 00	27 Jan. '27	16 Apr. '59
Bourgeois, Mederic E.	Sub-Collector.	17 Apr. '75	200 00	15 Apr. '39	17 Apr. '75
Benoit, Joseph.	Preventive Officer.....	16 June '83	60 00	15 June '37	16 June '83
Landry, James R.	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '83	100 00	7 Nov. '45	1 July '83
Chatham, N. B.					
Ferguson, Daniel.	Collector.	27 Mar. '65	1,200 00	30 Apr. '26	27 Mar. '65
Crimmen, Thomas.	Appraiser.	19 May '81	750 00	22 Sept. '48	2 Aug. '71
Anderson, William.	Locker.	12 May '70	550 00	13 June '26	1 May '51
Connors, William T.	Landing Waiter.	12 May '71	450 00	3 Jan. '47	18 May '70
Dalhousie.					
Montgomery, William.	Collector.	1 July '71	1,000 00	6 Oct. '38	1 July '71
Stewart, Edmond James.	Landing Waiter & Searcher.	14 May '67	300 00	21 Dec. '19	14 May '67
Jamieson, William.	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '67	200 00	15 Dec. '23	1 July '67
McMillan, James.	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '67	100 00	1 Aug. '13	1 July '67
Doyle, William.	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '67	100 00	3 Nov. '27	1 July '67
McKenzie, Archibald.	Sub-Collector.	12 July '83	400 00	29 May '41	12 July '83
Chamberlin, Alexander Rufus	Landing Waiter & Searcher.	7 Apr. '73	260 00	31 Oct. '22	7 Apr. '73
Dorchester.					
Dobson, Walter.	Collector.	1 July '84	600 00	5 May '54	1 July '84
Boudreau, Alexandre.	Sub-Collector.	8 May '84	400 00	15 May '32	8 May '84
Belliveau, Frank.	Tide Waiter.	1 Aug. '53	100 00	22 June '20	1 Aug. '53

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Fredericton.					
Street, Alfred Foxcraft.....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '73	1,500 00	28 Jan. '44	1 Jan. '73
Winter, Herbert Gayner....	Appraiser.....	1 Jan. '71	1,000 00	9 Nov. '50	1 Jan. '71
Richards, James Frederick...	Clerk.....	1 May '78	600 00	28 Nov. '52	1 May '78
Carr, James Hamilton.....	Landing Waiter.....	17 Apr. '74	550 00	27 Jan. '49	17 Apr. '74
Hillsboro'.					
Stevens, William Edwin....	Collector.....	19 June '80	600 00	22 Feb. '39	19 June '80
Cleaveland, David.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 May '85	300 00	— '39	1 May '85
Brewster, Gilbert.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 May '85	300 00	3 Sept. '30	1 May '85
McKinley, Charles H.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Sept. '75	200 00	20 Mar. '40	1 Sept. '75
Anderson, Charles W.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 May '85	100 00	7 Jan. '43	1 May '85
Brewster, John W.....	Tide Waiter.....	26 June '67	100 00	16 Oct. '19	26 June '67
Calkin, Samuel.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 May '73	100 00	25 May '31	1 May '73
Moncton.					
Binney, Irvine Whitty....	Collector.....	16 Dec. '74	1,000 00	10 July '41	16 Dec. '74
Dysart, Andrew K.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 May '73	500 00	30 Aug. '38	1 May '73
Rayworth, John Snowtall....	Landing Waiter.....	19 Aug. '85	500 00	.....	19 Aug. '85
McQueen, Alexander.....	Sub-Collector.....	26 Apr. '71	300 00	24 Oct. '20	26 Apr. '71
Newcastle, N. B.					
Haddow, Richard B.....	Collector.....	1 May '73	1,200 00	5 Dec. '30	1 May '73
McGruar, Daniel.....	Locker.....	1 June '60	600 00	29 May '15	— '53
Parker, Herbert Edwin.....	Clerk.....	1 July '72	500 00	22 Dec. '54	1 July '72
Wheeler, Patrick.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Nov. '73	500 00	25 Dec. '46	1 Nov. '73
Richibucto.					
Rusk, John.....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '77	1,100 00	23 Dec. '25	1 Aug. '77
Renaud, Auguste.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Mar. '81	500 00	30 Oct. '30	1 Mar. '81
Russ, William Horen Botsford	Tide Waiter.....	1 July '77	200 00	23 Jan. '38	1 July '77
Keswick, David.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 June '78	100 00	30 Jan. '35	1 June '78
Sackville.					
Milner, William C.....	Collector.....	10 Dec. '81	800 00	20 Jan. '46	10 Dec. '81
Prescott, William.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 May '73	200 00	24 Feb. '46	1 May '73

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Sackville (Con.)			\$ cts.		
Ward, Rufus Cote.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Dec. '81	100 00	1 July '44	1 Dec. '81
Siddall, Stephen.....	Preventive Officer.....	24 May '58	100 00	26 July '14	24 May '58
Shippagan.					
Sormany, Henry Armand....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '77	600 00	23 Oct. '35	1 Aug. '77
St. Andrew's, N. B.					
Gove, Charles M.....	Collector.....	1 Jan. '70	1,200 00	4 Sept. '14	1 July '68
Whitlock, William.....	Landing Waiter & Clerk	25 Jan. '70	800 00	1 Apr. '48	1 Mar. '66
Brown, John.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Oct. '71	600 00	— Apr. '31	1 Oct. '71
Stinson, Thomas.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Apr. '74	500 00	17 Jan. '44	1 Apr. '74
Dixon, James E.....	Sub-Collector.....	July '67	400 00	— '18	1 Aug. '61
St. George, N. B.					
McKay, James.....	Collector.....	1 Oct. '79	600 00	11 Feb. '37	1 Oct. '79
St. John, N.B.					
Ruel, James R.....	Collector.....	1 Nov. '70	3,000 00	22 Oct. '20	1 Nov. '70
Matthew, George F.....	Chief Clerk.....	28 May '79	1,500 00	12 Aug. '37	1 May '53
Barber, James.....	Clerk.....	16 June '74	1,200 00	19 May '19	15 July '57
Olive, Charles F.....	Clerk.....	22 May '66	1,000 00	21 Dec. '48	22 May '66
McLaren, John.....	Cashier.....	— Jan. '68	1,100 00	20 Feb. '45	— Jan. '68
Sandall, John.....	Clerk.....	24 Apr. '68	1,200 00	24 Jan. '10	— Apr. '52
Atcheson, Anthony.....	Clerk.....	4 Mar. '70	950 00	10 Aug. '41	4 Mar. '70
Sandall, Henry P.....	Clerk.....	4 May '71	800 00	18 Mar. '50	4 May '71
Smiler, David.....	Clerk.....	1 Apr. '69	850 00	4 Nov. '28	1 Apr. '69
Snider, George H.....	Clerk.....	1 May '78	700 00	28 Apr. '50	1 May '78
Kain, Samuel W.....	Clerk.....	1 Feb. '83	450 00	13 Jan. '64	1 Feb. '83
Barber Keith A.....	Clerk.....	1 Nov. '83	550 00	11 Oct. '57	1 Nov. '83
Gleeson, D. J.....	Clerk.....	1 Nov. '83	550 00	21 Jan. '60	1 Nov. '83
Turner, Henry.....	Clerk.....	1 Nov. '83	500 00	27 Oct. '51	1 Nov. '83
Gerow, Stephen E.....	Landing Surveyor.....	7 Jan. '70	1,500 00	25 Dec. '22	1 Apr. '48
Daly, Paul.....	Waiter & Searcher.....	1 Aug. '74	900 00	— Feb. '20	— Sept. '56
Humphry, John.....	Waiter & Searcher.....	1 Aug. '74	900 00	24 Feb. '22	4 June '63

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
St. John, N. B. (Con.)			\$ cts.		
Johnson, William.....	Tide Surveyor.....	23 July '74	1,000 00	2 July '29	1 Apr. '54
McBeath, Allan.....	Appraiser.....	11 Aug. '73	1,200 00	26 Apr. '28	11 Aug. '73
Whittaker, James E.....	Appraiser.....	1 Mar. '84	800 00	30 June '31	1 Mar. '84
Roulston, Joseph.....	Packer for Appraiser...	— July '68	600 00	25 Dec. '25	— July '68
Stewart, Edwin N. S.....	Gauger.....	— Sept. '74	900 00	6 June '39	— Sept. '74
Robinson, Samuel.....	Asst. Gauger.....	1 July '75	850 00	10 May '35	1 Nov. '71
Murphy, Timothy.....	Sampler Gauger.....	1 July '75	500 00	27 Dec. '29	1 July '75
Bustin, Thomas E.....	Warehouse Locker....	1 July '67	650 00	17 Mar. '25	1 July '67
Carleton, William.....	Warehouse Locker....	19 June '65	650 00	20 Nov. '31	19 June '65
Olive, William H.....	Warehouse Locker....	1 July '71	650 00	27 Sept. '09	1 Apr. '68
Pigeon, Charles.....	Warehouse Locker....	1 Sept. '75	650 00	— Dec. '43	3 Sept. '70
Owens, Michael B.....	Warehouse Locker....	1 July '76	650 00	— Sept. '36	1 June '71
Foley, Thomas Bain.....	Warehouse Locker....	3 Sept. '73	650 00	4 Jan. '33	3 Sept. '73
Sandall, Thomas O.....	Tide Waiter.....	10 May '60	650 00	29 Aug. '34	10 May '60
Whiting, James M. F.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 July '73	650 00	— Oct. '28	1 July '73
Hanson, Gedeon Knight....	Sub-Collector.....	26 Sept. '70	400 00	— '29	26 Sept. '70
Carson, Joseph.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Sept. '71	400 00	4 July '38	1 Sept. '71
Dunn, Albert T.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Sept. '71	400 00	6 Feb. '42	1 Sept. '71
Boyle, James.....	Preventive Officer....	16 June '74	200 00	30 July '30	16 June '74
Wallace, George H.....	Sub-Collector.....	16 May '79	500 00	25 Mar. '37	16 May '79
Watts, Sim.....	Sub-Collector.....	— Oct. '71	900 00	28 Feb. '26	— Oct. '71
Connolly, J. G.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Aug. '84	500 00	2 Feb. '53	1 Aug. '84
Laird, Charles.....	Messenger.....	1 Nov. '58	600 00	12 June '30	1 Nov. '58
Olive, Isaac.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 July '72	600 00	21 Nov. '12	1 July '72
Forsyth, William.....	Tide Waiter.....	4 Feb. '73	600 00	— Sept. '38	4 Feb. '73
Dobbin, Wilson L.....	Tide Waiter.....	23 July '74	600 00	15 Feb. '50	— June '67
Rigby, George R.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Aug. '74	600 00	14 Nov. '35	1 Aug. '74
Hunt, Henry G.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Aug. '74	600 00	7 Feb. '30	1 Aug. '74
Farren, William.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Aug. '74	600 00	18 Jan. '32	1 Aug. '74
Price, George.....	Boatman.....	— Sept. '74	600 00	— Oct. '39	— Sept. '74

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
St. John, N. B. (Con.)					
Fulton, Robert.....	Boatman.....	— Sept. '75	600 00	— Oct. '44	— Sept. '75
Cowan, C. W.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 July '76	600 00	13 Sept. '36	1 July '76
McAdoo, R. J.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 May '78	600 00	15 July '44	1 July '76
O'Keeffe, Philip J.....	Tide Waiter.....	6 Sept. '79	600 00	6 Sept. '49	6 Sept. '79
Hutton, Samuel.....	Boatman.....	— Nov. '81	550 00	10 July '45	— Nov. '81
Dougherty, William A.....	Tide Waiter.....	8 June '82	550 00	25 Feb. '41	8 June '82
Barton, William H.....	Tide Waiter.....	29 June '82	550 00	— Apr. '51	29 June '82
Lowry, John.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Nov. '83	500 00	— '57	— Mar. '71
Coram, J. L.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Nov. '83	550 00	6 Jan. '48	1 Nov. '83
Cochran, John.....	Tide Waiter.....	.....	550 00	.....	.....
St. Stephen.					
Webber, Henry.....	Collector.....	1 Feb. '70	1,600 00	12 Sept. '17	1 Feb. '70
Hill, Arthur Marcus.....	Surveyor & Gauger....	30 Oct. '75	750 00	1 July '41	30 Oct. '75
Grimmer, William Henry...	Appraiser.....	9 Dec. '69	700 00	1 June '16	9 Dec. '69
Stevens, William Henry....	Waiter & Searcher....	6 June '76	650 00	19 Mar. '36	6 June '76
McAdam, Hugh.....	Preventive Officer....	3 June '79	700 00	8 Feb. '36	3 June '79
McGowan, Moses.....	Preventive Officer....	1 Mar. '84	500 00	3 June '32	1 Mar. '84
Woodstock, N.B.					
Merritt, David Finley.....	Collector.....	1 Feb. '75	900 00	1 Sept. '40	1 Feb. '75
Brown, Frederick William...	Sub-Collector.....	5 Nov. '74	500 00	5 Oct. '23	— Oct. '66
Bedell, George Augustus....	Sub-Collector.....	5 Nov. '74	600 00	30 June '33	5 Nov. '74
Scholey, Henry Tyson.....	Sub-Collector.....	15 Sept. '74	300 00	6 June '38	15 Sept. '74
Hart, John.....	Sub-Collector.....	19 Feb. '79	400 00	— '16	19 Feb. '79
Killburn, Ivory.....	Preventive Officer....	15 Sept. '74	400 00	13 July '30	15 Sept. '74
Wolhampton, Hanford.....	Preventive Officer....	10 Nov. '66	150 00	15 Mar. '15	10 Nov. '66
Kearney, Charles.....	Preventive Officer....	5 Apr. '82	200 00	— May '36	5 Apr. '82
Baird, George.....	Preventive Officer....	16 Apr. '73	200 00	— '21	16 Apr. '73
Violette, Francis.....	Preventive Officer....	24 Mar. '73	150 00	— '40	24 Mar. '73
Daigle, Firmin.....	Preventive Officer....	15 Apr. '79	200 00	24 Aug. '30	15 Apr. '79
Lynch, John.....	Preventive Officer....	31 Aug. '80	100 00	9 Mar. '30	31 Aug. '80

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Woodstock, N. B. (Con.)					
Tobin, Richard.....	Preventive Officer.....	15 Aug. '53	100 00	15 May '38	15 Aug. '53
Robinson, George.....	Preventive Officer.....	15 Sept. '74	250 00	11 Nov. '32	15 Sept. '74
Amherst, N.S.					
Tupper, Nathan.....	Collector.....	5 Nov. '73	1,200 00	28 July '23	5 Nov. '73
Ratchford, Charles Edward..	Clerk & Appraiser.....	17 Nov. '77	600 00	9 May '45	27 Nov. '72
Black, John Henry.....	Sub-Collector.....	17 Dec. '72	450 00	16 June '26	17 Dec. '72
Moffatt, John.....	Sub-Collector.....	11 May '64	300 00	3 Oct. '35	11 May '64
Brundige, Joseph Chappell..	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '71	200 00	4 Sept. '37	1 July '71
Burns, John Moore.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Apr. '80	100 00	9 June '46	1 Apr. '80
Forrest, George W.....	Preventive Officer.....	— '64	60 00	18 Jan. '38	— '64
Chapman, Albert D.....	Preventive Officer.....	2 July '51	60 00	9 Feb. '28	2 July '51
Kerr, Charles E.....	Sub-Collector.....	2 Nov. '84	250 00	3 June '33	2 Nov. '84
Annapolis.					
Fullerton, Augustus.....	Collector.....	1 May '73	900 00	16 July '31	1 May '73
Ditmars, Gilbert Fowler....	Sub-Collector.....	15 Apr. '41	200 00	14 Aug. '10	15 Apr. '41
Porter, Edgar Harold.....	Sub-Collector.....	11 Aug. '75	150 00	5 Apr. '51	11 Aug. '75
Gates, James Henry.....	Preventive Officer.....	3 May '82	100 00	20 Nov. '40	3 May '82
Tracy, Thomas.....	Preventive Officer.....	10 Apr. '75	60 00	18 Apr. '19	10 Apr. '75
Antigonish.					
Grant, Roderick.....	Collector.....	1 Nov. '79	800 00	6 Jan. '35	1 Nov. '79
Corbet, Edward.....	Sub-Collector.....	12 Apr. '53	150 00	26 Dec. '16	12 Apr. '53
Randall, Edward G.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '65	250 00	25 May '36	1 July '65
McIsaac, Alexander.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Aug. '84	100 00	6 Jan. '33	1 Aug. '84
McDonald, Alexander.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Aug. '84	100 00	15 Jan. '20	1 Aug. '84
Arichat.					
Benoit, Rémi.....	Collector.....	12 Feb. '79	800 00	3 Jan. '42	12 Feb. '79
Shaw, James A.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Sept. '67	200 00	24 Dec. '38	1 Sept. '67
Brymner, William.....	Sub-Collector.....	7 Oct. '72	150 00	2 Nov. '26	7 Oct. '72
Urquhart, Donald.....	Sub-Collector.....	7 Oct. '72	250 00	25 June '29	7 Oct. '72
Boyd, William S.....	Sub-Collector.....	6 June '76	150 00	31 Oct. '56	6 June '76

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Arichat, (Con.)					
LeLacheur, Peter.....	Preventive Officer	Aug. '61	100 00	24 Apr. '31	Aug. '61
Fuller, Charles J	Preventive Officer	30 July '83	300 00	1 Jan. '40	30 July '83
LeLacheur, Colin P.....	Preventive Officer	10 Dec. '83	100 00	13 Dec. '55	10 Dec. '83
Fougère, Peter T	Preventive Officer	1 Oct. '84	100 00	1 Nov. '43	1 Oct. '84
Baddeck.					
Campbell, Laughlin G.....	Collector.....	21 Jan. '82	700 00	20 Dec. '54	21 Jan. '82
McAuley, Donald.....	Sub-Collector.....	27 Sept. '75	150 00	15 July '45	27 Sept. '75
McDonald, David	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '71	200 00	14 May '40	1 July '71
Campbell, Donald.....	Sub-Collector.....	25 Aug. '74	160 00	10 June '32	25 Aug. '74
Shea, James.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 June '77	150 00	4 Aug. '45	1 June '77
McLeod, Duncan.....	Preventive Officer	15 June '71	240 00	— '26	15 June '71
Kerr, Duncan.....	Preventive Officer	6 Apr. '76	100 00	— '34	6 Apr. '76
McDonald, William	Boatman.....	11 Aug. '75	80 00	8 May '20	11 Aug. '75
Morrison, Norman.....	Boatman.....	11 Aug. '75	80 00	9 Oct. '25	11 Aug. '75
Barrington.					
Sargent, Daniel	Collector.....	4 Apr. '65	500 00	27 Sept. '26	4 Apr. '65
Taylor, John W.....	Sub-Collector.....	15 Sept. '79	150 00	9 Dec. '37	15 Sept. '79
Snow, Nathan.....	Landing Waiter	7 Sept. '53	60 00	— '22	7 Sept. '53
Smith, Seth.....	Landing Waiter.....	11 May '64	150 00	23 Dec. '23	11 May '64
Trefry, Hervey D.....	Landing Waiter.....	3 Oct. '74	60 00	4 Jan. '40	3 Oct. '74
Bridgetown.					
Ruggles, Stephen S.....	Collector.....	1 July '73	650 00	10 Apr. '45	1 July '73
Graves, Walter.....	Sub-Collector.....	4 May '65	150 00	27 Sept. '27	4 May '65
Brooks, Timothy R.....	Preventive Officer	7 Sept. '53	60 00	2 Dec. '02	7 Sept. '53
Chute, Aaron M.....	Preventive Officer	29 May '65	60 00	10 Apr. '26	29 May '65
Cornwallis.					
Rand, Ebenezer.....	Collector.....	1 Oct. '59	600 00	29 Jan. '20	1 Oct. '59
Orpen, John E	Sub-Collector.....	14 Mar. '74	200 00	31 Jan. '12	— '53
Morris, Henry.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Nov. '60	200 00	18 Mar. '25	1 Nov. '60
Barnaby, G. W.....	Sub-Collector.....	4 Aug. '83	500 00	.....	4 Aug. '83

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Cornswallis (Con.)					
Rawding, Stephen W	Sub-Collector	18 June '79	200 00	28 Jan. '35	18 June '79
Lockwood, George S	Sub-Collector	1 July '73	200 00	7 Feb. '29	1 July '60
Davison, Joseph Benjamin...	Sub-Collector	3 Apr. '80	250 00	— '33	3 Apr. '80
Ogilvie, Abram	Preventive Officer	3 June '65	60 00	10 Sept. '26	29 Apr. '56
Porter, Simon N	Preventive Officer	30 Dec. '64	60 00	11 Apr. '17	30 Dec. '64
Digby.					
Viets, Botsford	Collector	— '58	800 00	4 July '10	— '58
Troop, John	Sub-Collector	27 May '80	400 00	3 Apr. '26	27 May '80
Ruggles, Benjamin H	Sub-Collector	5 Sept. '50	200 00	9 June '11	5 Sept. '50
Thurber, Isaiah	Sub-Collector	May '67	200 00	29 Dec. '15	May '67
McKay, Edward	Sub-Collector	18 July '81	200 00	18 July '34	18 July '81
Reardon, William	Preventive Officer	2 May '65	60 00	14 Mar. '29	2 May '65
Potter, Edward Wallace	Preventive Officer	Apr. '63	60 00	23 Apr. '20	Apr. '63
Guysborough.					
Tory, James Alexander	Collector	1 May '73	650 00	14 Dec. '22	5 May '70
Young, James William	Sub-Collector	1 Mar. '80	350 00	10 Feb. '35	1 Mar. '80
Falconer, Alexander F	Sub-Collector	10 June '80	150 00	19 June '38	10 June '80
Giffin, Joseph D	Sub-Collector	29 Apr. '74	100 00	— '27	29 Apr. '74
Hemlow, James	Sub-Collector	26 July '75	100 00	24 May '30	26 July '75
Feltmate, James H	Preventive Officer	26 June '72	60 00	— '59	26 June '72
Milward, Thomas Frederick .	Preventive Officer	1 July '75	60 00	— '17	1 July '75
McKenzie, William S	Preventive Officer	14 June '75	60 00	9 Aug. '39	14 June '75
McCutcheon, Hugh	Preventive Officer	27 Oct. '77	60 00	2 June '52	27 Oct. '77
Halifax.					
Ross, Hon. William	Collector	5 Nov. '74	3,000 00	27 Dec. '26	5 Nov. '74
Caldwell, Samuel R	Surveyor	1 Aug. '63	1,500 00	11 May '13	1 Aug. '63
Morris, James George	Clerk	12 Dec. '64	850 00	11 June '48	12 Dec. '64
Garrison, William A	Clerk	8 June '68	800 00	10 June '42	8 June '63
Noble, Samuel	Cashier	1 July '70	1,200 00	26 Aug. '25	1 July '70
Almon, Charles M	Chief Clerk & Registrar of Shipping	1 May '65	1,400 00	24 Aug. '47	21 June '65

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Halifax (Con.)			\$ cts.		
Crawford, Samuel.....	Clerk.....	3 May '82	650 00	26 Jan. '40	3 May '82
Richardson, James F.	Clerk.....	5 May '68	800 00	12 Sept. '26	5 May '68
O'Brien, James.....	Clerk.....	15 Aug. '74	700 00	15 Nov. '38	Sept. '68
Fenerty, Arthur.....	Clerk.....	5 Jan. '77	600 00	12 May '51	5 Jan. '77
Eckersley, John.....	Chief Warehouse Clerk.	1 July '68	1,200 00	21 Apr. '37	1 July '68
Tupper, Conrad W.	Clerk.....	1 Sept. '74	650 00	26 Oct. '49	1 Sept. '74
Pryor, Oswald.....	Clerk.....	1 July '75	650 00	20 July '50	1 July '75
Cronan, William M.....	Clerk.....	1 Mar. '78	650 00	8 Jan. '51	Nov. '77
Hill, Philip Carteret.....	Clerk.....	1 Oct. '83	550 00	8 Apr. '57	1 Oct. '83
Withers, Edward.....	Statistical Clerk.....	30 May '73	800 00	28 June '37	30 May '73
Caldwell, Thomas.....	Statistical Clerk.....	9 Dec. '81	800 00	24 June '50	1 June '73
Tremaine, Arthur D. B.....	Clerk.....	1 Aug. '84	550 00	18 June '56	1 Aug. '84
Blackwood, David.....	Appraiser.....	5 May '75	1,200 00	20 Jan. '34	19 May '65
Beckwith, R. N.....	Appraiser.....	1 May '83	1,200 00	2 Apr. '34	1 May '83
Woodill, Frederick B.....	Assistant Appraiser....	1 Jan. '82	1,000 00	27 June '45	1 Jan. '82
Romans, Charles.....	Gauger & Prev. Officer.	5 May '75	1,000 00	9 Dec. '36	5 May '75
Kerr, James.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Jan. '49	1,000 00	17 Sept. '26	1 Jan. '49
Paw, George A. V.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Jan. '71	1,000 00	30 Dec. '12	1 Jan. '71
Jost, Thomas P.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 July '71	900 00	6 Apr. '22	1 July '71
Geldert, John Morris.....	Landing Waiter.....	30 Sept. '72	800 00	8 Nov. '24	30 Sept. '72
Artz, John.....	Locker.....	29 May '76	800 00	2 Mar. '30	29 May '76
Reynolds, Wellwood.....	Locker.....	1 Apr. '60	650 00	28 Mar. '26	1 Apr. '60
Gray, George G.....	Locker.....	1 Nov. '64	650 00	17 July '07	1 Nov. '64
McDonald, Norman.....	Locker.....	16 Apr. '60	730 00	22 Dec. '24	16 Apr. '60
Burnham, J. F.....	Locker.....	May '66	650 00	27 Oct. '18	May '66
McCurdy, W. J.....	Locker.....	18 Mar. '68	600 00	27 Nov. '26	18 Mar. '68
Pitts, William.....	Locker.....	11 Mar. '68	600 00	1 Apr. '32	11 Mar. '68
Conrod, Nelson.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Dec. '72	600 00	17 Mar. '34	1 Dec. '72
Bashford, W. H.....	Tide Waiter.....	20 June '72	650 00	15 Nov. '28	20 June '72
Chipman, W. A.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 July '71	550 00	30 June '18	1 July '71

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Halifax (Con.)			\$ cts.		
Fraser, Alexander.....	Tide Waiter.....	3 Mar. '81	500 00	24 Mar. '23	3 Mar. '81
Barnstead, Edward H.....	Tide Waiter.....	11 Aug. '75	600 00	4 July '34	11 Aug. '75
Hodges, Robert.....	Tide Waiter.....	Sept. '66	600 00	22 Dec. '34	Sept. '66
Kelly, Alexander.....	Tide Surveyor.....	1 May '59	900 00	1 Mar. '20	1 May '59
Murray, John.....	Locker.....	1 Mar. '73	600 00	18 July '32	1 Mar. '73
Mason, Peter S.....	Tide Waiter.....	11 Apr. '68	600 00	25 Feb. '38	11 Apr. '68
White, Stephen.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Aug. '66	600 00	30 May '31	1 Aug. '66
Shanks, William E.....	Tide Waiter.....	13 Dec. '72	600 00	29 Aug. '40	13 Dec. '72
Trider, Henry W.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Mar. '71	500 00	2 Jan. '45	1 Mar. '71
Berry, William.....	Tide Waiter.....	26 Apr. '72	600 00	26 Oct. '42	26 Apr. '72
Ormon, Henry Graham.....	Tide Waiter.....	4 Dec. '76	600 00	24 Aug. '51	4 Dec. '76
Howe, Philip J.....	Boatman.....	1 Jan. '72	500 00	21 July '39	1 Jan. '72
Nunn, William.....	Boatman.....	1 Apr. '66	600 00	19 Nov. '33	1 Apr. '66
Beazley, John.....	Boatman.....	22 Apr. '66	500 00	28 Oct. '41	22 Apr. '66
Power, William.....	Boatman.....	Mar. '66	500 00	10 Feb. '31	Mar. '66
Blackman, William.....	Messenger.....	1 Jan. '63	550 00	19 Mar. '23	1 Jan. '63
Robertson, Alexander.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Dec. '72	600 00	17 Mar. '32	1 Dec. '72
Carlton, Robert.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Dec. '80	500 00	26 Feb. '45	1 Dec. '80
Power, John R.....	Tide Waiter.....	12 Apr. '80	600 00	7 Oct. '52	12 Apr. '80
Caldwell, Albert H.....	Tide Waiter.....	6 Aug. '81	550 00	30 July '61	6 Aug. '81
Hagarty, Henry B.....	Clerk.....	9 Dec. '81	550 00	14 June '53	9 Dec. '81
Hamilton, Hugh F.....	Tide Waiter.....	23 Apr. '78	550 00	13 Jan. '39	23 Apr. '78
Edwards, John Thelison.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Aug. '83	500 00	12 Jan. '44	1 Aug. '83
Mitchell, James A.....	Tide Waiter.....	18 Nov. '83	500 00	13 May '63	18 Nov. '83
Ashwood, Joseph C.....	Tide Waiter.....	9 Jan. '78	500 00	1 Jan. '40	9 Jan. '78
O'Donnell, John M.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Nov. '82	500 00	23 Dec. '49	1 Nov. '82
Keating, M. E.....	Packer.....	1 Dec. '84	500 00	24 July '60	1 Dec. '84
McFarlane, Malcolm.....	Sub-Collector.....	7 Mar. '73	200 00	2 Apr. '22	7 Mar. '73
Henley, William. C.....	Preventive Officer.....	9 Nov. '80	60 00	24 Jan. '54	9 Nov. '80
Gibbons, John.....	Preventive Officer.....	9 Nov. '80	60 00	31 Jan. '38	9 Nov. '80

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Halifax (Con.)					
Rawlings, George.....	Preventive Officer.....	9 Nov. '80	60 00	4 Nov. '44	9 Nov. '80
Jamison, George H.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '83	60 00	15 Apr. '43	1 July '83
Liverpool, N. S.					
Dunlap, John Hugh.....	Collector.....	17 May '78	900 00	4 Nov. '38	27 May '75
Freeman, Newton Perkins...	Landing Waiter.....	1 May '77	600 00	17 Nov. '53	1 May '77
Lockeport.					
Stalker, George.....	Collector.....	25 May '68	600 00	2 Feb. '36	25 May '68
Londonderry.					
Dill, Robert.....	Collector.....	9 Jan. '74	500 00	— '12	9 Jan. '74
Fulmer, William Andrew....	Sub-Collector.....	23 Jan. '82	200 00	21 Aug. '30	12 Dec. '71
Corbett, Andrew Y.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '69	200 00	5 Dec. '19	27 Mar. '61
Fulmer, Harris.....	Preventive Officer.....	— '57	60 00	26 Feb. '35	— '57
Lunenburg.					
Dowling, Edward.....	Collector.....	1 Oct. '69	800 00	26 Jan. '25	1 Oct. '69
Wentzel, William Reuben...	Sub-Collector.....	1 Mar. '79	400 00	4 Dec. '44	1 Mar. '79
Reinhardt, Henry A.....	Sub-Collector.....	5 Oct. '80	400 00	28 Apr. '53	5 Oct. '80
Butler, William H.....	Sub-Collector.....	5 Oct. '75	150 00	7 Feb. '46	5 Oct. '75
Morash, John.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Apr. '79	500 00	7 Apr. '26	1 Apr. '79
Bates, James William.....	Landing Waiter.....	5 Apr. '74	100 00	11 Dec. '16	5 Apr. '74
Rudolf, Josiah.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 May '65	100 00	18 June '27	1 May '65
Mills, George H.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 May '66	100 00	— Sept. '26	1 May '66
Margaretsville.					
Landers, David W.....	Collector.....	1 Oct. '63	500 00	13 May '34	1 Oct. '63
Elliott, Charles A.....	Sub-Collector.....	17 June '81	200 00	11 Feb. '30	17 June '81
North Sydney.					
Hamilton, Alexander G.....	Collector.....	1 May '79	800 00	16 Mar. '35	1 May '79
Collins, Patrick.....	Preventive Officer.....	16 June '74	500 00	— '33	— May '67
McDonald, Murdock.....	Sub-Collector.....	16 June '74	100 00	15 Sept. '10	16 June '74
Eagen, Denis.....	Boatman.....	1 Aug. '80	300 00	15 Sept. '32	1 Aug. '80
Phoran, Martin J.....	Preventive Officer.....	25 Jan. '82	350 00	29 Aug. '43	25 Jan. '82

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present. Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Parrsboro'.			\$ cts.		
Townshend, Alexander Stew't	Collector.....	1 July '71	500 00	2 Aug. '41	1 July '71
Hatfield, Francis Fraser.	Sub-Collector.....	July '64	200 00	18 Aug. '05	July '64
Ward, James.....	Sub-Collector.....	7 May '80	150 00	12 Feb. '20	7 May '80
Ward, John W.....	Sub-Collector.....	28 Nov. '72	150 00	— '38	28 Nov. '72
Gillispie, Edward.....	Clerk.....	16 Aug. '81	150 00	1 May '62	16 Aug. '81
Pictou.					
McDonald, Daniel.....	Collector and Registrar.	1 July '74	1,200 00	31 Oct. '35	1 July '74
Russell, James Anthony.....	Clerk.....	1 Mar. '77	500 00	22 Oct. '55	1 Mar. '77
Johnston, George Elliott....	Clerk.....	16 Dec. '81	600 00	4 June '49	16 Dec. '81
Campbell, James Alex. Glen.	Sub-Collector.....	26 Oct. '76	300 00	25 Aug. '50	26 Oct. '76
McDonald, John Frederick..	Sub-Collector.....	1 May '79	900 00	30 Sept. '50	1 May '79
McGregor, Donald.....	Sub-Collector.....	24 Aug. '81	100 00	27 Apr. '37	24 Aug. '81
Connell, William.....	Landing Waiter.....	8 May '73	500 00	22 Jan. '34	8 May '73
Campbell, David.....	Preventive Officer	22 Oct. '73	100 00	14 Jan. '27	22 Oct. '7
Henry, John Robert.....	Preventive Officer	12 Apr. '75	200 00	25 Jan. '51	12 Apr. '75
McDonald, Angus.....	Preventive Officer	1 Nov. '84	400 00	17 Aug. '33	1 Nov. '84
Harper, Montgomery.....	Appraiser.....	1 Dec. '79	600 00	3 May '29	1 Dec. '79
Sutherland, George.....	Tide Waiter.....	13 July '85	500 00	.....	13 July '85
Port Hawkesbury, N. S.					
Bourinot, Marshall.....	Collector.....	18 Nov. '79	600 00	11 May '38	18 Nov. '79
Forbes, Henry Arthur.....	Sub-Collector.....	23 May '78	100 00	19 July '43	3 Aug. '66
Murray, David, jr.....	Sub-Collector.....	12 May '73	350 00	19 May '33	12 May '73
Hadley, George B.....	Preventive Officer	27 Dec. '65	60 00	30 Aug. '41	27 Dec. '65
Anderson, Jesse.....	Preventive Officer	13 June '61	60 00	16 July '10	13 June '61
Port Hood.					
Tremain, Edward D.....	Collector.....	8 May '59	500 00	18 May '39	8 May '59
Dunn, Miles A.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Nov. '83	150 00	16 Oct. '51	1 Nov. '83
Au Coin, Severin.....	Preventive Officer	1 July '85	150 00	15 Feb. '42	1 July '85
Grant, William.....	Preventive Officer	1 May '84	60 00	20 Oct. '31	1 May '84
Port Medway.					
Letson, Joseph Jones.....	Collector.....	1 June '57	500 00	16 May '08	1 June '57

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Shelburne, N. S.			\$ cts.		
Atwood, Warren Wilson.....	Collector.....	1 Dec. '75	400 00	16 Apr. '41	1 Dec. '75
McKenzie, Mathew D.....	Sub-Collector.....	7 Apr. '73	150 00	3 Apr. '27	7 Apr. '73
Sydney.					
McDonald, Rowald.....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '82	800 00	20 Nov. '40	1 Aug. '82
Rigby, Charles Henry.....	Sub-Collector.....	16 Jan. '66	300 00	28 Oct. '43	16 Jan. '66
Kavanagh, Lawrence.....	Sub-Collector.....	— '59	150 00	— '18	— '59
Rigby, George.....	Sub-Collector.....	28 June '69	150 00	17 Apr. '09	Jan. '66
Bown, William Waine.....	Sub-Collector.....	14 June '61	350 00	26 Sept. '24	14 June '61
McKeen, David.....	Sub-Collector.....	7 July '69	250 00	20 Sept. '39	7 July '69
Young, Walter.....	Sub-Collector.....	21 June '84	150 00	— '40	21 June '84
McLean, Roderick.....	Sub-Collector.....	5 Mar. '80	200 00	24 Dec. '30	5 Mar. '80
Townsend, Joseph.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 May '60	60 00	— '06	1 May '60
Muggah, Charles.....	Landing Waiter.....	17 Sept. '74	400 00	13 Feb. '13	17 Sept. '74
Truro.					
Nelson, George P.....	Collector.....	1 May '85	750 00	.....	1 May '85
Blair, Henry C.....	Clerk.....	1 June '82	750 00	8 May '59	1 June '82
McCurdy, James.....	Sub-Collector.....	3 Nov. '60	200 00	15 Dec. '33	3 Nov. '60
Creelman, George.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Nov. '60	60 00	20 Apr. '29	1 Nov. '60
Weymouth.					
Jones, Norman B.....	Collector.....	6 Dec. '81	600 00	18 May '34	6 Dec. '81
Bourneuf, Ambroise.....	Sub-Collector.....	6 May '52	300 00	— '21	6 May '52
Stuart, James Valentine.....	Sub-Collector.....	10 Mar. '65	250 00	14 Feb. '06	10 Mar. '65
Sanderson, Richard.....	Sub-Collector.....	11 May '64	250 00	— '24	11 May '64
Robicheau, Basil A.....	Sub-Collector.....	— '64	100 00	— '07	— '64
Windsor, N. S.					
O'Brien, Edward.....	Collector.....	3 June '61	1,200 00	13 Oct. '14	3 June '61
Sterling, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	5 July '58	450 00	27 Nov. '15	5 July '58
Lawrence, James W.....	Sub-Collector.....	14 July '81	250 00	26 Mar. '45	14 July '81
Malcolm, Thomas A.....	Sub-Collector.....	24 Apr. '61	200 00	14 July '28	24 Apr. '61
Roy, Alexander.....	Sub-Collector.....	26 Mar. '74	200 00	Jan. '26	26 Mar. '74
Parker, A. McNeil.....	Sub-Collector.....	13 Mar. '67	150 00	Jan. '23	13 Mar. '67
O'Brien, James Mitchell....	Preventive Officer.....	9 Dec. '69	60 00	— '25	9 Dec. '69

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salaoy.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Yarmouth.					
Moody, William H.	Collector.	1 July '83	1,200 00	13 Nov. '36	1 July '83
McGill, William.	Clerk.	1 Feb. '75	900 00	29 July '42	1 Feb. '75
Bown, Thomas S.	Special Officer.	1 Mar. '81	800 00	26 July '36	1 May '74
Campbell, William L.	Appraiser.	1 May '79	700 00	20 Sept. '35	6 Dec. '75
Coaldwell, Marsden.	Gauger.	1 July '83	650 00	2 Mar. '33	1 July '83
Robbins, Ansel.	Landing Waiter.	1 July '84	500 00	29 Aug. '32	1 July '84
Perry, Reuben.	Sub-Collector.	Aug. '58	150 00	24 Nov. '24	Aug. '58
D'Entremont, Peter Stillman	Sub-Collector.	30 May '64	150 00	6 July '20	30 May '64
Porter, David Leo'	Sub-Collector.	9 Aug. '83	120 00	2 Apr. '47	9 Aug. '83
Lent, Adolphus S.	Preventive Officer.	19 Apr. '84	75 00	2 Mar. '48	19 Apr. '84
Winnipeg.					
Mingaye, William Robert ...	Collector.	30 Oct. '73	3,000 00	28 Feb. '24	1 June '54
Bowell, John Moore.	Surveyor.	5 Dec. '83	1,800 00	1 Oct. '56	Oct. '78
Clark, Thomas.	Chief Appraiser and Landing Waiter.	1 June '83	1,700 00	31 Mar. '32	6 Nov. '60
Cape, John.	Chief Clerk.	1 Dec. '81	1,400 00	30 Dec. '41	1 Dec. '81
Allan, Francis John.	Chief Statistical Clerk. .	1 July '83	1,200 00	3 Feb. '56	1 July '83
Thompson, William Henry..	Cashier.	10 Apr. '81	1,200 00	28 June '59	10 Apr. '81
McBratney, Robert T.	Chief Checker.	1 July '83	1,000 00	20 Jan. '58	1 July '83
Caldwell, Bruce McGregor...	Manifest Clerk.	1 July '84	1,000 00	4 Nov. '58	1 July '84
Heintz, Robert Muralt.	Statistical Clerk.	1 July '83	1,000 00	15 Mar. '52	1 July '83
Bays, Edmund Charles.	Statistical Clerk.	1 Dec. '84	800 00	1 Jan. '64	1 Dec. '84
Sutton, Richard.	Landing Waiter.	1 Dec. '84	1,000 00	23 Feb. '43	1 Dec. '84
Wood, Zachary Taylor.	Chief Locker.	1 Dec. '84	800 00	17 Nov. '60	1 Dec. '84
Jones, Richard Inglis.	Landing Waiter.	1 Jan. '81	800 00	4 June '50	1 Nov. '72
McInnis, John Lindsay.	Landing Waiter.	1 Feb. '81	700 00	22 Jan. '34	1 Feb. '81
Marshall, David.	Sub-Collector.	13 Apr. '83	1,200 00	3 Sept. '24	13 Apr. '83
Hesson, F. H.	Sub-Collector.	1 June '83	1,000 00	17 June '58	1 June '83
Emerson.					
Phillips, Edward Dixon.	Collector.	23 Nov. '53	1,500 00	27 Jan. '28	23 Nov. '53
Leslie, William Peel.	Sub-Collector.	10 Nov. '83	1,000 00	27 Nov. '52	1 May '74

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Emerson (Con.)			\$ cts.		
Mills, William.....	Clerk & Landing Waiter	1 Feb. '81	850 00	18 Dec. '49	1 Apr. '76
Kane, Roland	Clerk.....	1 July '83	850 00	29 Jan. '53	1 July '83
Charlottetown, P.E.I.					
Currie, James	Collector & Registrar...	10 May '80	1,800 00	7 Jan. '35	10 May '80
Bremner, George.....	Assistant Collector	1 July '73	1,200 00	31 Jan. '40	Apr. '67
McKenna, Henry Albert....	Chief Clerk	1 Nov. '81	900 00	25 Oct. '47	1 July '73
MacLeod, Alexander Duncan.	Clerk & Cashier.....	8 May '77	600 00	20 Aug. '43	8 May '77
White, Edwin.....	Clerk.....	1 Oct. '78	600 00	3 Jan. '54	1 Oct. '78
McNeill, Duncan.....	Clerk.....	5 Nov. '81	600 00	25 Dec. '54	5 Nov. '81
Moran, Michael Joseph.....	Clerk.....	1 June '85	500 00	15 June '55	1 June '85
Hogg, Robert	Appraiser	18 May '80	1,000 00	13 Apr. '46	18 May '80
Macdonald, James.....	Measuring Surveyor....	13 Jan. '74	500 00	25 Jan. '36	13 Jan. '74
McPhillips, Bernard.....	Locker.....	7 Nov. '73	600 00	17 May '23	7 Nov. '73
Passmore, William.....	Landing Waiter	8 Jan. '74	500 00	22 Apr. '13	8 Jan. '74
Lawson, James David.....	Gauger	1 Sept. '80	600 00	12 Aug. '52	1 Sept. '80
Curtis, James Frederick....	Chief Landing Waiter..	1 Apr. '81	600 00	23 Feb. '43	15 May '73
McKenna, James Barron....	Landing Waiter.....	8 Jan. '74	500 00	14 Aug. '20	3 Nov. '73
Robinson, George Frederick..	Landing Waiter.....	14 Nov. '74	500 00	14 Jan. '24	14 Nov. '74
Hughes, Felix A.....	Boatman.....	26 July '72	150 00	— '47	26 July '72
McRae, James.....	Preventive Officer.....	16 Nov. '74	50 00	3 May '34	16 Nov. '74
Chandler, Edward.....	Preventive Officer.....	10 Mar. '75	50 00	24 Feb. '12	10 Mar. '75
Hughes, John.....	Preventive Officer.....	7 Nov. '74	40 00	— '39	7 Nov. '74
McPhee, Allan.....	Preventive Officer.....	20 Nov. '75	50 00	30 June '45	20 Nov. '75
Owen, Charles.....	Sub-Collector	7 Nov. '73	700 00	1 Apr. '38	7 Nov. '74
Hession, Thomas George....	Landing Waiter.....	19 Jan. '74	400 00	23 Feb. '36	14 Dec. '70
Dalziel, William.....	Locker.....	7 Nov. '73	300 00	4 June '26	7 Nov. '73
Foley, Michael	Sub-Collector	13 Nov. '80	400 00	26 Oct. '49	13 Nov. '80
McEachern, Bennett.....	Preventive Officer	13 Nov. '80	100 00	31 Mar. '36	13 Nov. '80
Lavie, Charles.....	Preventive Officer	13 Nov. '80	100 00	5 Apr. '37	13 Nov. '80
McLean, Daniel.....	Preventive Officer	1 July '74	40 00	— '49	12 Sept. '72
Chaisson, Alexandre	Preventive Officer	11 Aug. '81	40 00	17 July '40	11 Aug. '81

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Charlottetown (Con).			\$ cts.		
McEachern, Stephen.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 June '84	40 00	1 May '42	1 June '84
Leard, Solomon James Benj..	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '74	250 00	— '40	23 May '73
Myers, Wesley.....	Preventive Officer.....	16 Feb. '75	50 00	— '45	1 July '74
Clark, Isaac.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 May '82	100 00	6 Nov. '14	1 May '82
Aitken, James Montague....	Sub-Collector.....	11 Aug. '81	150 00	21 July '38	11 Aug. '81
Brehaut, Henry James.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Nov. '74	150 00	5 Jan. '35	1 Nov. '74
McDonald, John John.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '74	75 00	26 Apr. '29	5 May '73
MacLeod, John.....	Preventive Officer.....	14 Nov. '74	60 00	22 Apr. '20	14 Nov. '74
Crane, Thomas.....	Preventive Officer.....	14 Nov. '74	40 00	8 May '21	14 Nov. '74
McEwen, Edward.....	Sub-Collector.....	14 Nov. '74	100 00	13 Mar. '15	14 Nov. '74
Crosby, Charles Alexander...	Preventive Officer.....	14 Nov. '74	50 00	22 Mar. '22	14 Nov. '74
MacDonald, James.....	Sub-Collector.....	7 May '80	120 00	13 Mar. '32	7 May '80
Lewis, William Peterson....	Sub-Collector.....	23 Jan. '80	120 00	— '31	23 Jan. '80
Murchison, Angus.....	Sub-Collector.....	7 Nov. '74	100 00	3 Jan. '29	7 Nov. '74
Doyle, Thomas.....	Sub-Collector.....	7 Nov. '74	75 00	8 Dec. '44	7 Nov. '74
Summerside (P.E. Island).					
Strong, Charles Wesley....	Collector.....	5 May '73	1,000 00	2 July '29	5 May '73
Murphy, Charles.....	Clerk.....	1 Oct. '82	600 00	15 July '49	1 Oct. '82
Crabbe, George.....	Clerk.....	8 Jan. '74	500 00	June '29	8 Jan. '74
Clark, Charles Russell.....	Chief Landing Waiter..	8 Jan. '74	400 00	17 Sept. '36	8 Jan. '74
Lanigan, Patrick.....	Landing Waiter.....	8 Jan. '74	300 00	10 Feb. '20	8 Jan. '74
Barry, Francis.....	Preventive Officer.....	7 Nov. '74	50 00	— '32	7 Nov. '74
Perry, Felix.....	Preventive Officer.....	31 Jan. '81	50 00	29 Dec. '32	31 Jan. '81
McNutt, James Marshall...	Sub-Collector.....	1 Nov. '74	150 00	4 June '26	1 Nov. '74
Stewart, Robert.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Nov. '75	50 00	29 Oct. '38	1 Nov. '75
Campbell, Stephen.....	Preventive Officer.....	2 Feb. '81	50 00	6 June '46	2 Feb. '81
Conroy, George.....	Sub-Collector.....	31 Jan. '81	250 00	13 June '60	31 Jan. '81
Phee, James.....	Preventive Officer.....	16 Jan. '75	50 00	Dec. '22	16 Jan. '75
Hopgood, William.....	Sub-Collector.....	20 Nov. '75	250 00	14 Feb. '22	20 Nov. '75
McArthur, Samuel.....	Preventive Officer.....	16 Feb. '75	60 00	3 Aug. '43	16 Feb. '75
McKinnon, Philip.....	Preventive Officer.....	— '74	50 00	17 Sept. '78	— '74

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Summerside P. E. I. (Con.)					
Brennan, John Peter	Sub-Collector	Oct. '79	250 00	May '54	Oct. '79
Callaghan, William.....	Preventive Officer.....	Mar. '77	50 00	24 June '32	Mar. '77
Stewart, Alexander.....	Preventive Officer.....	5 July '81	50 00	1 Dec. '39	5 July '81
New Westminster (B.C.)					
Clute, John Stillwell.....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '78	1,400 00	15 June '40	1 Aug. '78
Grant, Peter.....	Landing Waiter & Clerk	May '83	1,000 00	27 Dec. '47	May '83
Haynes, John Carmichael...	Deputy Collector.....	25 Feb. '62	1,704 00	12 July '34	25 Feb. '62
Norris, John Gustavus.....	Sub-Collector	21 July '76	1,600 00	4 Oct. '29	21 July '76
Johns, Isaac.....	Landing Waiter.....	8 Oct. '77	1,000 00	— '39	8 Oct. '77
Victoria (B.C.)					
Hamley, Hon. Wymond....	Collector.....	Sept. '58	3,800 00	.....	Sept. '58
Finlayson, Charles Studdest.	Chief Clerk.....	8 June '60	1,800 00	31 May '23	8 June '60
Frye, George.....	Surveyor	1 May '62	1,704 00	14 Mar. '24	1 May '62
Milne, Alexander Roland...	Appraiser.....	1 Jan. '75	1,600 00	20 Dec. '42	1 Jan. '75
Hunter, Richard.....	Sub-Collector	— '66	1,600 00	31 Jan. '39	— '66
Fawcett, Edgar	Clerk.....	Sept. '83	900 00	1 Feb. '47	Sept. '83
Newbury, John C.....	Clerk.....	1 Sept. '83	900 00	6 Feb. '62	1 Sept. '83
Lawson, Robert.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Feb. '69	696 00	3 May '29	1 Feb. '69
Morrison, Frederick J.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 July '80	700 00	3 Sept. '47	1 July '80
Woollocott, Phillip.....	Locker	Aug. '83	800 00	1 Feb. '42	Aug. '83
Franklin, William A.....	Landing Waiter.....	8 Apr. '84	800 00	2 Sept. '33	8 Apr. '84
Bunting, Charles Edward...	Landing Waiter.....	13 May '78	1,200 00	— '28	13 May '78
Nanaimo.					
Smith, Bedford H.....	Collector.....	22 Oct. '84	1,200 00	1 June '49	22 Oct. '84
Peck, Thomas Eric.....	Sub-Collector	15 Mar. '75	1,000 00	23 July '38	15 Mar. '75
Board of Customs.					
Johnson, James.....	Chairman.....	27 Nov. '83	800 00	20 May '16	27 Nov. '83
Grose, John A.....	Special Officer.....	27 Nov. '83	800 00	6 Mar. '56	1 July '78
Watters, Albert Livingstone.	Special Officer.....	1 July '78	1,000 00	18 Feb. '58	1 Sept. '84
Evans, Henry Sugden.....	Chief Analyst.....	1 Sept. '84	2,000 00	.....	1 Sept. '84

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Inspector of Ports.			\$ cts.		
Kavanagh, Henry.....	Inspector	4 Jan. '66	2,000 00	9 Nov. '17	14 Aug. '39
Mewburn, Thomas Chilton..	Inspector	1 July '77	2,000 00	.....	Oct. '75
Hill, William H.	Inspector	1 June '84	2,000 00	13 Oct. '36	5 Apr. '65
Wolff, James Fitzgerald....	Special Agent.....	1 July '79	1,600 00	30 Mar. '42	June '64
Robitaille, Louis.....	Inspector	31 July '85	2,000 00	28 Nov. '36	1 May '73
* Cudlip, John W.	Inspector	1 July '74	2,000 00	.....	1 July '74

* Since deceased.

13. THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap. pointment.
Griffin, William Henry.....	Deputy P. M. General.	12 June '57	\$ cts 3,200 00	7 Aug. '12	23 Apr. '31
White, Lieut.-Col. William..	Chief Clerk, Secretary..	1 July '69	2,800 00	6 Jan. '30	1 Dec. '54
Wicksteed, Major Horatio Asprey	Chief Clerk, Accountant	1 July '69	2,800 00	11 July '11	1 May '39
Stewart, John Cunningham.	Ch'f Cl'k Sup't Money Order & Sav'gs Bank Branches.....	25 Jan. '68	2,800 00	6 Nov. '39	25 Jan. '55
Ashworth, John.....	Chief Clerk, Cashier...	1 July '69	2,350 00	4 Apr. '24	27 Apr. '43
Smithson, William Henry...	Chief Clerk, Assistant Accountant	1 July '73	2,350 00	28 Feb. '34	1 May '60
Lesueur, William Dawson...	Ch'f Cl'k, Ass't. Sec'y.	1 July '80	2,250 00	19 Feb. '40	23 Feb. '56
Everett, George Frederick...	Ch'f Cl'k Ass't Sup't Money Order Office..	1 Oct. '81	2,200 00	1 Mar. '30	8 June '75
Matheson, David.....	Ch'f Cl'k Ass't Sup't Savings Bank Office..	1 Oct. '81	2,000 00	25 Oct. '40	23 Nov. '63
Smith, Sidney, jr.....	Ch'f Cl'k Sup't of Print- ing & Supply Branch.	1 June '82	1,950 00	29 July '50	23 Jan. '70
Weatherley, Major Henry Stewart.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '57	1,800 00	3 Apr. '32	3 Nov. '53
Bucke, Philip Eustace.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '73	1,800 00	13 Jan. '31	1 Jan. '56
Walsh, Major John.....	1st class clerk.....	1 Jan. '79	1,700 00	13 Nov. '43	21 Mar. '62
Plunkett, James.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '81	1,600 00	26 Aug. '36	26 Mar. '61
Lindsay, Arthur.....	1st class clerk.....	6 Oct. '81	1,550 00	17 Apr. '40	1 July '64
Barrett, William John.....	1st class clerk.....	1 Apr. '82	1,550 00	3 Apr. '44	15 June '74
Hopkirk, Henry Glassford...	1st class clerk.....	1 July '83	1,500 00	26 Nov. '51	20 June '68
Harrington, William Hague.	1st class clerk.....	1 July '84	1,450 00	19 Apr. '53	30 Nov. '70
Fortier, Joseph Octave.....	Proby. 1st class clerk ..	1 Apr. '85	1,400 00	16 Nov. '40	15 June '72
Brophy, John Purcell.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '69	1,400 00	— Feb. '25	—Sept. '53
Benjamin, Emanuel Hyman.	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '70	1,400 00	21 Nov. '32	1 Jan. '57
Hargrave, George Henry...	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '70	1,400 00	8 Sept. '26	26 May '57
Griffin, Henry Wilmot.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '72	1,400 00	5 Aug. '40	1 Apr. '60
Graham, John.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '73	1,400 00	12 Feb. '45	28 May '64
Sangster, Charles.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Nov. '74	1,400 00	16 July '22	20 Mar. '68
Creighton, Frederic William.	2nd class clerk.....	1 Dec. '77	1,400 00	18 Sept. '38	1 Jan. '66
Smith, John Rose.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '79	1,400 00	31 Aug. '50	1 July '67
Shaw, Richard John.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '79	1,400 00	23 Sept. '20	12 Apr. '66

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Blanchet, Ludger.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '79	1,400 00	24 Mar. '39	27 Apr. '67
Higgins, Connell James B...	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '80	1,350 00	4 May '34	26 June '67
Patrick, George Muir.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Oct. '81	1,250 00	25 July '32	2 July '66
Throop, Arthur William....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Oct. '81	1,250 00	3 Dec. '51	20 Aug. '69
Eagleson, William Henry ...	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '83	1,200 00	12 Mar. '51	20 Oct. '70
Falconer, Charles.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '83	1,200 00	12 Apr. '54	19 Sept. '71
White, George Rivers.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '83	1,200 00	3 Oct. '56	27 Oct. '71
O'Leary, James Manus.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '83	1,200 00	11 Apr. '37	26 Dec. '71
Thorne, Stephen Sneden ...	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '83	1,200 00	31 Dec. '51	1 Jan. '68
McPherson, Donald	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '83	1,200 00	22 Mar. '42	6 Mar. '74
Fairweather, James Hedly...	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '83	1,200 00	27 July '59	28 Apr. '76
Johnstone, Washington J...	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '83	1,200 00	20 Oct. '54	25 Oct. '76
McLennan, Andrew.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '84	1,150 00	28 July '40	12 Mar. '74
Binks, George John	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '84	1,150 00	24 Feb. '48	13 Aug. '74
McCarthy, Denis Francis. .	Proby. 2nd class clerk.	1 June '85	1,100 00	18 Feb. '46	22 May '68
Bell, Edward Bowen.	Proby. 2nd class clerk..	1 July '85	1,100 00	6 Feb. '44	June '70
Wall, James Francis.	Proby. 2nd class clerk..	1 July '85	1,100 00	11 Apr. '31	19 Feb. '70
Kreps, William Henricus ...	Proby. 2nd class clerk..	1 July '85	1,100 00	30 June '50	4 Aug. '70
Pouliot, Louis Herménégilde.	Proby. 2nd class clerk..	1 July '85	1,100 00	15 May '52	12 Feb. '75
D'Auteuil, Norbert George..	Proby. 2nd class clerk..	1 July '85	1,100 00	16 Apr. '43	4 Jan. '79
Marsan, Godfroi.	Proby. 2nd class clerk..	1 July '85	1,100 00	10 Sept. '58	29 Dec. '79
Stanton, Edmund Patrick...	Proby. 2nd class clerk..	1 July '85	1,100 00	25 Mar. '54	14 Feb. '74
O'Brien, William Daniel...	Proby. 2nd class clerk..	1 July '85	1,100 00	17 Mar. '45	8 May '62
Oliver, Robert John.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,000 00	1 Aug. '51	9 Oct. '67
Dunlevie, Michael Krumm...	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,000 00	14 Feb. '50	28 June '68
Fortier, James George.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,000 00	8 Nov. '18	1 Dec. '71
Jones, Edmund Alexander D.	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,000 00	22 May '48	19 Sept. '71
McCuaig, William Hague...	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,000 00	17 July '52	2 Feb. '72
Bonner, John Cid	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,000 00	30 Jan. '44	7 Dec. '71
Wall, Arthur William	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	950 00	14 Sept. '48	12 June '72
Spencer, James Hervey	3rd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '80	950 00	3 Feb. '48	19 June '72
Beatty, John George.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Apr. '82	850 00	21 July '54	1 Apr. '82

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Leahy, Patrick Thomas	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	850 00	25 July '52	22 Aug. '73
MacDonald, Duncan A. C. . .	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	850 00	10 June '31	23 Feb. '74
McDermid, Angus John. . . .	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	850 00	5 Nov. '33	25 Feb. '74
MacDonald, John Archibald.	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	850 00	30 Mar. '57	24 Aug. '74
Frechette, William Joseph . .	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	850 00	29 May '49	11 Sept. '74
Rance, George.	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	850 00	19 Sept. '23	1 Apr. '68
Morton, Henry Hawtry. . . .	3rd class clerk.	1 Oct. '76	800 00	16 Nov. '47	7 Oct. '75
Barrett, Donald Alexander. .	3rd class clerk.	1 Oct. '76	850 00	19 Sept. '49	18 Dec. '73
Doucet, Charles Odilon. . . .	3rd class clerk.	1 Jan. '83	800 00	9 Jan. '32	1 Oct. '76
Carter, James	3rd class clerk.	1 Jan. '77	850 00	13 May '46	15 Apr. '73
McGrail, Thomas.	3rd class clerk.	8 Oct. '78	700 00	25 June '59	8 Oct. '73
Knauf, Henry.	3rd class clerk.	25 Apr. '79	850 00	30 May '46	15 Dec. '77
Chamard, John.	3rd class clerk.	1 July '80	650 00	20 May '56	12 June '79
Bollard, Joseph Henry. . . .	3rd class clerk.	1 Oct. '80	600 00	19 Jan. '58	11 Sept. '79
Brooks, Ernest Russell H. . .	3rd class clerk.	1 Oct. '80	600 00	10 Nov. '57	11 Oct. '79
Taylor, Plunket Bouchier . .	3rd class clerk.	1 Jan. '81	650 00	11 Aug. '63	17 Feb. '80
Burpee, William Henry. . . .	3rd class clerk.	1 Feb. '81	600 00	22 Apr. '54	1 Feb. '81
Taylor, Edward Ellegood F. .	3rd class clerk.	1 Aug. '81	600 00	19 Dec. '65	16 July '80
Chesley, Henry Neville P. . .	3rd class clerk.	1 Jan. '82	650 00	29 Oct. '63	1 Jan. '81
Heming, Albert Edward. . . .	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	650 00	17 Apr. '63	4 Jan. '82
Finn, Michael John	3rd class clerk.	23 Jan. '82	550 00	22 Sept. '60	3 Nov. '81
Little, William Cartuthers. .	3rd class clerk.	1 Apr. '82	650 00	12 Dec. '61	23 Mar. '81
Jarvis, Ernest Frederick . . .	3rd class clerk.	1 Apr. '82	650 00	16 Sept. '62	23 Mar. '81
Devine, Andrew.	3rd class clerk.	3 Apr. '82	550 00	17 May '60	3 Apr. '82
Brown, John.	3rd class clerk.	1 May '82	600 00	29 Apr. '59	1 May '82
Lally, Conrad Whitley. . . .	3rd class clerk.	28 June '82	750 00	3 Oct. '57	27 Jan. '80
Stewart, William Charles E. .	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	600 00	13 July '64	22 June. '81
Geddes, Alfred Forbes L. . . .	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	650 00	25 June '62	7 Sept. '81
Mailleue, George Alfred Duff.	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	600 00	23 Feb. '62	1 Oct. '81
Powell, Percy Brigham. . . .	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	550 00	12 July '63	1 Jan. '82
Jenkins, Frank Maurice S. . .	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	550 00	6 July '59	23 Jan. '82
Champagne, Napoléon.	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	550 00	4 May '61	1 Mar. '82

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Oliver, Thomas Mackey.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	550 00	1 Aug. '56	24 Apr. '82
Mercer, Francis Hubert F....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	550 00	19 Aug. '67	18 Apr. '82
Grout, Francis Eric Sewell...	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	650 00	11 June '66	1 June '82
Henderson, Robert.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	550 00	17 Sept. '59	1 June '82
Anderson, George Clayton...	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	650 00	1 Apr. '58	1 June '82
Roy, Théophile.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	550 00	6 June '63	28 June '82
Moon, Francis Graham.....	3rd class clerk.....	3 Nov. '82	1,000 00	8 Oct. '60	3 Nov. '82
Wilson, Edward.....	3rd class clerk.....	15 Jan. '83	950 00	21 Nov. '53	1 Aug. '70
Visser, Thomas Egbert.....	3rd class clerk.....	6 Nov. '83	550 00	31 Jan. '55	23 Mar. '83
Lampman, Archibald.....	3rd class clerk.....	6 Nov. '83	550 00	17 Nov. '61	16 Jan. '83
Rochester, Francis King.....	3rd class clerk.....	20 Mar. '83	550 00	31 July '61	20 Mar. '83
Beroard, Charles Pierre V...	3rd class clerk.....	23 Mar. '83	600 00	3 Aug. '45	23 Mar. '83
McGillivray, Hugh.....	3rd class clerk.....	27 Mar. '83	600 00	9 Jan. '57	27 Mar. '83
Hanley, William Robert.....	3rd class clerk.....	25 Mar. '83	550 00	16 Dec. '58	14 May '83
Wilson, William Thomas...	3rd class clerk.....	4 June '83	550 00	4 Jan. '58	19 Mar. '83
Oliver, Joseph Lactance.....	3rd class clerk.....	5 Aug. '79	850 00	12 Mar. '49	5 Aug. '79
Northrop, Bradbury Mills...	3rd class clerk.....	7 June '83	600 00	19 Aug. '54	7 June '83
Taylor, Ernest Luringston...	3rd class clerk.....	28 June '83	500 00	9 Sept. '64	28 June '83
Lemieux, Francis Xavier...	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '83	500 00	8 Apr. '39	2 Jan. '82
Rowan, Walter.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '83	950 00	25 May '57	1 Oct. '74
Greenfield, John Richard M...	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '83	650 00	5 Nov. '51	1 July '83
Daubney, Edwin.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '83	600 00	27 Dec. '45	1 July '83
Mullin, Jeremiah.....	3rd class clerk.....	8 Sept. '83	600 00	9 Jan. '65	1 July '83
Learoyd, Edward Long.....	3rd class clerk.....	21 Sept. '83	450 00	19 Oct. '64	8 Sept. '83
Campbell, Herbert Sheridan.	3rd class clerk.....	1 Oct. '83	550 00	30 Apr. '62	1 Oct. '83
Bunel, Edmond.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Oct. '83	450 00	30 July '54	24 Sept. '83
Shaw, Henry Soden.....	3rd class clerk.....	4 Oct. '83	860 00	12 June '55	11 Nov. '72
Hutton, Craig Leonard.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Dec. '83	450 00	24 Sept. '53	6 Nov. '83
Wood, George Carleton.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '84	850 00	4 Nov. '24	12 Mar. '74
Ainsborough, Thomas.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Feb. '84	500 00	— Aug. '48	26 Jan. '83
Hayes, Edwin Clay.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Mar. '84	500 00	7 Apr. '58	9 Feb. '84
Hayes, George Hobart.....	3rd class clerk.....	22 Apr. '84	450 00	19 Nov. '63	15 Apr. '84

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Brenot, Honoré Alexandre...	3rd class clerk.....	2 May '84	550 00	13 June '56	15 Feb. '84
Alford, William.....	3rd class clerk.....	5 May '84	500 00	8 Jan. '50	5 May '84
Curtis, Nathan William.....	3rd class clerk.....	8 May '84	1,000 00	4 Mar. '34	29 Jan. '57
Pope, Charles.....	3rd class clerk.....	30 May '84	860 00	24 Mar. '58	17 Oct. '73
Pelton, James Edward.....	3rd class clerk.....	11 Sept. '84	400 00	24 Feb. '65	8 Sept. '84
Breadner, Robert Walker...	3rd class clerk.....	13 Sept. '84	450 00	13 Jan. '65	13 Sept. '84
Conroy, Joseph Matthew...	Proby. 3rd class clerk..	30 Sept. '84	400 00	12 Nov. '63	30 Sept. '84
Robertson, Charles Robert...	Proby. 3rd class clerk..	1 Oct. '84	400 00	17 Apr. '61	1 Oct. '84
Stevenson, James S.....	Proby. 3rd class clerk..	19 Oct. '84	400 00	15 Nov. '63	13 Oct. '84
Weldon, Edward Dixon.....	Proby. 3rd class clerk..	20 Oct. '84	400 00	15 July '63	20 Oct. '84
Prendergast, Jérémié.....	Proby. 3rd class clerk..	1 Jan. '85	400 00	7 Sept. '64	1 Jan. '85
Jackson, John Anderson....	Proby. 3rd class clerk..	1 Apr. '85	450 00	4 Feb. '64	1 Apr. '85
Merrick, Kathleen.....	Proby. 3rd class clerk..	1 Apr. '85	400 00	6 Oct. '61	1 Apr. '85
Traversy, Isidore.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 May '85	850 00	26 Sept. '54	1 May '74
Robinson, Lucy.....	Proby. 3rd class clerk..	1 June '85	400 00	24 Jan. '61	1 June '85
Regan, Patrick.....	Proby. 3rd class clerk..	17 June '85	400 00	21 Oct. '65	17 June '85
Plunkett, George Lynn.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '85	800 00	24 Dec. '57	4 Aug. '73
Bennett, Maurice.....	Messenger.....	15 June '63	500 00	— '39	— '60
Dodd, John.....	Messenger.....	25 Apr. '79	500 00	16 Oct. '26	27 Jan. '76
Graham, Samuel.....	Messenger.....	22 June '81	480 00	— '47	22 June '81
Courtney, Denis.....	Messenger.....	23 May '82	455 00	— Mar. '45	23 May '82
Short, Samuel.....	Messenger.....	21 Oct. '84	300 00	21 Mar. '67	21 Oct. '84
Greenfield, Samuel.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '83	500 00	14 Mar. '23	1 July '60
Ferguson, William.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '83	500 00	27 Mar. '43	15 Oct. '75
Clark, Charles Allnaett.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '83	500 00	18 June '35	1 July '83
Cooch, William.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '83	485 00	30 May '40	5 Aug. '72
Galvin, Michael.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '83	470 00	13 May '45	1 Oct. '74
Hartnedy, Timothy.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '83	470 00	1 Nov. '30	28 Dec. '70
Caffarati, Thomas Angelo...	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '83	455 00	9 Oct. '41	21 Dec. '76
Elbourne, George.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '83	455 00	7 Jan. '44	1 Sept. '77
Briggs, John.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '83	440 00	31 Aug. '49	1 July '78
Barrett, James.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '83	425 00	— '60	1 Apr. '81

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Morse, Alfred.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '83	425 00	27 Oct. '40	1 May '81
Clarabut, Daniel.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '83	425 00	27 Oct. '49	10 July '76
Elliott, James Henry.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '83	425 00	14 May '43	16 July '72
Laurie, John Burnet.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '83	360 00	19 May '33	2 July '82
Marier, Joseph.....	Packer and Sorter.....	17 June '83	470 00	14 Feb. '50	1 Jan. '80
Bell, William.....	Packer and Sorter.....	28 June '83	360 00	28 July '68	28 June '83
Wheatley, Ambrose.....	Packer and Sorter.....	21 Sept. '83	330 00	17 Aug. '61	21 Sept. '83
Goulden, Daniel Henry.....	Packer and Sorter.....	26 Sept. '83	330 00	15 Aug. '60	24 Sept. '83
Bradley, John.....	Packer and Sorter.....	24 Mar. '84	330 00	27 May '56	10 Mar. '84
Mahon, Martin Joseph.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 Apr. '84	330 00	16 Aug. '59	10 Mar. '84
Bell, John.....	Packer and Sorter.....	21 Oct. '84	500 00	25 Apr. '46	19 June '72

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MARINE MAIL SERVICE.

Bowes, William Flavelle....	1st cl. Marine Mail C'k	14 Apr. '66	1,000 00	23 May '36	16 Mar. '56
Green, Samuel Turner.....	1st cl. Marine Mail C'k	1 Aug. '66	1,000 00	19 Apr. '18	13 Apr. '60
Ferguson, James.....	1st cl. Marine Mail C'k	1 Apr. '66	1,000 00	Apr. '34	26 Mar. '61
O'Hara, James.....	1st cl. Marine Mail C'k	1 May '70	1,000 00	26 Apr. '36	8 June '65
Tilstone, Charles Harry E...	1st cl. Marine Mail C'k	1 Oct. '73	800 00	10 Mar. '30	20 May '71
Mickleburgh, Francis Hunt..	1st cl. Marine Mail C'k	1 Nov. '74	800 00	30 Sept. '42	17 Sept. '70
Bent, Frank Pierce.....	1st cl. Marine Mail C'k	14 Mar. '82	800 00	7 May '56	7 June '72

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Dewé, John.....	Chief Inspector.....	25 May '70	2,800 00	5 July '21	5 July '43
Maingy, Lefevre Anstruther.	1st class clerk	1 Jan. '82	1,250 00	17 Nov. '47	15 Nov. '75

TORONTO DIVISION.

Sweetman, Matthew.....	Inspector.....	13 June '57	2,600 00	17 Oct. '31	1 July '52
Burnham, George Albert....	Assistant Inspector....	6 July '80	1,450 00	18 Apr. '41	30 July '61
Griffith, William Edward ...	1st class clerk	1 Oct. '74	1,400 00	20 Nov. '36	11 Jan. '62
Gurnett, George Thomas B..	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,170 00	27 Oct. '42	18 Oct. '73

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO DIVISION—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Greaves, Walter.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 May '81	1,090 00	10 Dec. '51	19 May '79
Henry, John.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Apr. '82	1,050 00	13 Jan. '54	13 Feb. '73
Crocker, William.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 June '82	1,050 00	15 June '53	21 June '72
Smallpiece, Henry William..	3rd class clerk.....	21 May '79	800 00	6 Feb. '27	21 May '79
Sweetman, George Booker...	3rd class clerk.....	19 Apr. '84	440 00	13 Mar. '63	7 Apr. '84
McKillop, John.....	Messenger.....	4 Jan. '82	490 00	28 Aug. '44	4 Jan. '82
Harper, James Frederick....	Mail Transfer Agent....	9 Aug. '84	400 00	31 July '57	9 Aug. '84
Scholes, Adam.....	Mail Transfer Agent....	5 June '85	430 00	17 Nov. '57	15 Sept. '80
Winstanley, Charles James H	Prob. Chf Ry. Mail C'k	1 July '84	1,000 00	29 Apr. '47	12 Nov. '67
Saulter, Joseph.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '73	960 00	22 May '32	16 Aug. '58
McCormick, Thomas.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '73	960 00	28 May '23	4 Sept. '55
Bennett, John Othniel.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Mar. '74	960 00	14 May '31	24 June '64
Beatty, William.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 May '75	960 00	14 Dec. '39	19 Mar. '60
Ashdown, William C.	1st. class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Sept. '79	960 00	11 Nov. '23	12 Apr. '66
Tyner, Frederick.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Sept. '79	960 00	29 Oct. '37	5 June '66
Burns, George Ferrier.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Sept. '79	960 00	4 Aug. '35	5 June '66
Shaw, George Alexander....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '79	960 00	24 June '43	2 May '67
Birchall, Thomas Shivers....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '79	960 00	27 Oct. '33	22 Jan. '68
Byrne, Lawrence Vincent...	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	960 00	June '46	12 Oct. '71
Noble, William.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '73	800 00	3 Jan. '52	7 Jan. '71
Egan, John.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '73	800 00	20 Aug. '35	8 Aug. '68
Thompson, Andrew.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '74	800 00	14 Aug. '30	1 July '72
Dundas, James.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Dec. '74	800 00	25 Aug. '45	25 Nov. '72
Costello, Peter John.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Apr. '76	800 00	9 July '39	5 Jan. '74
Skelly, Dennis Joseph.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '77	720 00	11 Aug. '50	4 Mar. '75
McLeod, John Edmond.	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '79	720 00	3 June '54	1 Apr. '76
Findlay, Alexander.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '79	720 00	10 Aug. '42	30 Oct. '76
Bell, Charles Thomas.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	9 Oct. '79	720 00	Oct. '42	2 June '79
Matthews, George.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '78	720 00	17 June '45	1 Jan. '76
Higgins, Frank O'Connor....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Nov. '80	720 00	24 Aug. '58	1 Oct. '78
Beatty, Alexander.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '81	720 00	13 Oct. '57	23 Dec. '78

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO DIVISION—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts		
Boyle, Edwin Osmund	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '81	720 00	12 May '60	22 Aug. '79
Platt, William Meredith	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Sept. '81	720 00	8 Aug. '48	1 Sept. '79
Elliott, Nelson Frame	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Feb. '82	720 00	14 Jan. '58	13 Jan. '80
O'Connor, William	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Feb. '82	720 00	12 Nov. '38	13 Jan. '80
Smith, William Burton	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Aug. '82	640 00	31 Dec. '57	13 July '80
Little, James	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '83	640 00	18 Sept. '45	20 Dec. '80
McArthur, William	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 June '81	720 00	28 Sept. '53	29 Apr. '79
Griffin, Gilbert Wakefield. .	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Sept. '81	720 00	21 Oct. '47	5 Aug. '78
Jones, Albert	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Dec. '72	800 00	1 Aug. '40	17 Sept. '70
Kelly, David Biggs	Prob. 2nd cl. Ry. M. C'k	1 July '84	600 00	28 July '40	10 July '82
O'Loane, John Thomas	Prob. 2nd cl. Ry. M. C'k	1 July '85	600 00	23 Sept. '50	30 Apr. '82
Coleman, Charles	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	10 Feb. '81	520 00	28 Sept. '53	10 Feb. '81
Pringle, James	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	26 June '82	520 00	24 Mar. '52	26 June '82
Harris, George Michael	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	26 June '82	520 00	7 Sept. '60	26 June '72
Clarke, Francis Carlisle	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	30 June '82	520 00	13 Mar. '62	15 July '81
Kelly, James	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	10 July '82	520 00	27 Dec. '54	10 July '82
Little, William John	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	25 May '83	520 00	29 Oct. '62	25 May '83
Smellie, William	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	14 June '83	520 00	9 Feb. '42	2 Oct. '78
Freel, Edwin Jerome	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	15 Feb. '84	480 00	20 Oct. '60	15 Feb. '84
Ramsey, William James	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Aug. '84	480 00	15 Feb. '59	29 July '84
Richardson, William	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	6 Sept. '84	480 00	2 June '56	6 Sept. '84
Mollard, John Thomas	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '85	480 00	20 May '61	1 Jan. '85
Cheyne, Andrew Joseph	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Feb. '85	480 00	10 Apr. '61	1 Feb. '85

LONDON DIVISION.

Barker, Robert William	Inspector	25 May '70	2,400 00	13 Jan. '39	21 Nov. '57
Fisher, Charles Edward	Assistant Inspector	1 June '81	1,450 00	13 Apr. '49	10 Nov. '68
Thompson, Andrew	1st class clerk	1 Nov. '76	1,300 00	12 Jan. '28	1 July '60
Blair, William	2nd class clerk	1 July '84	950 00	22 Dec. '48	7 June '72
Mercer, Robert Graham	3rd class clerk	1 July '79	800 00	18 Oct. '54	13 Jan. '72

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LONDON DIVISION—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Hampton, George.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Apr. '80	800 00	17 Nov. '46	1 Nov. '77
Matthews, Frederick William	3rd class clerk.....	1 Apr. '82	720 00	11 Oct. '57	1 Aug. '75
Johnson, Joseph.....	3rd class clerk.....	11 Apr. '83	480 00	1 Apr. '54	16 Jan. '83
McNeil, Robert.....	Messenger.....	15 Feb. '80	490 00	15 Mar. '46	15 Feb. '80
Purdon, Percy.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '57	960 00	6 Sept. '27	15 Mar. '54
Rorison, Basil Dunbar D....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '57	960 00	19 July '34	11 Nov. '56
Wynn, John.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '57	960 00	5 Oct. '31	1 Nov. '54
McWhinney, Arthur Gordon.	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '65	960 00	22 Dec. '37	23 Dec. '56
Matthews, William.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '68	960 00	25 Sept. '37	15 Oct. '56
Wright, Joshua Garrard....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '69	960 00	16 May '36	18 May '57
Cousins, Hugh.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Nov. '73	960 00	8 Feb. '37	10 July '66
Essex, Theodore James.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 May '75	960 00	18 Jan. '41	22 Sept. '65
Mitchell, William.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	960 00	27 Dec. '51	24 Oct. '70
Yorick, John.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	960 00	14 May '48	29 Feb. '72
Edgar, William.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	960 00	7 May '47	13 Jan. '72
O'Meara, Timothy James....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Aug. '74	800 00	17 July '48	7 Apr. '70
Wright, Richard Pennefather	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Apr. '75	800 00	16 May '54	21 Mar. '73
Flynn, John.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Apr. '76	800 00	4 June '51	29 Dec. '73
Mitchell, John.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Feb. '77	800 00	10 Apr. '32	21 Sept. '74
Gemmell, Francis Alexander.	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 June '77	800 00	1 Apr. '46	6 May '74
McLaren, James William....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	27 Mar. '78	720 00	4 Nov. '53	28 Jan. '73
Doyle, James Joseph.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '80	720 00	13 June '52	16 Aug. '77
Tye, William Daniel.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '80	720 00	5 Oct. '59	29 Oct. '77
Cousins, Walter.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Aug. '81	720 00	18 Apr. '57	10 July '79
Rogers, Edward O'Brien....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Nov. '81	720 00	29 Nov. '59	20 Oct. '79
Elliott, James Lewis Gordon.	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	2 June '82	640 00	Sept. '42	12 June '80
Scanlan, John Francis.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '80	720 00	17 Sept. '49	4 June '78
Cleary, William Ambrose....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '84	640 00	4 Mar. '47	12 Jan. '82
Farrow, John Moses.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	600 00	2 Dec. '61	1 June '81
Coulter, Archibald F.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	600 00	6 Jan. '60	23 Mar. '83
McLean, Duncan John.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	600 00	16 Aug. '63	23 Mar. '83

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LONDON DIVISION—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Dawson, Joseph.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	600 00	14 Jan. '64	25 June '82
Elliott, Herbert.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '81	520 00	Apr. '59	1 Jan. '81
Arland, William Henry.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	6 May '82	520 00	14 Feb. '62	21 Apr. '82
Casgrain, Joseph Philip.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	19 May '82	520 00	16 Mar. '61	8 Mar. '82
Purdon, William.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	23 Mar. '83	520 00	3 Feb. '65	23 Mar. '83
McMillan, William Jennings.	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '83	480 00	31 May '48	1 Oct. '83
Northwood, Alexander.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	5 Nov. '83	480 00	25 Nov. '56	5 Nov. '83
Sinclair, Coll McLean.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	24 Nov. '83	480 00	13 Mar. '59	24 Nov. '83
Young, George William.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	24 Nov. '83	480 00	24 Mar. '59	24 Nov. '83
McNeal, William Lewis.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	21 Dec. '83	480 00	20 Oct. '63	21 Dec. '83
Corcoran, John.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	22 Apr. '84	480 00	17 Mar. '59	22 Apr. '84

BARRIE DIVISION.

Spry, Daniel.....	Inspector.....	26 May '76	2,200 00	29 Nov. '35	19 Apr. '54
Henderson, James.....	Asst. Inspector.....	14 Dec. '77	1,250 00	14 Jan. '42	16 Dec. '71
Forsyth, John.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '76	1,200 00	26 Mar. '36	25 Mar. '58
Mason, George John.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Sept. '76	1,200 00	20 Sept. '30	1 Feb. '55
Ward, James.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	560 00	20 Aug. '44	17 Apr. '80
Powell, John.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	520 00	10 Sept. '45	8 Apr. '82
Boys, Thomas Ross.....	Proby. 3rd class clerk..	1 July '85	400 00	17 Mar. '64	6 Apr. '85
Harris, John.....	Messenger.....	13 Nov. '79	490 00	14 Apr. '25	13 Nov. '79
McCarthy, Alexander.....	Chief Ry. Mail Clerk...	1 July '76	1,500 00	16 Dec. '26	5 July '52
Hynes, Patrick.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Nov. '79	960 00	1 May '30	18 May '64
Kelly, Mathew Eyre.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '73	800 00	10 May '42	16 Jan. '71
Leslie, John Samuel.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Aug. '74	800 00	18 July '51	— Oct. '71
Murray, Robert.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '75	800 00	22 Sept. '40	8 July '73
O'Connor, James.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Feb. '81	720 00	24 Dec. '42	11 Jan. '79
Skelly, Edward Joseph.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Feb. '81	720 00	6 Jan. '54	11 Jan. '79
Martin, Thomas.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Mar. '81	720 00	26 Sept. '41	11 Jan. '79
Mason, Thomas.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Aug. '81	720 00	28 Sept. '54	28 June '79

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BARRIE DIVISION—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Bennett, John Henry	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Aug. '81	720 00	1 June '57	28 June '79
Dunn, Thomas	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Nov. '81	640 00	14 Aug. '43	29 Oct. '79
Moloney, Michael.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Aug. '82	640 00	21 Oct. '57	23 June '80
Stokes, William.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '83	640 00	7 June '44	29 Dec. '80
Lagat, James.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	10 Dec. '80	520 00	1 Oct. '56	10 Dec. '80
Cunningham, James David..	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	23 May '82	520 00	4 May '62	23 May '82
Pierson, Charles.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	26 June '82	520 00	29 Mar. '54	26 June '82
McDonald, Lowther P. M...	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	26 June '82	520 00	26 Oct. '59	26 June '82
Golden, John Joseph.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	30 June '82	520 00	15 Nov. '55	30 June '82
Atkins, John James	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	24 Nov. '83	480 00	29 Dec. '52	24 Nov. '83
Duffy, Patrick Joseph.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	24 Nov. '83	560 00	26 May '60	10 Dec. '78
Leadley, William.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Dec. '84	480 00	31 May '60	1 Dec. '84
Swan, William Henry	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Dec. '84	480 00	7 Feb. '58	1 Dec. '84

KINGSTON DIVISION.

Griffin, Gilbert Elliott	Inspector	1 July '80	2,400 00	20 Aug. '20	1 Oct. '37
Jones, Allan.....	Assistant Inspector....	14 Aug. '79	1,250 00	5 Aug. '47	1 Sept. '69
Meagher, Jeremiah	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '74	1,200 00	14 Feb. '14	1 Feb. '65
Macarow, Philip Henry.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Nov. '81	1,040 00	7 Jan. '58	17 Mar. '73
Hopkirk, John Ewart.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '82	1,150 00	26 Nov. '50	8 Feb. '71
Strange, James Campbell....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	560 00	24 Sept. '62	10 Dec. '79
Scobell, Frederick	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '81	720 00	10 June '48	22 Aug. '79
Hayland, John.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	24 Nov. '81	520 00	28 Dec. '30	24 Nov. '81
Ketcheson, Henry Freeman..	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Dec. '84	480 00	25 Oct. '62	21 Aug. '83
Walker, David James, jr. ...	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	31 Dec. '84	480 00	25 Apr. '62	31 Dec. '84
Doller, Willet Jacob.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Feb. '85	480 00	27 June '65	1 Feb. '85

OTTAWA DIVISION.

French, Thomas Patrick.....	Inspector	15 Sept. '73	2,400 00	July '26	17 Sept. '55
Bolduc, Archelas.....	Assistant Inspector....	1 Jan. '84	1,250 00	27 Nov. '58	8 Mar. '79

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

OTTAWA DIVISION—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Sueur, Charles Philip....	1st class clerk.....	1 Jan. '84	1,300 00	8 Dec. '47	1 Mar. '74
Coloney, Daniel.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '84	950 00	22 Nov. '41	28 Mar. '71
Connor, John Francis....	Proby. 2nd class clerk..	1 July '85	900 00	30 June '54	24 Nov. '74
Cruc, David Arthur.....	3rd class clerk.....	21 July '84	400 00	26 Aug. '60	21 July '84
Thompson, James Donald...	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '66	960 00	29 Aug. '33	28 Jan. '57
Gordon, Edward.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Apr. '76	960 00	12 Aug. '33	5 June '66
Turnham, William Frederick	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	23 Jan. '82	960 00	28 July '44	17 Dec. '66
Correll, George Taylor.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Mar. '82	960 00	24 Oct. '44	27 Dec. '73
Eden, Robert.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	960 00	14 May '49	5 Jan. '71
Chevrier, Joseph Alphonse..	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Mar. '79	720 00	9 Aug. '40	12 Feb. '79
Legendre, Jean Baptiste Z...	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '80	720 00	2 Dec. '38	23 Apr. '78
Mcclair, Adolphus.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	23 Jan. '82	720 00	2 Feb. '40	9 Mar. '77
Montgomery, Robert.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Mar. '82	720 00	24 May '54	9 Feb. '80
Curran, Charles.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '81	720 00	18 Apr. '48	22 Aug. '79
Maingy, Philip Anstruther..	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 June '83	760 00	18 June '49	25 Oct. '71
Casgrain, Louis Charles A...	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Apr. '84	750 00	1 May '51	14 Aug. '74
Gillespie, Joseph Bennett....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	640 00	15 Aug. '51	1 Sept. '78
Plumb, Charles.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	640 00	9 Sept. '55	23 May '82
Smith, Frederick Howard....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	2 June '84	600 00	2 Dec. '59	2 June '84
Macdonald, Henry.....	Probationary 2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk.....	1 Oct. '84	600 00	30 Oct. '57	1 Oct. '84
Gillies, Hector Patterson....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	6 Nov. '83	520 00	24 Feb. '56	25 Jan. '53
Houston, Stewart.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	15 Feb. '84	480 00	2 Mar. '63	10 Jan. '84
Griffith, John.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	30 Apr. '84	480 00	8 July '29	22 Apr. '84
Gass, William Henry.....	Probationary 3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk.....	1 Dec. '84	480 00	5 Nov. '59	9 Apr. '84
Eagleson, John.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	4 Dec. '84	480 00	12 May '60	4 Dec. '84
Nevis, John James.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '85	480 00	6 Mar. '60	1 Jan. '85
Lally, John Joseph.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '85	480 00	8 May '63	1 Jan. '85
Coburn, Alexander Hugh J...	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '85	480 00	17 Nov. '62	1 Jan. '85
Hetherington, Jason E.....	Probationary 3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk.....	2 June '85	480 00	29 Jan. '59	2 June '85

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BELLEVILLE POST OFFICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Meacham, James Hubbard...	Postmaster	30 June '82	1,400 00	18 Nov.'07	30 June '82
Reid, James	Assistant Postmaster...	30 June '82	1,100 00	4 May '25	30 June '82
Duncan, Thomas.....	Probationary 2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '85	900 00	28 Mar. '61	30 June '82
Gillen, Alfred	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	10 May '59	28 June '82
Lazier, Samuel Wilmot	3rd class clerk.....	23 June '84	440 00	25 Nov. '62	23 Nov. '83
Walker, William Blaind	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '84	440 00	28 June '63	15 Jan. '84
Newbery, Isabella Mary.....	3rd class clerk.....	8 Sept. '84	400 00	14 Nov. '54	8 Sept. '84
Embury, William James	3rd class clerk.....	1 Dec. '84	400 00	6 Apr. '56	25 Oct. '82

HAMILTON POST OFFICE.

Case, Horatio Nelson	Postmaster.....	17 Nov.'74	2,400 00	11 Nov.'11	17 Nov. '74
Colbeck, Henry	Assistant Postmaster...	1 Nov.'69	1,800 00	24 Oct. '24	1 Sept. '54
Eager, Henry Abram	1st class clerk.....	1 Mar. '82	1,300 00	1 Apr. '32	1 Jan. '54
Burns, Thomas.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '71	1,200 00	21 Aug. '40	12 Mar. '64
Bull, George Harcourt	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '85	900 00	8 May '51	1 Feb. '71
Ross, George.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '85	900 00	21 Feb. '53	14 June '75
Crisp, Alfred Charles.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	17 Jan. '55	17 Mar. '73
Mathews, John Sutherland..	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	3 Aug. '51	12 June '74
Dunnnett, Edward Howard...	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	9 Jan. '55	22 July '74
Barber, Benjamin Franklin..	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	6 Sept. '43	9 Oct. '74
Ecclestone, William Robert..	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	680 00	7 Dec. '56	10 May '75
Dinsse, Henry.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	680 00	4 Nov. '35	10 Oct. '75
Smith, William.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	680 00	31 Jan. '59	11 Nov. '76
O'Donnell, Patrick Joseph...	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	680 00	19 Mar. '35	7 May '77
Fitzgerald, Robert Michael..	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	600 00	27 Aug. '57	3 May '79
Flynn, William.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	600 00	3 June '56	13 May '79
Campbell, Donald Denoon...	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	560 00	6 Nov. '57	22 June '80
Waterman, Walter Lincoln..	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	13 July '62	24 Jan. '81
Hill, Harry Frederic.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	11 Aug. '62	12 Apr. '81
Webber, John Albert.	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	10 Dec. '62	24 Oct. '81

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

HAMILTON POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Filgiano, Henry Edward J....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	7 June '61	27 Mar. '82
Judd, Charles.....	3rd class clerk.....	21 Sept.'83	440 00	5 Dec. '48	19 Sept. '83
Beatty, Oliver.....	3rd class clerk.....	23 Jan. '83	440 00	3 Mar. '67	6 Nov. '83
Morden, Joseph Ralph.....	3rd class clerk.....	15 Feb. '84	440 00	30 Oct. '62	11 Feb. '84
Mackay, Jane Emily Blanche	3rd class clerk.....	23 Dec. '84	400 00	5 Sept.'65	23 Dec. '84
McCulloch, John Oliver.....	3rd class clerk.....	10 Mar. '85	400 00	15 Dec. '67	10 Mar. '85
Harron, Robert James.....	3rd class clerk.....	10 Mar. '84	400 00	9 Dec. '65	10 Mar. '85
Murphy, John.....	Supt. Letter Carrier....	1 Apr. '75	600 00	30 Nov. '58	10 May '75
Austin, Thomas Bernard S..	Letter Carrier.....	10 May '75	600 00	15 Nov. '55	10 May '75
Gore, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	10 May '75	600 00	30 Nov. '32	10 May '75
Fearnside, John Henry.....	Letter Carrier.....	10 May '75	600 00	18 Aug. '58	10 May '75
Flooks, William George.....	Letter Carrier.....	10 May '75	600 00	13 Sept.'32	10 May '75
Coates, Henry Mansfield....	Letter Carrier.....	20 Oct. '75	600 00	25 Oct. '22	20 Oct. '75
Fielding, Charles Walter W..	Letter Carrier.....	3 Nov. '75	600 00	16 Oct. '56	3 Nov. '75
Wilson, Joseph.....	Letter Carrier.....	14 Nov. '76	600 00	11 Mar. '49	14 Nov. '76
Gardner, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	17 Jan. '78	600 00	24 Dec. '30	17 Jan. '78
Stratton, Robert.....	Letter Carrier.....	4 July '78	600 00	25 Oct. '32	4 July '78
Angus, William.....	Letter Carrier.....	20 Jan. '80	460 00	20 Sept.'51	20 Jan. '80
Baillie, John Ezekiel Smith..	Letter Carrier.....	12 Mar. '80	470 00	12 June '59	12 Mar. '80
Rennie, William.....	Letter Carrier.....	20 Mar. '80	470 00	11 Dec. '36	20 Mar. '80
Anstey, Charles.....	Letter Carrier.....	3 Feb. '81	430 00	11 Apr. '61	3 Feb. '81
Dowrie, David Cook.....	Letter Carrier.....	24 Aug. '81	390 00	25 Oct. '56	24 Aug. '81
Loney, Thomas Henry.....	Letter Carrier.....	31 Aug. '81	390 00	29 May '56	31 Aug. '81
Griffin, Andrew.....	Letter Carrier.....	4 May '82	390 00	26 Feb. '45	4 May '82
Dawe, William.....	Letter Carrier.....	28 June '82	390 00	7 Apr. '63	28 June '82
James, William Henry.....	Letter Carrier.....	28 June '82	390 00	5 Oct. '55	28 June '82
Frank, Emil.....	Letter Carrier.....	28 June '82	390 00	28 July '59	28 June '82
North, John Webster.....	Letter Carrier.....	21 Sept.'83	390 00	14 Sept.'53	21 Sept. '83
Stickle, Charles Harris.....	Letter Carrier.....	26 Sept.'83	390 00	25 June '60	26 Sept. '83
Springate, George.....	Letter Carrier.....	4 Dec. '83	390 00	20 June '63	29 Nov. '83
Dawson, Meredith.....	Letter Carrier.....	4 Dec. '83	390 00	30 Aug. '37	4 Dec. '83

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

HAMILTON POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Sevier, Edward.....	Letter Carrier.....	7 Jan. '84	390 00	21 Aug. '44	31 Dec. '83
Mundy, William Antipas....	Letter Carrier.....	10 Mar. '84	390 00	19 Nov. '52	4 Mar. '84
Walsh, David.....	Messenger.....	1 Oct. '75	540 00	15 Aug. '41	1 Oct. '75

KINGSTON POST OFFICE.

Shannon, James.....	Postmaster.....	6 Jan. '80	1,800 00	2 June '29	6 Jan. '80
Shannon, William.....	Assistant Postmaster...	21 Jan. '70	1,400 00	23 Feb. '24	14 Sept. '59
Kelly, John.....	1st class clerk.....	1 Mar. '82	1,300 00	29 Apr. '29	17 June '54
Burns, Robert Taylor.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '73	1,200 00	27 Nov. '36	5 Dec. '63
Strachan, John George.....	3rd class clerk.....	23 Dec. '78	800 00	13 Nov. '32	6 Feb. '73
Smyth, William Stuart....	3rd class clerk.....	4 Sept. '80	800 00	11 June '54	11 Aug. '71
McBride, James.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	600 00	23 May '51	26 Dec. '78
Renton, John Lockhart....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	560 00	31 Oct. '56	12 Nov. '79
Pense, James Phillips.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '80	680 00	31 Dec. '50	20 Sept. '75
Voigt, Frederick Charles....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	18 Apr. '60	16 Dec. '81
McDonald, Frank.....	3rd class clerk.....	— Dec. '83	800 00	17 Apr. '36	27 Mar. '75
D'Arcy, Robert James.....	3rd class clerk.....	11 Apr. '75	440 00	16 May '62	19 Apr. '84
Moore, Thomas.....	3rd class clerk.....	12 Feb. '85	400 00	6 Dec. '56	12 Feb. '85
Miller, Albert Henry.....	Letter Carrier.....	28 Dec. '78	510 00	12 Sept. '51	28 Dec. '78
Collins, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Jan. '80	470 00	8 Dec. '47	24 Mar. '79
Lewers, Robert.....	Letter Carrier.....	28 June '82	390 00	26 Feb. '47	28 June '82
O'Reilly, William James....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Dec. '84	360 00	24 Aug. '65	1 Dec. '84
Howland, Patrick Joseph....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Dec. '84	360 00	18 Oct. '65	1 Dec. '84
Dunbar, Henry.....	Messenger.....	18 Feb. '71	540 00	15 Apr. '21	18 Feb. '71

LONDON POST OFFICE.

Dawson, Richard Joseph C...	Postmaster.....	1 June '81	2,200 00	3 Oct. '35	13 July '52
Sharman, John Denis.....	Assistant Postmaster...	1 June '81	1,600 00	29 Dec. '32	1 Feb. '59
Dalton, Henry Dixon.....	1st class clerk.....	1 Mar. '82	1,300 00	28 Apr. '43	5 Aug. '61
Hunter, John.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,170 00	19 Oct. '25	8 Aug. '66

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LONDON POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Matthews, Richard Fitzgerald	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,170 00	1 Nov. '32	26 Dec. '66
Hevey, Christopher.....	2nd class clerk.....	— '82	900 00	29 Sept. '55	26 Feb. '80
Ward, John	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	7 Oct. '54	7 June '72
Ashton, Alfred Edwin.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	15 Dec. '38	3 June '74
Shanly, Charles James N.	3rd class clerk	— '82	800 00	20 Dec. '19	13 Jan. '72
McNeil, Neil.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Apr. '82	720 00	20 Oct. '49	1 Apr. '78
Lawless, Lawrence.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	600 00	4 Sept. '47	26 May '79
Wheeler, Frederick Charles..	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	7 Sept. '55	11 May '81
Nicholls, William.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	600 00	4 Mar. '52	13 June '79
Skinner, William Henry....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	4 Nov. '60	8 Aug. '81
Gunn, Robert Angus.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	30 Mar. '60	6 Feb. '82
O'Meara, John.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	22 Dec. '64	6 Feb. '83
Murray, James Patrick.....	3rd class clerk.....	26 Sept. '83	440 00	11 May '66	26 Sept. '83
Carrother, Arthur.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '84	440 00	17 Apr. '59	11 Apr. '82
Devinney, Francis Joseph...	3rd class clerk.....	27 Sept. '84	400 00	24 Oct. '59	1 Sept. '84
Percival, James Henry.....	Prob. 3rd class clerk...	1 July '85	400 00	14 Mar. '63	1 July '85
Haystead, Martin.....	Supt. Letter Carrier...	2 Oct. '84	670 00	9 Aug. '53	3 Feb. '80
Kennedy, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	19 Apr. '76	600 00	25 Dec. '49	19 Apr. '76
Denahy, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	19 Apr. '76	600 00	24 June '29	19 Apr. '76
Beattie, John Nasmyth.....	Letter Carrier.....	19 Apr. '76	600 00	4 Jan. '36	19 Apr. '76
Hilton, George.....	Letter Carrier.....	19 Apr. '76	600 00	21 Oct. '55	19 Apr. '76
Screaton, John Alexander. .	Letter Carrier.....	6 Mar. '77	600 00	20 Sept. '49	6 Mar. '77
Evans, Goodison	Letter Carrier.....	1 Sept. '77	600 00	12 July '53	1 Sept. '77
Short, William Stephen....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Feb. '80	500 00	20 Aug. '46	1 Feb. '80
Ward, Joseph.....	Letter Carrier.....	3 Feb. '80	470 00	18 Nov. '58	3 Feb. '80
Birmingham, Frederick W. .	Letter Carrier.....	1 Feb. '81	430 00	9 Jan. '56	1 Feb. '81
Burns, William Patrick....	Letter Carrier.....	12 May '81	420 00	6 Dec. '54	12 May '81
Brennan, Thomas.....	Letter Carrier.....	26 June '82	390 00	23 Nov. '62	26 June '82
Phillips, Percy.....	Letter Carrier.....	26 June '82	390 00	17 Apr. '57	26 June '82
Bartlett, Thomas William...	Letter Carrier.....	26 June '82	390 00	19 Aug. '51	26 June '82
Wilson, John, Jr.....	Letter Carrier.....	26 June '82	390 00	6 May '54	26 June '82

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LONDON POST OFFICE.—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts		
Phair, Thomas.....	Letter Carrier.....	26 June '82	390 00	10 Nov. '57	26 June '82
Pontey, Francis.....	Letter Carrier.....	26 June '82	390 00	29 Oct. '58	26 June '82
Walsh, Robert.....	Letter Carrier.....	21 Sept. '83	390 00	27 Mar. '58	26 July '83
Maitland, Malcolm John...	Letter Carrier.....	2 May '84	390 00	17 Nov. '62	29 Mar. '84
Cushing, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	9 Aug. '84	360 00	13 Apr. '62	2 June '84
Southcott, William Frederick	Letter Carrier.....	1 Sept. '84	360 00	9 Feb. '60	1 Sept. '84
Cushing, James Joseph.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Apr. '85	360 00	21 Dec. '54	1 Apr. '85
Nicholson, James.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '85	360 00	20 July '55	1 July '85
Kern, John Wesley.....	Box Collector.....	21 Dec. '74	600 00	7 Oct. '21	21 Dec. '74
Wright, Richard.....	Box Collector.....	3 Feb. '80	470 00	7 Sept. '32	3 Feb. '80
O'Meara, Martin.....	Messenger.....	1 Apr. '66	590 00	2 Dec. '36	1 Apr. '66

OTTAWA POST OFFICE.

Gouin, James Alfred.....	Postmaster.....	3 Feb. '85	2,000 00	19 Mar. '35	3 Feb. '85
Hawken, Frank.....	Assistant Postmaster..	20 Feb. '73	1,800 00	4 Nov. '47	1 July '67
French, Fleming.....	1st class clerk.....	1 Nov. '82	1,300 00	8 Nov. '39	1 Apr. '58
Bates, Edward Bruce.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '78	1,200 00	12 Sept. '49	1 July '67
McDermott, Emmett S.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	990 00	26 Dec. '50	5 Nov. '69
O'Connor, Edward John....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,170 00	18 Nov. '40	16 Mar. '70
Shaw, Charles.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '82	1,050 00	18 Oct. '29	14 Feb. '70
Pennock, William Henry....	Proby. 2nd class clerk..	1 July '85	800 00	29 Nov. '59	30 June '71
Poston, James Glover.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Nov. '76	800 00	8 July '29	2 May '78
Gordon, Daniel Baillie.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	7 July '53	1 Mar. '72
Mercer, William Otterburn..	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	30 Nov. '56	7 June '72
Smith, Albert Alexander....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	25 May '57	26 Apr. '73
Wood, Ebin Burns.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	21 Aug. '56	1 June '71
O'Neill, Hugh.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	12 Aug. '57	13 Apr. '74
Whitty, Moses.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '81	760 00	15 Dec. '55	1 Aug. '75
Bartlett, John Henry.....	3rd class clerk.....	7 Oct. '78	640 00	9 Aug. '36	7 Oct. '78
Landriau, Eugène.....	3rd class clerk.....	4 Jan. '82	520 00	20 Apr. '63	4 Jan. '82

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

OTTAWA POST OFFICE—Continued

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Poole, Harry.....	3rd class clerk.....	12 Jan. '82	680 00	17 Apr. '53	26 Apr. '75
Bradbury, Samuel.....	3rd class clerk.....	23 May '82	520 00	11 Aug. '64	18 Feb. '82
Carroll, Henry.....	3rd class clerk.....	23 May '82	640 00	20 Feb. '37	2 June '77
Macdonald, Charles William.	3rd class clerk.....	1 Dec. '83	600 00	8 Sept. '40	20 May '78
Yorke, Alexander.....	3rd class clerk.....	29 May '85	720 00	24 June '53	27 Feb. '82
Chevrier, Eugène Louis.....	3rd class clerk.....	6 Feb. '83	480 00	16 Jan. '60	6 Feb. '83
McQueen, George Robert....	3rd class clerk.....	22 Feb. '83	480 00	16 Dec. '58	22 Feb. '83
Garrett, Lenox.....	3rd class clerk.....	20 May '84	540 00	21 Mar. '62	20 May '84
Gallup, Asa Henry.....	3rd class clerk.....	24 Nov. '83	440 00	27 Mar. '66	24 Nov. '83
Noël, Louis Elizé.....	3rd class clerk.....	15 Feb. '84	440 00	30 Apr. '63	24 Jan. '84
Matthewman, Ernest H....	3rd class clerk.....	24 Mar. '84	440 00	8 Oct. '64	5 Mar. '84
Brophy, William Martin....	3rd class clerk.....	1 May '85	790 00	10 May '56	27 May '73
Myers, Frederick Louis.....	3rd class clerk.....	6 Sept. '84	400 00	9 Aug. '66	19 Aug. '84
Gemmill, William Henry M.	3rd class clerk.....	16 Feb. '85	400 00	25 Nov. '66	16 Feb. '85
Catellier, George.	Proby. 3rd class clerk..	15 June '85	400 00	24 Mar. '66	13 June '85
Warwicker, Frederick Spurge	Supt. Letter Carrier...	18 Nov. '80	800 00	18 May '46	19 Apr. '75
Brown, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	8 Nov. '80	600 00	8 Apr. '37	Oct. '51
Larue, Philias.....	Letter Carrier.....	15 July '74	600 00	25 Mar. '53	21 Nov. '73
Dolan, Michael.....	Letter Carrier.....	10 July '76	600 00	24 June '39	10 July '76
Robert, Pierre.....	Letter Carrier.....	17 July '76	600 00	25 Oct. '55	17 July '76
Dupuis, Adolphe.....	Letter Carrier.....	3 June '78	600 00	5 Sept. '44	3 June '78
George, Frederick.....	Letter Carrier.....	7 Oct. '78	600 00	5 Feb. '52	7 Oct. '78
Cuddie, Thomas.....	Letter Carrier.....	9 June '80	460 00	28 July '56	10 May '80
Lamb, William.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Jan. '82	390 00	22 Nov. '53	1 Dec. '81
Egan, Michael James.....	Letter Carrier.....	29 Jan. '82	390 00	23 Dec. '62	19 Dec. '81
Favreau, Joseph Napoleon...	Letter Carrier.....	28 Feb. '82	390 00	10 Oct. '54	28 Feb. '82
Larue, Joseph Napoleon....	Letter Carrier.....	21 Sept. '83	390 00	24 Oct. '64	21 Mar. '83
Bédard, Joseph Théodule...	Letter Carrier.....	1 Jan. '84	390 00	16 Oct. '64	1 Dec. '83
Fagan, Michael.....	Letter Carrier.....	15 Feb. '84	390 00	29 Sept. '63	11 Feb. '84
Barrow, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	8 May '84	390 00	2 Dec. '50	7 May '84
Marion, Nelson.....	Letter Carrier.....	6 Sept. '84	360 00	26 June '64	1 Aug. '84

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

OTTAWA POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Pegg, Alfred.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Oct. '84	360 00	3 Apr. '63	22 Sept. '84
Duggan, Hugh Henry.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Dec. '84	360 00	16 Aug. '63	31 Oct. '84
Darcey, William.....	Box Collector.....	4 Jan. '75	600 00	19 Nov. '39	4 Jan. '75
Goodwin, William.....	Box Collector.....	26 Jan. '75	600 00	24 Apr. '47	8 Jan. '75
Duggan, Henry.....	Messenger.....	16 Apr. '75	540 00	16 Mar. '38	16 Apr. '75

TORONTO POST OFFICE.

Patteson, Thomas Charles...	Postmaster.....	12 Feb. '79	3,000 00	ct. '36	12 Feb. '79
Carruthers, John.....	Assistant Postmaster...	1 Feb. '74	2,000 00	12 Nov. '31	7 May '52
Davis, John Henry.....	1st class clerk.....	1 Jan. '71	1,400 00	18 June '31	7 May '52
Cooper, Alfred.....	1st class clerk.....	1 Feb. '75	1,200 00	14 May '34	11 June '55
Moerschfelder, Jacob.....	1st class clerk.....	1 Feb. '75	1,400 00	28 Feb. '46	13 Jan. '69
Corke, Alfred.....	1st class clerk.....	1 Sept. '79	1,200 00	20 Mar. '25	1 Apr. '56
Thompson, Archibald Graham	1st class clerk.....	1 Jan. '85	1,200 00	16 Aug. '53	12 Feb. '74
Harstone, Archibald.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '73	1,200 00	— '30	30 Mar. '59
Falkiner, Henry Frederick..	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '75	1,200 00	13 Jan. '34	20 Mar. '59
Londen, Wilham.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,170 00	4 Dec. '36	12 Nov. '66
Armstrong, Bartholomew M.	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,170 00	31 Mar. '49	5 Nov. '67
Monaghan, John.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,170 00	15 Apr. '30	12 Nov. '67
Langley, Benjamin.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,170 00	31 Jan. '35	22 Dec. '67
Bascom, Benjamin.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,170 00	17 Jan. '53	13 Jan. '72
Chadd, Richard Edwin.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,170 00	31 Dec. '44	29 Oct. '72
Beatty, Alexander.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '84	950 00	24 July '42	6 Dec. '69
Riddell, Robert William...	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '84	950 00	24 Jan. '54	10 Feb. '73
Hassard, Richard.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '84	950 00	15 Mar. '58	2 June '79
Middleton, Alexander T. M..	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	900 00	17 Aug. '53	7 Jan. '71
Macpherson, William.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	17 Oct. '48	10 Feb. '73
Gorman, James Alphonse...	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	6 Mar. '49	16 Apr. '74
Curran, Alfred.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	14 Sept. '57	16 Apr. '74
Douglas, William Henry....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	24 May '51	7 Oct. '74

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Dunbar, John.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	23 Dec. '48	29 Dec. '74
Allen, Henry Sherrard.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	25 Jan. '56	1 Jan. '75
Callaghan, James.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	15 Nov. '37	1 Aug. '75
Scott, John Hugh.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '82	800 00	13 July '49	1 Jan. '82
Boulter, Henry.....	3rd class clerk.....	11 Jan. '82	720 00	29 Jan. '37	11 Jan. '82
Bonnick, William.....	3rd class clerk.....	20 Nov. '76	680 00	29 Nov. '52	20 Nov. '76
Thompson, Robert.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	600 00	10 Mar. '59	13 Dec. '78
Aymong, Roch Amyot.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	560 00	26 Aug. '63	9 Oct. '79
Thomas, George Arthur.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	2 Apr. '55	23 Oct. '79
Hynes, Michael Edward.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	20 Sept. '62	8 Sept. '80
Bell, William Langley.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	21 May '60	16 July '81
Wright, Joseph.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	14 Jan. '63	29 Nov. '81
Newell, William John.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	29 Sept. '64	26 Dec. '81
Fraser, Joseph Robert.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	22 Mar. '62	3 Apr. '82
Aikins, James.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	5 Apr. '61	12 Aug. '81
Beatty, Albert Edward.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	9 Jan. '54	23 May '82
Riddell, James Albert D.....	3rd class clerk.....	6 Feb. '83	480 00	31 Jan. '64	24 Jan. '83
Pinel, Arthur Albert.....	3rd class clerk.....	5 Apr. '83	480 00	6 Nov. '59	15 Sept. '82
Lemon, William Edward.....	3rd class clerk.....	5 Apr. '83	480 00	11 Aug. '63	12 Sept. '82
Grandfield, James.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '83	480 00	1 Sept. '61	6 Oct. '82
Kirkpatrick, John Alexander.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '83	480 00	16 July '64	19 Feb. '83
Macdonald, Murdoch.....	3rd class clerk.....	4 Sept. '83	440 00	3 Oct. '55	30 Aug. '83
Boyd, Massom.....	3rd class clerk.....	4 Sept. '83	440 00	28 May '63	1 Sept. '83
Arthurs, William.....	3rd class clerk.....	4 Sept. '83	440 00	17 Apr. '52	3 Sept. '83
Pridham, Richard Alfred.....	3rd class clerk.....	21 Sept. '83	440 00	21 Oct. '64	18 Apr. '83
Riddle, William.....	3rd class clerk.....	21 Sept. '83	440 00	12 July '60	4 June '83
McIntyre, Archibald.....	3rd class clerk.....	21 Sept. '83	670 00	7 May '50	3 Oct. '75
Rutherford, James.....	3rd class clerk.....	21 Sept. '83	440 00	5 Feb. '52	21 Sept. '83
Johnstone, James Kennedy.....	3rd class clerk.....	26 Sept. '83	440 00	28 Oct. '49	1 Sept. '83
Pridham, Richard.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Feb. '84	800 00	27 Aug. '36	1 Jan. '72
Boddy, James Somerville.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '84	440 00	19 May '53	16 July '83

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Smith, Charles Edmund . . .	3rd class clerk	19 Apr. '84	440 00	8 Dec. '53	19 Apr. '84
Durham, Robert Francis . . .	3rd class clerk	22 Apr. '84	440 00	17 Apr. '63	11 Sept. '83
Dwyer, Henry Alexander . . .	3rd class clerk	22 Apr. '84	440 00	21 Sept. '64	11 Apr. '84
Briggs, James Robert	3rd class clerk	30 Apr. '84	440 00	26 Feb. '47	4 June '83
Sparks, Walter	3rd class clerk	30 Apr. '84	440 00	8 Apr. '63	12 Dec. '83
Spencer, Edward	3rd class clerk	1 July '84	440 00	3 Dec. '63	30 Apr. '84
McCandless, Thomas Holmes	3rd class clerk	21 Oct. '84	400 00	24 Feb. '58	21 Oct. '84
Hynes, William Albert	3rd class clerk	21 Oct. '84	400 00	4 July '66	21 Oct. '84
Patterson, Thomas	3rd class clerk	1 Feb. '85	400 00	24 Dec. '50	30 Dec. '79
Gill, Thomas	3rd class clerk	1 Feb. '85	400 00	11 Nov. '56	8 Feb. '81
Whiteside, James Arthur . . .	Proby. 3rd class clerk . .	4 June '85	400 00	6 Dec. '66	4 June '85
Clode, John	Letter Carrier	4 Dec. '68	600 00	15 Feb. '23	4 Dec. '68
Foster, William	Letter Carrier	19 June '72	600 00	3 Apr. '37	19 June '72
Packham, Alfred	Letter Carrier	4 Feb. '74	600 00	26 Aug. '49	24 Feb. '74
Reeves, Charles	Letter Carrier	17 Dec. '74	600 00	24 July '49	17 Feb. '74
Kenny, William	Letter Carrier	17 Dec. '74	600 00	8 Dec. '34	17 Oct. '74
Watkins, John Lloyd	Letter Carrier	17 Dec. '74	600 00	29 July '31	17 Dec. '74
Barnes, James	Letter Carrier	15 Feb. '75	600 00	14 July '29	15 Feb. '75
Coffey, Michael	Letter Carrier	15 Feb. '75	600 00	15 June '49	15 Feb. '75
Curley, Thomas	Letter Carrier	15 Feb. '75	600 00	21 Dec. '28	15 Feb. '75
Weatherbee, Joseph Howe . .	Letter Carrier	15 Feb. '75	600 00	27 June '42	15 Feb. '75
Yates, George	Letter Carrier	15 Feb. '75	600 00	7 Aug. '35	15 Feb. '75
Williams, Joseph	Letter Carrier	18 May '75	600 00	14 Feb. '50	18 May '75
Stewart, John	Letter Carrier	2 Sept. '76	600 00	26 Apr. '41	2 Sept. '75
Sargent, William Patrick . . .	Letter Carrier	1 July '76	600 00	20 May '42	1 July '76
Stoddart, James	Letter Carrier	9 Aug. '76	600 00	29 Jan. '48	9 Aug. '76
Sullivan, Michael	Letter Carrier	10 Feb. '77	600 00	16 Mar. '48	10 Feb. '77
Moore, Charles Northwood . .	Letter Carrier	16 July '77	600 00	5 Jan. '42	16 July '77
Culross, Charles	Letter Carrier	28 Feb. '78	600 00	21 Sept. '42	28 Feb. '78
Cuthbertson, James Radcliffe	Letter Carrier	10 June '78	600 00	6 Sept. '48	10 June '78
Murphy, Edward	Letter Carrier	16 May '79	500 00	22 Feb. '56	16 May '79

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Beale, Thomas.....	Letter Carrier.....	10 Oct. '79	470 00	16 Mar. '57	10 Oct. '79
Marks, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	22 Dec. '79	510 00	24 June '34	9 Feb. '79
Crawford, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	22 Dec. '79	470 00	23 Mar. '54	22 Dec. '79
Berney, Thomas.....	Letter Carrier.....	6 Jan. '80	470 00	12 Dec. '53	6 Jan. '80
Hodgins, Robert.....	Letter Carrier.....	10 Jan. '80	470 00	13 Sept. '53	10 Jan. '80
Jamieson, Robert.....	Letter Carrier.....	12 Mar. '80	470 00	12 July '48	12 Mar. '80
Askin, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	19 Apr. '80	460 00	17 Mar. '53	19 Apr. '80
Gordon, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	22 Nov. '80	430 00	1 Feb. '58	22 Nov. '80
McCandless, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	15 Dec. '80	430 00	2 Feb. '54	15 Dec. '80
Sparks, Robert.....	Letter Carrier.....	24 Dec. '80	430 00	2 Dec. '59	10 Feb. '80
Kimber, William.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Mar. '81	430 00	31 Dec. '54	4 Feb. '81
Gardiner, Richard Beecher..	Letter Carrier.....	1 Mar. '81	430 00	14 Feb. '60	14 Feb. '81
Flack, jr., David.....	Letter Carrier.....	6 Feb. '82	390 00	15 Sept. '61	6 Feb. '82
Durston, Robert.....	Letter Carrier.....	22 Mar. '82	390 00	15 July '63	22 Mar. '82
Parry, William Stewart....	Letter Carrier.....	15 Apr. '82	390 00	25 July '59	15 Apr. '82
Jackson, Albert Calvin W...	Letter Carrier.....	12 May '82	390 00	2 Nov. '57	12 May '82
Loudon, Robert.....	Letter Carrier.....	23 May '82	390 00	25 Sept. '59	23 May '82
Kirkpatrick, Robert.....	Letter Carrier.....	23 May '82	390 00	14 May '63	23 May '82
Kennedy, Charles.....	Letter Carrier.....	28 June '82	390 00	3 Sept. '61	28 June '82
Watson, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	27 Mar. '83	390 00	29 Aug. '64	27 Mar. '83
Treloar, Henry.....	Letter Carrier.....	5 Apr. '83	390 00	4 Aug. '60	19 Mar. '83
Bowell, Byron Randolph....	Letter Carrier.....	5 Apr. '83	390 00	27 Apr. '55	19 Mar. '83
Meadows, Alfred Henri.....	Letter Carrier.....	4 Sept. '83	390 00	24 Sept. '63	4 Sept. '83
Kirk, Frederick.....	Letter Carrier.....	21 Sept. '83	390 00	14 Apr. '65	14 Sept. '82
Anderson, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	21 Sept. '83	390 00	8 Feb. '64	4 June '83
Swait, Charles Edward.....	Letter Carrier.....	10 Mar. '84	390 00	5 Mar. '57	7 Mar. '84
Langstone, William Henry..	Letter Carrier.....	24 Mar. '84	390 00	6 Nov. '55	7 Mar. '84
Woodcock, William Robert..	Letter Carrier.....	19 Apr. '84	390 00	10 May '63	27 Mar. '84
Pollock, George.....	Letter Carrier.....	30 Apr. '84	390 00	17 Oct. '54	17 Sept. '83
Reid, Samuel.....	Letter Carrier.....	30 Apr. '84	390 00	7 Aug. '56	17 Sept. '83
Haycock, Thomas.....	Letter Carrier.....	15 May '84	390 00	4 July '54	15 May '84

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Booth, George.....	Letter Carrier.....	21 June '84	390 00	12 July '63	27 May '84
Thompson, Charles.....	Letter Carrier.....	10 Aug. '84	360 00	28 Dec. '65	6 June '83
Platt, William James.....	Letter Carrier.....	10 Aug. '84	360 00	16 Jan. '61	14 July '83
Atkinson, Henry Rowland ..	Letter Carrier.....	16 Feb. '85	360 00	27 Jan. '57	16 Feb. '85
Smith, Thomas.....	Letter Carrier.....	20 Feb. '85	360 00	1 Dec. '62	20 Feb. '85
Ternent, David Robertson...	Letter Carrier.....	13 Mar. '85	360 00	9 June '61	13 Mar. '85
Weir, Robert.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Apr. '83	360 00	26 Feb. '66	1 Apr. '85
Reid, John	Letter Carrier.....	1 Apr. '85	360 00	20 Oct. '62	1 Apr. '85
McNair, William Cameron ..	Letter Carrier.....	1 May '85	360 00	20 Sept. '60	1 May '85
Smith, Theophilus.....	Letter Carrier.....	22 May '85	360 00	18 Mar. '64	20 May '85
Ellis, George	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '85	360 00	31 Jan. '64	15 Aug. '84
Meadows, Edwin	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '85	360 00	23 Sept. '60	15 Aug. '84
Butler, John	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '85	360 00	26 Dec. '56	15 Aug. '84
Baxter, John Alexander.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '85	360 00	12 Aug. '62	16 Aug. '84
McMordie, Alexander.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '85	360 00	12 Aug. '54	17 Dec. '84
Ingram, John Albert.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '85	360 00	16 May '61	4 Apr. '84
Kirk, Robert.....	Porter.....	5 Apr. '73	490 00	About '26	5 Apr. '73
Hutty, Robert Howland Gray	Porter	14 Oct. '80	390 00	17 Mar. '62	14 Oct. '80
Parrett, James.....	Porter	27 Dec. '81	390 00	18 Oct. '51	27 Dec. '81
Reynolds, James Whiteside..	Office Keeper.....	7 Oct. '82	490 00	24 Jan. '40	22 Dec. '79

WINDSOR POST OFFICE.

Wigle, Alfred.....	Postmaster.....	18 Sept. '80	1,400 00	28 July '48	18 Sept. '80
Meloche, François Xavier...	Assistant Postmaster...	18 Sept. '80	1,100 00	5 Apr. '40	18 Sept. '80
Conway, William Alphonsus.	Proby. 2nd class clerk..	1 July '85	900 00	27 Oct. '58	18 Sept. '80
Langlois, Albert Charles....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Mar. '82	720 00	17 May '52	18 Sept. '80
O'Connor, Eleanor.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Mar. '82	720 00	17 July '46	18 Sept. '80
Cousins, Alexander Mortimer	3rd class clerk.....	1 Mar. '82	720 00	26 July '53	18 Sept. '80
Wagner, Elizabeth Rozena ..	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	1 Oct. '49	18 Sept. '80
Wagner, Mary Antonia	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	8 June '57	18 Sept. '80

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

WINDSOR POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Nesbitt, Margaret Wilson...	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	28 July '50	12 Apr. '81
Ruthven, Adolphus.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	520 00	3 Mar. '65	30 June '82
McHugh, Peter Joseph.....	3rd class clerk.....	4 June '83	480 00	About '61	4 June '83
Beuglett, Charles	3rd class clerk.....	13 June '83	480 00	2 Nov. '60	13 June '83
Egan, Patrick.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '83	500 00	18 May '63	15 Oct. '80
Jeffers, Joseph.....	Messenger	28 June '82	390 00	16 Mar. '28	28 June '82
Mitchell, Robert.....	Porter	28 June '82	390 00	29 Dec. '54	28 June '82

MONTREAL DIVISION.

King, Edwin Francis.	Inspector.....	21 Jan. '61	2,600 00	12 May '30	5 Mar. '46
Nelligan, David.....	Assistant Inspector...	14 Dec. '77	1,250 00	11 July '48	22 Nov. '67
Logie, Frederick John.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '75	1,200 00	19 May '26	18 Aug. '66
Madore, Joseph Adolphe...	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '84	950 00	3 Mar. '55	7 Oct. '74
Gervais, Joseph Eugène....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '84	950 00	19 July '53	1 July '80
Pelletier, Joseph Ferreol...	3rd class clerk.....	4 Oct. '82	560 00	19 Oct. '47	25 Aug. '79
Kearney, Matthew.....	3rd class clerk.....	4 Oct. '82	680 00	31 Oct. '54	15 Nov. '75
McShane, James Anthony...	3rd class clerk.....	30 Sept. '84	400 00	27 Sept. '58	17 July '84
Nelligan, Patrick.....	Messenger	1 Apr. '57	590 00	13 Mar. '22	1 Apr. '57
Briegel, Frederick.....	Chief Ry. Mail Clerk...	1 Oct. '79	1,500 00	3 Apr. '43	17 Mar. '66
Walmsley, Alexander.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Feb. '67	1,200 00	28 Apr. '25	11 June '56
Bayley, James.	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Dec. '72	960 00	24 Mar. '26	12 Feb. '60
Lefebvre, Eustache.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '73	960 00	2 Apr. '37	26 Mar. '61
Jones, George.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '74	960 00	4 Sept. '35	26 Mar. '61
Lefebvre, Charles.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Feb. '74	960 00	3 Aug. '24	12 Jan. '63
Vallée, Joseph.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Mar. '74	960 00	14 June '32	9 Aug. '61
Denis, Arthur.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Apr. '76	960 00	1 Nov. '40	21 Nov. '64
Menzies, Augustus.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Sept. '79	960 00	31 Jan. '43	16 Aug. '66
Lachapelle, Alphonse.	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Apr. '84	960 00	13 Nov. '43	30 May '71
McLellan, Norman.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	30 Apr. '84	960 00	26 June '52	7 June '71
Somerville, Andrew.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Apr. '62	800 00	30 May '42	6 Feb. '60

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL DIVISION—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Beatty, Christopher Charles.	2nd class clerk.....	1 Dec. '73	800 00	7 Sept.'50	18 Jan. '70
Anderson, Jacob Dewitt.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '74	800 00	20 Nov.'44	19 Oct. '71
Filion, Henri Dominique....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '74	800 00	21 May '44	1 Feb. '72
Fairman, Daniel.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Sept.'74	800 00	3 Oct. '44	9 Aug. '72
Hayden, Charles.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Mar.'75	800 00	23 Feb.'53	13 Feb. '73
Beaudoin, Charles.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 May '75	800 00	30 Jan. '48	26 Apr. '73
Channell, Henry Edgar.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Aug.'75	800 00	27 Feb.'54	8 July '73
Dorion, Edouard.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Oct. '75	800 00	10 Nov.'42	20 Feb. '74
Goodfellow, Henry Groves...	2nd class clerk.....	14 Mar. '77	720 00	23 Aug.'40	2 Feb. '70
Beique, Louis.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	720 00	19 Sept.'29	25 Apr. '76
Labrèche, Viger Joseph.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	720 00	3 May '42	18 Nov. '74
O'Regan, William Henry....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	720 00	10 May '44	26 Mar. '77
Crevier, Louis Célestin.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	720 00	10 Aug.'40	28 Apr. '77
Armstrong, Arthur.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '80	720 00	19 May '58	15 Oct. '77
Dewar, Guy Richards.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '80	720 00	1 Feb.'41	18 Apr. '78
Murphy, John.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '80	720 00	5 Sept.'51	1 Apr. '74
Hall, John Peasley.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '80	720 00	13 Mar.'52	31 May '78
Frost, Daniel Taylor.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Nov. '80	720 00	20 July '35	8 Oct. '78
Mackenzie, James Edward...	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '81	720 00	1 Oct. '48	23 Dec. '78
Genest, Joseph Valère.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '81	720 00	12 Dec.'23	23 Dec. '78
Guévremont, Jean Baptiste..	2nd class clerk.....	1 Apr. '81	720 00	6 May '53	17 Mar. '79
Smith, Eustache LaHaie....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '84	600 00	18 Dec.'58	21 Nov. '81
Peters, William Norman....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '84	600 00	14 Jan.'42	30 June '82
Tuck, Frederick.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	600 00	29 Oct.'53	23 July '79
McRobie, James Alexander..	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Apr. '85	600 00	18 Aug.'58	20 May '81
Webb, Frederick Whitecomb.	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	22 Mar.'80	560 00	20 Dec.'59	22 Mar. '80
Evans, Albert Hale.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	30 Oct. '80	520 00	16 Oct.'53	30 Oct. '80
Whitcher, Charles Frank....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	28 Feb.'81	520 00	1 Dec.'55	28 Feb. '81
Ford, John.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	23 Mar.'83	520 00	21 Oct.'50	20 Mar. '83
Chavot, Cyprien.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	480 00	22 Apr.'55	1 July '84
Jones, William Emerson C...	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	480 00	1 July '58	17 June '84

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL DIVISION—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Murphy, William.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	9 Aug. '84	590 00	28 May '55	1 Apr. '75
Hay, Edward William.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	31 Mar. '85	480 00	17 May '61	31 Mar. '85
Chase, Clark.....	Mail Transfer Agent...	6 Sept. '84	400 00	4 Mar. '51	1 Apr. '84

QUEBEC DIVISION.

*Sheppard, William Grut...	Inspector.....	1 Feb. '61	2,400 00	14 Sept. '29	7 Sept. '54
Auctil, Jean Laughlin.....	Asst. Inspector.....	8 Feb. '79	1,250 00	25 Jan. '32	25 Jan. '61
Fréchette, Onesiphore.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '73	1,200 00	6 Sept. '30	30 Jan. '62
Vohl, Cyprien Joseph.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Apr. '82	1,050 00	23 May '45	1 July '70
Carrier, Joseph Emile.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	680 00	29 Aug. '48	20 Sept. '75
Bourget, Joseph Guillaume..	3rd class clerk.....	1 Feb. '84	760 00	19 July '50	26 Mar. '74
Boivin, Jules George.....	Messenger.....	1 Oct. '69	490 00	28 Sept. '37	1 Oct. '69
Deslauriers, Joseph.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '79	960 00	26 May '21	30 May '67
Lapointe, Grégoire.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Sept. '80	960 00	6 May '32	7 Aug. '67
Beaudet, Noel Athanase.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 June '81	960 00	24 Dec. '25	17 Feb. '65
Blondeau, F. E. dit Eugène.	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '81	960 00	17 Aug. '40	1 Nov. '67
Dionne, Louis Napoléon.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Aug. '72	800 00	7 Aug. '41	20 Apr. '70
Gaudry, Basile Tancrede...	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '73	800 00	4 June '43	30 May '71
Kimlin, Henry John.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '73	800 00	8 Oct. '46	7 June '71
Blondeau, Donat Sévérin...	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Feb. '74	800 00	20 May '48	25 Nov. '71
Garneau, Louis Honoré.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Nov. '74	800 00	14 June '47	29 Oct. '72
Pageau, Joseph Octave.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '75	800 00	28 Dec. '37	6 Sept. '73
Bourget, Rigobert Goderick..	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Nov. '75	800 00	27 Oct. '48	7 Apr. '73
Talbot, Octave Zephirin.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '77	720 00	10 Sept. '52	8 Oct. '75
Roy, Joseph Etienne.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '77	720 00	13 Feb. '38	8 Oct. '75
Furois, Joseph Leger.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '79	720 00	14 May '38	1 July '76
Labbé, François Xavier.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '79	800 00	1 Mar. '41	1 June '65
Evanturel, Edouard Eric G..	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '80	720 00	13 Feb. '52	12 Dec. '77
Hudon, Léon Emile.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Mar. '81	720 00	16 Nov. '44	12 Feb. '79
Dagneau, David Calixte.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Mar. '81	720 00	8 Jan. '38	12 Feb. '79

* Since deceased.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC DIVISION—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts		
Miquelon, Arsène Cyr.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Aug. '81	720 00	25 June '61	19 May '79
Bédard, Charles.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 June '82	640 00	5 May '41	27 May '80
Beaudry, Pierre A. L. A....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	14 Jan. '84	800 00	25 Aug. '48	21 May '79
Methot, Arthur.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	11 Feb. '82	520 00	18 July '58	11 Feb. '82
Laberge, Michel Philias....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	7 Jan. '84	480 00	28 Sept. '58	20 Mar. '83
Blondeau, Antoine.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	2 May '84	480 00	25 Oct. '48	28 Apr. '84
Green, Samuel Tanner.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '85	480 00	21 Feb. '64	1 July '85
Thibault, Louis Philippe....	Mail Porter.....	1 Feb. '79	490 00	12 Feb. '55	21 Jan. '79

THREE RIVERS DIVISION.

Bourgeois, George A.....	Inspector.....	26 July '79	2,000 00	1 Oct. '32	26 July '79
Chillas, Joseph Philip.....	Assistant Inspector....	25 June '81	1,250 00	27 Oct. '50	7 Jan. '71
Bailey, George Oscar.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	560 00	16 July '49	4 Oct. '79
Dorais, Louis Napoléon A...	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	6 Feb. '83	520 00	17 Jan. '59	6 Feb. '83

MONTREAL POST OFFICE.

LaMothe, Guillaume.....	Postmaster.....	18 July '74	4,000 00	14 Sept. '24	18 July '74
Emery, Michel.....	Assistant Postmaster...	1 Nov. '72	2,000 00	3 Jan. '25	1 July '49
Bourret, Hormidas Alexis...	1st class clerk.....	1 Jan. '71	1,500 00	3 Feb. '39	9 Aug. '61
Huddell, Henry Allison R...	1st class clerk.....	1 July '71	1,400 00	30 Nov. '28	3 Sept. '45
McKeon, John.....	1st class clerk.....	1 Feb. '72	1,500 00	14 Oct. '30	24 June '53
Baillargeon, Vital.....	1st class clerk.....	1 Feb. '72	1,400 00	19 Mar. '23	26 Mar. '61
Palmer, Joseph Lawrence....	1st class clerk.....	1 Dec. '72	1,400 00	2 Dec. '40	9 Aug. '61
Larseneur, Thomas François.	1st class clerk.....	1 July '74	1,300 00	27 Jan. '35	9 Aug. '61
Senez, Joseph.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,200 00	24 Feb. '43	27 June '70
Pridham, Frederick.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '71	1,200 00	.....	2 Apr. '60
Mayer, Edouard.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Apr. '74	1,200 00	16 Sept. '33	Sept '61
Sims, James Campbell.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '74	1,200 00	4 Feb. '42	9 June '64
Clement, Olivier.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '74	1,200 00	6 Mar. '36	23 Aug. '65
Loftus, Anthony.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '76	1,200 00	24 June '45	11 Jan. '67

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Restaing, Alfred de.....	2nd class clerk.....	21 July '76	1,200 00	28 July '41	1 Apr. '75
Desnoyers, Thomas.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,130 00	1 Mar. '38	16 Dec. '67
Goyette, Henri.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,170 00	26 Mar. '46	3 Apr. '68
Daoust, Jean Baptiste A....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,170 00	28 Nov. '42	27 June '70
Lefebvre, Gaspard Joseph D.	2nd class clerk.....	1 Apr. '84	950 00	6 Feb. '54	10 Apr. '74
Harding, Thomas.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '84	950 00	18 Sept. '48	20 May '73
Duncan, Robert.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	900 00	24 Aug. '42	25 Jan. '68
Arless, Richard James.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Oct. '73	800 00	26 Dec. '39	18 Jan. '65
Auger, Arthur Edouard.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Oct. '73	800 00	21 May '28	Jan. '54
Filiatrault, Marie Joseph T.	3rd class clerk.....	1 Apr. '75	800 00	10 Apr. '50	14 Aug. '72
Doray, Alfred Amable.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Aug. '75	800 00	16 Mar. '48	23 Apr. '72
Beaudoin, George.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	30 Jan. '52	29 Feb. '72
Renaud, Joseph Edmond....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	15 Oct. '54	21 Mar. '73
Lefebvre, Louis.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	22 Dec. '49	7 Nov. '71
Chagnon, Edmond.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	9 Nov. '58	18 Dec. '73
Hayden, William.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	15 May '56	1 June '74
Leduc, Charles Anatole T...	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	30 May '49	1 June '74
Thompson, James.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	23 Feb. '37	12 May '71
Chase, Isaac Sargison.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	7 Feb. '48	23 May '72
Larose, Anatole.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	10 Mar. '53	31 Oct. '72
Rondeau, Ulysse.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	27 Aug. '50	10 Aug. '74
Gaudry, Horace Daniel.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	15 Oct. '53	3 Sept. '74
Coutlee, George.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	30 Jan. '56	27 Oct. '73
Lord, Alfred.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	11 July '45	9 Nov. '74
Gillies, Joseph.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	760 00	21 Mar. '57	16 Nov. '74
Lefebvre, Charles.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '82	720 00	July '51	6 Feb. '71
Conlon, Bernard.....	3rd class clerk.....	23 May '82	720 00	4 Jan. '39	28 Dec. '74
Thimens, Joseph.....	3rd class clerk.....	23 May '82	720 00	23 May '45	13 Jan. '75
Daniel, Robert Thomas....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	680 00	2 Jan. '43	1 Jan. '76
Ouellette, Edouard Henri..	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	600 00	27 Apr. '51	5 Sept. '78
Johnston, Willam.....	3rd class clerk.....	— '82	680 00	23 Jan. '33	27 Aug. '77

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Forbes, Edmond Henri.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	600 00	15 Oct. '26	29 Apr. '79
McElroy, William Joseph...	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	520 00	10 May '50	23 June '80
Lapointe, Théophile Pierre..	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	520 00	8 Mar. '60	13 July '80
Larin, Arthur Ovila.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	520 00	24 July '61	1 Jan. '81
Whelan, James Patrick.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	520 00	6 July '59	9 Feb. '82
Tansey, Denis.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	520 00	11 Mar. '63	30 June '82
O'Neill, Patrick.....	3rd class clerk.....	6 Feb. '83	480 00	1 May '48	6 Feb. '83
Jolicœur, Eugène.....	3rd class clerk.....	22 Feb. '83	480 00	27 Mar. '47	22 Feb. '83
Mayer, Louis Dominique E..	3rd class clerk.....	5 Apr. '83	480 00	18 Dec. '61	21 Mar. '83
Larivière, Charles.....	3rd class clerk.....	13 June '83	480 00	22 Dec. '57	5 June '83
Beresford, John.....	3rd class clerk.....	21 Sept. '83	440 00	15 May '53	1 Sept. '83
Guillemette, Joseph Edmond.	3rd class clerk.....	4 Oct. '83	440 00	17 Oct. '58	4 Oct. '83
O'Donoghue, Daniel.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '84	440 00	27 Feb. '58	23 June '82
Plouffe, François.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '84	440 00	25 Apr. '59	8 June '83
Lorange, Oscar.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Feb. '84	440 00	17 Nov. '62	1 Feb. '84
Chandler, Henri.....	3rd class clerk.....	10 Mar. '84	440 00	21 Feb. '65	3 Mar. '84
McIntosh, Alfred Dieudonné.	3rd class clerk.....	10 Mar. '84	440 00	10 Apr. '63	4 Oct. '83
Lamoureux, Edouard A.....	3rd class clerk.....	10 Mar. '84	440 00	16 July '65	4 Mar. '84
Lamoureux, Arthur Edouard.	3rd class clerk.....	19 Apr. '84	440 00	30 Oct. '64	8 Apr. '84
Giroux, Théophile Avila....	3rd class clerk.....	22 Apr. '84	440 00	25 July '62	22 Apr. '84
Sauriol, Alphonse.....	3rd class clerk.....	6 Sept. '84	400 00	18 Oct. '63	4 Oct. '83
Barbe, Wilfrid.....	3rd class clerk.....	6 Sept. '84	400 00	3 June '65	5 Sept. '84
Clermont, Uldérie.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Oct. '84	400 00	14 Dec. '63	28 June '82
Leclaire, Charles Joseph A..	3rd class clerk.....	1 Oct. '84	400 00	6 May '63	24 Nov. '83
Gaudet, Michel Henri A....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Oct. '84	400 00	14 Apr. '65	19 Apr. '84
Côté, Allen Bernard.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Oct. '84	400 00	21 Sept. '52	10 Mar. '84
Carpenter, George Arthur..	3rd class clerk.....	1 Dec. '84	400 00	25 Aug. '65	13 June '83
Crowe, William Joseph.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Dec. '84	400 00	6 Jan. '63	24 Mar. '84
Grondin, Albert Louis.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Dec. '84	400 00	5 Aug. '60	24 Nov. '84
Florence, Charles.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Dec. '84	400 00	18 Dec. '60	1 Dec. '84
Simard, Maxime.....	3rd class clerk.....	13 Dec. '84	400 00	13 Nov. '63	13 Dec. '84

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Brophy, Thomas.....	3rd class clerk.....	23 Dec. '84	400 00	9 Dec. '65	23 Dec. '84
Bazeau, Edmond.....	3rd class clerk.....	26 Dec. '84	400 00	20 Aug. '57	26 Dec. '84
Ermatinger, Philip T. H.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Feb. '85	400 00	1 Aug. '58	12 Jan. '85
LaManque, Thomas.....	3rd class clerk.....	19 Feb. '85	400 00	10 July '54	19 Feb. '85
Morin, Alcidas.....	3rd class clerk.....	16 May '85	400 00	27 Feb. '65	16 May '85
Lacroix, Eugène Oscar Henri	3rd class clerk.....	22 May '85	400 00	19 Feb. '64	22 May '85
Dowd, Edward Christopher..	Letter Carrier.....	14 Feb. '70	600 00	10 June '48	14 Feb. '70
Lapointe, Prospère.....	Letter Carrier.....	28 Mar. '70	600 00	22 Nov. '30	28 Mar. '70
Dufresne, Auguste.....	Letter Carrier.....	30 Mar. '70	600 00	26 Oct. '45	30 Mar. '70
Plante, Jean Baptiste.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Aug. '71	600 00	20 Jan. '38	1 Aug. '71
Callary, James.....	Letter Carrier.....	10 Apr. '73	600 00	18 June '48	10 Apr. '73
Kelly, James.....	Letter Carrier.....	28 Apr. '73	600 00	26 Dec. '31	28 Apr. '73
Callary, Patrick.....	Letter Carrier.....	19 May '73	600 00	19 May '44	19 May '73
Dubé, Louis.....	Letter Carrier.....	4 Aug. '73	600 00	20 Oct. '27	4 Aug. '73
Thibodeau, Jean.....	Letter Carrier.....	15 July '74	600 00	28 Feb. '20	18 Dec. '73
Rozon, William.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '75	600 00	5 Apr. '54	1 July '74.
Clark, Patrick.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '75	600 00	10 Dec. '45	1 Sept. '74
Bergin, William.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '75	600 00	18 Dec. '41	1 Sept. '74
Plante, Gaspard.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '75	600 00	17 Jan. '56	1 Sept. '74
Lagacé, Philippe.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '75	600 00	23 Aug. '51	11 Sept. '74
Bathurst, James.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '75	600 00	1 Apr. '57	18 Feb. '75
Bissonnette, Antoine Isaïe..	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '75	600 00	2 Dec. '43	24 Mar. '75
Cousineau, Hormidas.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '75	600 00	20 Mar. '53	8 June '75
Laramée, Siméon.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '75	600 00	24 Apr. '41	17 June '75
Lefebvre, Germain.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '75	600 00	29 Jan. '53	1 July '75
Terroux, Charles Alexandre E	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '75	600 00	9 Oct. '54	1 Sept. '74
Gorman, Thomas.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '75	600 00	6 Mar. '37	28 May '75
Giroux, Joseph.....	Letter Carrier.....	28 Dec. '75	600 00	29 Sept. '47	28 Dec. '75
Beaulnes, Félix Ozée.....	Letter Carrier.....	7 Feb. '76	600 00	23 Apr. '30	7 Feb. '76
Cusson, Narcisse.....	Letter Carrier.....	4 Jan. '77	600 00	29 Dec. '39	4 Jan. '77
Moreau, Jean Baptiste.....	Letter Carrier.....	23 Mar. '77	600 00	30 Dec. '45	28 Mar. '77

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Jacques, Pierre.....	Letter Carrier.....	7 Dec. '77	600 00	14 Aug. '39	7 Dec. '77
McShane, James Francis...	Letter Carrier.....	4 Apr. '78	600 00	12 July '54	4 Apr. '78
Lussier, Joseph.....	Letter Carrier.....	12 May '81	420 00	5 Nov. '48	12 May '81
Callaghan, Thomas.....	Letter Carrier.....	26 Aug. '81	390 00	3 July '57	26 Aug. '81
Guertin, Toussaint.....	Letter Carrier.....	21 Oct. '81	390 00	1 Oct. '60	21 Oct. '81
Flanagan, Henry.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Dec. '81	390 00	22 Jan. '60	1 Dec. '81
Boudreau, Jacques Achille...	Letter Carrier.....	23 Jan. '82	390 00	18 Dec. '63	23 Jan. '82
Doray, Joseph Louis Exelda.	Letter Carrier.....	28 Jan. '82	390 00	28 May '50	28 Jan. '82
Grant, James.....	Letter Carrier.....	21 Feb. '82	390 00	7 Jan. '62	21 Feb. '82
Carrière, Alphonse.....	Letter Carrier.....	25 Apr. '82	390 00	12 Apr. '49	25 Apr. '82
Power, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	3 June '82	390 00	17 Mar. '53	3 June '82
McAfee, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	29 Oct. '82	390 00	29 Apr. '57	11 Sept. '82
Fenaughty, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	22 Feb. '83	390 00	24 June '61	15 Feb. '83
Meehan, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	23 Mar. '83	390 00	10 Aug. '62	5 Mar. '83
Carle, Louis Eugène.....	Letter Carrier.....	2 Apr. '83	390 00	9 Feb. '65	2 Apr. '83
Taylor, James.....	Letter Carrier.....	4 Sept. '83	390 00	15 Aug. '65	30 Aug. '83
Mitchell, William Francis...	Letter Carrier.....	21 Sept. '83	390 00	4 Aug. '44	28 Aug. '83
Bourgeois, Joseph.....	Letter Carrier.....	21 Sept. '83	390 00	22 Jan. '49	21 Sept. '83
Dumesnil, Alfred Emile....	Letter Carrier.....	4 Oct. '83	390 00	5 May '62	4 Oct. '83
Dagenais, Fabien.....	Letter Carrier.....	4 Oct. '83	390 00	8 Aug. '52	4 Oct. '83
Daoust, Damase Ludger Avila	Letter Carrier.....	5 Nov. '83	390 00	23 July '50	1 Nov. '83
Mathieu, Alfred.....	Letter Carrier.....	24 Nov. '83	390 00	6 Aug. '60	24 Nov. '83
Valeur, Joseph Alfred.....	Letter Carrier.....	10 Dec. '83	390 00	27 May '58	10 Dec. '83
Mazurette, Wilfrid.....	Letter Carrier.....	10 Dec. '83	390 00	13 Oct. '59	10 Dec. '83
Nugent, James.....	Letter Carrier.....	15 Feb. '84	390 00	1 Nov. '58	1 Feb. '84
Giguère, Joseph.....	Letter Carrier.....	22 Apr. '84	390 00	10 Oct. '59	10 Apr. '84
Collard, Joseph Antoine....	Letter Carrier.....	30 Apr. '84	390 00	11 May '56	21 Apr. '84
King, Joseph.....	Letter Carrier.....	15 May '84	390 00	20 July '64	15 May '84
Duboulay, Adolphe.....	Letter Carrier.....	21 July '84	360 00	31 Oct. '55	7 July '84
Lepine, Magloire.....	Letter Carrier.....	6 Sept. '84	360 00	20 Apr. '64	10 Mar. '84
Pépin, Joseph.....	Letter Carrier.....	6 Sept. '84	360 00	2 Sept. '59	10 Mar. '84

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Latimer, Thomas.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Oct. '84	360 00	16 Mar. '52	29 Sept. '84
Sauriol, Jean Baptiste.....	Letter Carrier.....	3 Oct. '84	360 00	1 Sept. '62	20 Sept. '84
Bisson, Joseph Louis.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Nov. '84	360 00	23 May '58	1 Nov. '84
O'Mahony, Myles.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Nov. '84	360 00	21 Mar. '50	1 Nov. '84
Lortie, Alphonse.....	Letter Carrier.....	16 Dec. '84	360 00	11 Sept. '66	16 Dec. '84
Kelly, Thomas John.....	Letter Carrier.....	23 Dec. '84	360 00	9 Sept. '52	23 Dec. '84
Bélair, Arthur.....	Letter Carrier.....	26 Dec. '84	360 00	4 Dec. '56	26 Dec. '84
Massé, Arthur.....	Letter Carrier.....	16 Feb. '85	360 00	5 Nov. '60	16 Feb. '85
Moore, Thomas.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Apr. '85	360 00	14 Nov. '66	1 Apr. '85
Lapierre, Joseph Théophile H	Letter Carrier.....	1 May '85	360 00	24 Jan. '62	1 May '85
Perrault, Denis Romulus...	Letter Carrier.....	22 May '85	360 00	24 June '61	22 May '85
Pépin, Félix.....	Letter Carrier.....	27 June '85	360 00	3 Feb. '63	27 June '85
Collins, John.....	Messenger & Porter....	1 Oct. '74	600 00	29 June '36	25 Apr. '74
Maher, James.....	Messenger & Porter....	23 Nov. '77	590 00	5 Sept. '32	23 Nov. '77
Bennett, John.....	Messenger & Porter....	31 Mar. '82	390 00	25 Apr. '57	31 Mar. '82
Renois, Ludger.....	Messenger & Porter....	1 Jan. '81	590 00	20 Oct. '34	28 May '79

QUEBEC POST OFFICE.

Tourangeau, Adolphe, N.P..	Postmaster	5 July '83	2,000 00	15 Jan. '31	5 July '83
Bolduc, Joseph Etienne....	Asst. Postmaster.....	1 July '75	1,400 00	1 July '28	1 Nov. '54
Chamberland, Charles	2nd class clerk.....	1 Jan. '71	1,200 00	24 Nov. '32	3 Oct. '59
Lebel, Jean Alfred William..	2nd class clerk.....	12 Dec. '77	1,200 00	11 Nov. '38	13 Apr. '74
Handford, William.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,170 00	9 July '30	21 July '66
Rochette, Léon Ambroise...	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	950 00	8 Jan. '33	20 Nov. '66
White, William.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '74	800 00	28 Apr. '51	6 Nov. '71
Gagnon, Zoël.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	9 Mar. '42	17 Aug. '72
English, Edward.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	11 Aug. '51	29 Oct. '72
Gaboury, Felix.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	17 Nov. '45	12 Aug. '71
Myler, Michael.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	5 Nov. '46	22 Oct. '73
Vézina, Ulric.....	3rd class clerk.....	23 May '82	800 00	26 Aug. '51	24 June '71

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Caouette, Jean Baptiste.....	3rd class clerk.....	23 May '82	720 00	29 July '54	16 Apr. '75
Turner, James Bailey.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	640 00	24 Aug. '51	1 Mar. '77
Plamondon, Olivier.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	560 00	17 Oct. '54	26 Sept. '79
Lane, Patrick Edward.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	560 00	7 Jan. '47	18 Mar. '80
Morrisette, Honoré.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	520 00	24 Feb. '46	12 Jan. '82
L'Heureux, Louis.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	520 00	29 June '34	23 Jan. '82
Workman, Charles.....	3rd class clerk.....	17 Apr. '83	480 00	28 Mar. '65	17 Apr. '83
Eckhardt, William Henry A.	3rd class clerk.....	7 Jan. '84	440 00	28 Dec. '56	7 Jan. '84
Battle, John James.....	3rd class clerk.....	3 Oct. '84	400 00	29 May '63	3 Oct. '84
Gagnon, Charles Alphonse...	3rd class clerk.....	2 Mar. '85	400 00	23 June '51	2 Mar. '85
Larue, Louis Joseph Henry..	3rd class clerk.....	2 Mar. '85	400 00	19 Apr. '67	2 Mar. '85
Pelletier, Maxime	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '85	500 00	23 Feb. '60	25 June '79
Angers, François.....	Letter Carrier.....	14 Apr. '59	600 00	17 Jan. '27	14 Apr. '59
Giasson, Nicolas.....	Letter Carrier.....	18 Apr. '72	600 00	26 Jan. '36	18 Apr. '72
Reynar, Thomas.....	Letter Carrier.....	15 July '74	600 00	6 Feb. '46	19 July '73
Wilkinson, Robert.....	Letter Carrier.....	19 Mar. '75	600 00	22 Sept. '45	19 Mar. '75
Mercier, George	Letter Carrier.....	20 Mar. '75	600 00	23 Aug. '40	20 Mar. '75
Houle, Victor.....	Letter Carrier.....	20 Mar. '75	600 00	27 July '51	20 Mar. '75
Pelletier, François Xavier R.	Letter Carrier.....	23 Mar. '75	600 00	7 Nov. '40	23 Mar. '75
Kelly, Henry Pierce.....	Letter Carrier.....	28 June '78	600 00	9 Aug. '59	28 June '78
Guay, Louis.....	Letter Carrier.....	6 Feb. '79	510 00	15 Nov. '42	6 Feb. '79
Gingras, Jean Philippe T....	Letter Carrier.....	23 Mar. '79	510 00	7 Mar. '48	23 Mar. '79
Gauvin, Pierre Napoléon....	Letter Carrier.....	1 June '82	390 00	18 Aug. '55	1 June '82
Desroches, Joseph.....	Letter Carrier.....	6 June '82	490 00	20 Aug. '44	27 Sept. '79
Mercier, Jean Adolphe D....	Letter Carrier.....	4 Jan. '83	390 00	16 Nov. '56	4 Jan. '83
Duhault, Charles Eusèbe....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Feb. '83	390 00	24 Oct. '45	28 June '82
O'Dowd, Francis.....	Letter Carrier.....	6 Feb. '83	390 00	11 July '55	6 Feb. '83
Pelletier, Joseph Amable....	Letter Carrier.....	6 Nov. '83	390 00	25 July '53	15 June '83
Joannet, Napoléon Ulric....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '84	390 00	8 July '61	6 Dec. '83
Boulet, Wilfrid Joseph A....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '84	390 00	20 Oct. '52	15 Apr. '84
Ouellet, François Xavier....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '84	390 00	21 Mar. '55	15 Apr. '84

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE—Continued

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary,	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts		
Blackburn, Robert.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Nov. '84	360 00	25 July '53	3 Sept. '84
Evarts, John.....	Messenger.....	24 Nov. '69	490 00	27 Aug. '22	24 Nov. '69
Dénéchaud, Téléphore.....	Office Keeper & Letter Collector.....	1 May '74	860 00	23 Oct. '20	1 May '74

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

McMillan, Hon. John.....	Inspector.....	7 Aug. '67	2,200 00	4 Aug. '16	7 Aug. '67
Paisley, William.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '70	1,400 00	4 Nov. '31	1 July '67
Whittaker, William C.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '81	1,350 00	6 Sept. '37	9 Dec. '65
Avery, William Richard.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,170 00	16 Apr. '56	25 June '69
Hatch, Willoughby.....	3rd class clerk.....	28 June '82	720 00	29 June '26	16 June '76
Murray, Charles Alex.....	3rd class clerk.....	4 Oct. '83	800 00	7 Mar. '43	1 Apr. '81
Bannister, William.....	Messenger.....	1 July '67	550 00	19 June '18	1 July '67
Blizard, Frederick Wiggins..	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk.	1 Jan. '80	960 00	17 Oct. '46	1 July '67
Estey, Frederick Augustus ..	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '73	800 00	5 Aug. '39	16 Jan. '71
Ryan, George Melville	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '73	800 00	3 Nov. '54	16 Jan. '71
Starkie, Walter.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Aug. '74	800 00	17 Mar. '46	29 Jan. '72
Philps, James.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Aug. '74	800 00	14 June '21	19 Aug. '72
Weldon, William John, jr..	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Aug. '74	800 00	13 May '54	1 Aug. '72
Pidgeon, Jacob Robert.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Feb. '75	800 00	10 Apr. '30	1 Feb. '73
Barker, George Augustus....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Sept. '76	800 00	20 Feb. '46	28 Aug. '74
Gross, Albert John.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '76	800 00	28 Sept. '55	1 Oct. '74
Wathen, Henry,.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '79	720 00	17 Dec. '39	1 July '76
Price, David.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '79	720 00	25 July '43	1 July '76
Miller, John Gardiner.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '79	720 00	30 Nov. '45	1 July '76
McKendrick, Dawson.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Sept. '81	720 00	5 Apr. '59	1 Sept. '79
Brittain, Alfred	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Apr. '84	640 00	21 Mar. '59	1 Jan. '82
Magee, Richard Graham.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Apr. '84	640 00	11 June '52	20 Mar. '82
Jack, Samuel Rutherford....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Apr. '84	640 00	23 Mar. '54	20 Mar. '82
Maxwell, Samuel Rice.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Jan. '82	520 00	17 Sept. '45	1 Jan. '82
Willis, Edward LeRoc.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	20 Mar. '82	520 00	18 Dec. '61	20 Mar. '82

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Freeze, Robert John.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	30 June '82	520 00	26 July '48	30 June '82
Oulton, George Heber.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	4 Oct. '83	520 00	14 Apr. '44	4 Oct. '83
Murray, Alexander.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	24 May '84	480 00	16 June '56	24 Mar. '84
Campbell, John.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	8 May '84	480 00	22 Dec. '38	8 May '84
Hoyt, John Wesley.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Dec. '84	480 00	26 Sept. '54	1 Dec. '84
Edgecombe, Arthur Clarence.	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	28 Feb. '85	480 00	25 Apr. '66	28 Feb. '85
Ketchum, Francis Edwin....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	6 Mar. '85	480 00	12 Nov. '58	6 Mar. '85

FREDERICTON POST OFFICE.

McPeake, Patrick.....	Postmaster.....	1 Aug. '80	1,600 00	16 Apr. '36	1 Aug. '80
Cameron, John.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 May '75	1,200 00	31 Aug. '33	1 July '67
Phair, William Barry.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	25 July '53	13 Jan. '72
Vavasour, Edwin W.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	680 00	4 Oct. '54	1 Jan. '76
Wilson, Albert Edward....	3rd class clerk.....	21 Sept. '83	440 00	8 June '61	21 Sept. '83
Phillips, Robert Bedford H..	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '85	400 00	24 July '61	2 Apr. '85
Phair, Andrew Stratton....	Letter Carrier.....	10 June '79	500 00	22 Dec. '61	10 June '79

ST. JOHN POST OFFICE.

King, Stephen James.....	Postmaster.....	11 Feb. '80	2,400 00	16 Jan. '38	11 Feb. '80
Woodrow, James.....	Assistant Postmaster...	1 July '68	1,500 00	17 Mar. '33	22 Oct. '58
Potter, Michael James.....	1st class clerk.....	1 Mar. '77	1,200 00	3 Dec. '44	6 Apr. '63
Reed, Augustus William....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,200 00	3 Oct. '54	1 Sept. '70
Otty, Henry Phipps.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '79	1,170 00	31 Jan. '24	1 Nov. '64
McNichol, Andrew.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '81	1,090 00	24 Mar. '45	2 Nov. '68
McIntyre, Robert Charles..	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '81	1,090 00	27 Feb. '45	7 Jan. '69
Ring, George Frederick....	2nd class clerk.....	31 Jan. '82	1,200 00	2 May '41	31 Jan. '82
Flaglor, James Second.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '82	1,050 00	15 Mar. '53	1 Aug. '70
Finen, James Louis.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	900 00	7 Dec. '59	15 Aug. '77
Ring, John Wightman.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	2 July '54	1 Aug. '71
Woodrow, Ross Dougal.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	23 May '57	6 Oct. '73

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Hamlin, Ross Alexander . . .	3rd class clerk	1 July '79	800 00	18 Dec. '55	1 Jan. '74
Jenkins, Thomas	3rd class clerk	1 July '79	800 00	24 Apr. '57	6 Aug. '75
Ritchie, Joseph Hunter. . . .	3rd class clerk	1 July '79	800 00	1 May '54	6 Aug. '75
Bell, John Parker	3rd class clerk	1 July '82	720 00	18 June '32	1 Sept. '77
Thompson, Alexander	3rd class clerk	1 July '82	720 00	29 Aug. '57	6 Sept. '77
Clark, James Clarence	3rd class clerk	1 July '82	520 00	8 Sept. '61	1 Jan. '82
Lee, Henry Percy	3rd class clerk	1 July '82	480 00	30 Aug. '56	27 Sept. '82
Harrison, John Swaison	3rd class clerk	26 Jan. '83	480 00	15 Apr. '60	26 Jan. '83
Fairweather, Edmund W. H. . .	3rd class clerk	20 Oct. '84	400 00	24 Mar. '51	20 Oct. '84
Ferguson, Frederick	3rd class clerk	1 Dec. '84	400 00	28 Feb. '66	27 Nov. '84
Copp, John Rowe	3rd class clerk	1 Apr. '85	400 00	19 Jan. '60	1 Apr. '85
Hipwell, John Parkenson . . .	3rd class clerk	30 May '85	400 00	10 Apr. '58	30 May '85
Hall, William Seymouth . . .	3rd class clerk	1 July '85	400 00	13 Dec. '50	1 July '85
McLaughlin, Robert	Letter Carrier	1 June '75	600 00	18 May '22	1 June '75
Young, William	Letter Carrier	1 June '75	600 00	19 Jan. '22	1 June '75
Belyea, Caleb	Letter Carrier	18 May '75	600 00	12 July '45	18 May '75
Plumpton, George William . .	Letter Carrier	19 May '75	600 00	21 May '29	19 May '75
Lane, William	Letter Carrier	29 May '75	600 00	25 Mar. '58	29 May '75
McManus, James	Letter Carrier	16 Nov. '77	600 00	8 May '38	16 Nov. '77
Beamish, John	Letter Carrier	16 Jan. '80	470 00	19 July '41	16 Jan. '80
Withers, George Edward . . .	Letter Carrier	21 Sept. '83	390 00	22 Apr. '63	1 Nov. '82
Belyea, Uriah	Letter Carrier	21 Sept. '83	390 00	8 May '37	27 Feb. '83
Morgan, Archibald	Letter Carrier	19 Apr. '84	390 00	4 Apr. '49	19 Apr. '84
Hill, Robert	Letter Carrier	1 July '84	390 00	27 Nov. '41	7 May '83
Grant, James Oscar	Letter Carrier	1 Dec. '84	360 00	25 May '55	30 June '82
Elston, Charles Henry	Letter Carrier	1 Dec. '84	360 00	16 July '39	11 Mar. '84
Bell, George	Office Keeper	26 May '71	490 00	2 Nov. '12	26 May '71

NOVA SCOTIA DIVISION.

Macdonald, Charles John . . .	Inspector	19 May '79	2,200 00	4 Apr. '41	19 May '79
Story, John Douglas	Assistant Inspector . . .	1 June '75	1,250 00	3 Apr. '52	1 Jan. '69

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA DIVISION—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Stewart, Douglas.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '84	950 00	17 Jan. '55	1 Apr. '73
Davison, Thomas Edmund...	2nd class clerk.	1 July '84	950 00	11 Sept. '56	9 Sept. '75
Sircom, Stephen John Rupert	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	680 00	1 Oct. '58	23 Nov. '76
Costley, Alfred.....	3rd class clerk.....	20 Jan. '82	520 00	25 July '62	20 Jan. '82
Kearns, William.....	3rd class clerk	4 Oct. '83	440 00	24 Aug. '55	4 Oct. '83
Meagher, Michael Henry....	Messenger	4 Oct. '83	430 00	18 June '36	4 Oct. '83
Bent, Edgar Augustus.....	Chf. Ry. Mail Clerk....	1 Jan. '82	1,500 00	14 May '51	13 Oct. '71
Gabriel, James McNutt.....	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Apr. '85	960 00	23 Sept. '55	26 Nov. '72
Browne, Alfred.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Mar. '74	800 00	10 July '48	2 Feb. '72
Davison, Robert.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Dec. '74	800 00	6 Feb. '34	25 Nov. '72
Cameron, John William H..	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '75	800 00	24 May '41	10 Sept. '73
McNeill, John.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Aug. '76	800 00	17 Feb. '48	23 July '74
Crowley, William.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '79	720 00	11 Apr. '50	16 Dec. '76
Hall, Samuel.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Nov. '81	720 00	2 Dec. '44	4 Oct. '79
Hawkesworth, George Alex..	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Nov. '81	720 00	17 July '58	4 Oct. '79
Ross, John David.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Apr. '85	600 00	10 Dec. '50	17 Dec. '80
Campbell, John.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	17 Dec. '80	520 00	20 Aug. '51	17 Dec. '80
Hustis, Sydney Osborne....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	20 Jan. '82	520 00	19 Aug. '54	20 Jan. '82
McKinnon, William Crane ..	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	20 Jan. '82	520 00	15 Sept. '59	20 Jan. '82
McLean, David Von R.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	20 Jan. '82	520 00	26 May '62	20 Jan. '82
Keith, James Thomas.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	3 May '82	520 00	7 May '58	3 May '82
McRobert, William Henry ..	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	3 May '82	520 00	26 Feb. '54	3 May '82
Bennett, William.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	3 May '82	520 00	22 July '43	3 May '82
Power, Charles Edward.....	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	28 June '82	520 00	27 May '63	28 June '82
Eaton, William Payzant	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	21 Sept. '83	480 00	7 Aug. '54	21 Sept. '83
Southall, Frederick.	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	21 July '84	480 00	20 Feb. '60	21 July '84

HALIFAX POST OFFICE.

Blackadar, Hugh William...	Postmaster.....	5 Nov. '74	2,400 00	4 Mar. '43	5 Nov. '74
Tremain, Frederick Valentine	Assistant Postmaster...	1 Mar. '75	1,600 00	17 Jan. '45	4 June '68

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

HALIFAX POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Cunningham, Arthur Henry.	2nd class clerk.	1 July '76	1,200 00	15 Nov. '52	15 May '68
Chamberlain, William H....	2nd class clerk.	1 July '84	950 00	4 Sept. '40	15 Mar. '69
O'Bryan, Joseph Stanislas...	2nd class clerk.	1 July '84	950 00	8 Feb. '59	16 Apr. '73
Creighton, Thomas Grassil...	2nd class clerk.	1 July '84	950 00	23 Nov. '50	1 Sept. '73
Casey, Thomas William....	3rd class clerk.	1 July '79	800 00	27 July '49	1 Apr. '73
Smith, William Villiers....	3rd class clerk.	1 July '79	800 00	15 Apr. '54	21 Feb. '74
Mulcahy, Patrick Joseph....	3rd class clerk.	1 July '79	800 00	28 Feb. '55	1 Jan. '75
Fraser, Charles Daniel....	3rd class clerk.	1 July '79	800 00	12 Oct. '57	15 July '75
Lownds, Charles Matthew R.	3rd class clerk.	1 July '79	800 00	17 June '57	15 July '75
Power, Frank Joseph....	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	680 00	16 Aug. '60	1 Nov. '75
Travis, Lewis Whitney....	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	680 00	23 Apr. '40	1 May '73
Parker, William.	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	680 00	2 Feb. '59	1 Dec. '76
Delaney, Edward Joseph....	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	680 00	5 Aug. '54	16 Dec. '76
Crowe, Albern Crawley....	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	600 00	29 Oct. '45	26 Mar. '79
Walker, William Henry....	3rd class clerk.	1 July '82	600 00	15 July '60	16 May. '79
Boggs, Herbert Alfred	3rd class clerk.	23 Mar. '83	480 00	21 Jan. '58	23 Mar. '83
Sullivan, Edmund Addy	3rd class clerk.	15 Feb. '84	440 00	13 Aug. '61	4 Feb. '84
Kaye, Frank Crossley....	3rd class clerk.	15 Feb. '84	440 00	7 July '63	2 Feb. '84
Logan, Alfred.	3rd class clerk.	2 Aug. '84	400 00	19 May '63	2 Aug. '84
Saunders, Sampson....	Supt. Letter Carrier....	1 July '75	700 00	15 Apr. '50	1 Nov. '70
Fitzgerald, James....	Letter Carrier....	23 Jan. '67	600 00	24 Apr. '41	23 Jan. '67
Wilson, John.	Letter Carrier.	1 July '71	600 00	15 Aug. '36	1 July '71
Carroll, Edward.	Letter Carrier.	1 Apr. '72	600 00	22 Mar. '42	1 Apr. '72
Laurilliard, Henry Salter....	Letter Carrier.	7 Feb. '74	600 00	28 June '36	7 Feb. '74
Mahar, John.	Letter Carrier.	18 June '75	600 00	28 Nov. '43	18 June '75
O'Malley, John....	Letter Carrier.	18 June '75	600 00	12 July '44	18 June '75
Myers, Robert.	Letter Carrier.	9 Nov. '77	600 00	16 Oct. '50	9 Nov. '77
Brodie, Neil.	Letter Carrier.	5 Dec. '78	600 00	13 July '26	5 Dec. '78
Grant, John Archibald....	Letter Carrier....	28 June '81	420 00	21 July '57	28 June '81
Wall, John.	Letter Carrier....	17 Feb. '82	390 00	8 Apr. '35	17 Feb. '82
Davis, George....	Letter Carrier....	17 Feb. '82	390 00	16 Feb. '27	17 Feb. '82

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

HALIFAX POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Wood, John Samuel Michael.	Box Collector.....	25 Sept. '75	600 00	21 Feb. '54	25 Sept. '75
Mulcahy, Joseph James. ...	Box Collector.....	20 July '78	580 00	22 Aug. '47	20 July '78
Payne, Edward.....	Box Collector.....	25 July '81	390 00	17 Mar. '46	25 July '81
Theakston, Major John... ..	Messenger.....	5 Apr. '83	390 00	5 Nov. '58	5 Apr. '83

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DIVISION.

Crable, Otto Russell	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '79	720 00	11 Apr. '57	23 June '75
Haszard, Thomas Walter....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '83	640 00	27 Jan. '54	11 Aug. '75

CHARLOTTETOWN POST OFFICE.

Brecken, Hon. Frederick de St. Croix, Q.C.	Postmaster and Assist. Inspector	1 Aug. '84	2,000 00	9 Dec. '28	1 Aug. '84
Harris, William Henry.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Mar. '82	1,050 00	21 Mar. '45	20 June '73
Lawson, John Auld.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 Oct. '74	800 00	23 July '42	1 Oct. '74
White, Nicholas	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	13 Sept. '55	1 July '73
Trainor, Bernard	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	16 Apr. '56	1 Oct. '74
Campbell, John Munro.	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	680 00	13 Apr. '56	1 Apr. '75
McCarey, Joseph.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	520 00	15 Jan. '64	6 Dec. '80
Macdonald, Daniel Joseph...	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	520 00	4 May '58	1 Sept. '81
Brown, John George W.....	3rd class clerk.....	5 Apr. '83	480 00	20 Oct. '62	1 Apr. '83
Murphy, Mathew William...	3rd class clerk.....	6 Sept. '84	400 00	13 Nov. '60	6 Sept. '84
Robertson, John Neill.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '85	400 00	30 Jan. '51	1 July '85

MANITOBA DIVISION.

McLeod, William Wallace...	Inspector.....	1 Mar. '82	2,200 00	25 Mar. '49	6 June '66
McGillis, Alexander	2nd class clerk.....	5 Aug. '81	1,050 00	23 Dec. '22	19 Feb. '74
Tuck, Charles Favor.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	680 00	1 July '61	28 June '82
Broughton, James Leeman...	3rd class clerk.....	23 Mar. '83	480 00	7 Jan. '52	23 Mar. '83
Macpherson, William T.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '85	400 00	21 July '59	1 July '85
Marshall, Thomas Hadzor...	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '85	400 00	30 Apr. '61	1 July '85

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA DIVISION—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Kavanagh, Charles E.	Chief Ry. Mail Clerk ..	15 Apr. '82	1,200 00	31 Mar. '56	1 Aug. '80
Patton, Andrew Jackson. ...	1st class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Dec. '72	960 00	2 Dec. '38	21 July '65
Carman, James Adam Roy. ...	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 May '83	800 00	16 Mar. '54	17 Sept. '72
Cox, Willis Thomas.	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Feb. '72	800 00	12 Mar. '51	20 Aug. '69
Norris, James George.	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Nov. '81	720 00	27 Nov. '57	4 Oct. '79
Stewart, Charles Richard. ...	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '84	600 00	26 June '53	1 May '82
O'Loane, James Thomas.	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 July '85	600 00	23 Sept. '50	18 Apr. '82
Sewell, Langley.	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Aug. '72	800 00	14 Mar. '50	4 Jan. '70
Moore, John Green.	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	25 Oct. '81	520 00	21 Sept. '35	10 Oct. '81
Brown, Joseph Henry Patrick	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	5 Nov. '83	480 00	11 Mar. '63	5 Nov. '83
Sloan, William Bennett.	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	4 Dec. '83	480 00	27 Aug. '62	4 Dec. '83
Phinney, Henry Havelock ..	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	22 Apr. '84	480 00	19 Feb. '62	23 May '82
O'Farrell, John.	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	8 May '84	480 00	13 Nov. '62	8 May '84
Harrison, Francis Edgar.	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Sept. '84	480 00	1 Feb. '61	1 Sept. '84
Gleeson, Cornelius.	3rd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Sept. '84	480 00	11 July '61	1 Sept. '84

WINNIPEG POST OFFICE.

Hargrave, William.	Postmaster.	14 Dec. '77	2,400 00	9 May '38	30 Apr. '74
Brough, Richard Redmond ..	Assistant Postmaster. ...	1 Oct. '84	1,800 00	30 May '42	29 Jan. '72
Poitras, John O'Connor	2nd class clerk.	1 Apr. '79	1,170 00	6 Dec. '48	4 Mar. '72
Barrett, Edward.	2nd class clerk.	3 Apr. '82	1,050 00	1 Feb. '36	3 Apr. '82
Boswell, Charles Musgrave ..	2nd class clerk.	1 Apr. '82	1,050 00	10 July '49	23 Mar. '81
Allen, George Henry.	2nd class clerk.	1 Sept. '82	1,000 00	1 Aug. '55	1 Sept. '82
Cairns, Albert William.	2nd class clerk.	1 July '84	950 00	25 May '54	14 Mar. '82
Taylor, John, jr.	3rd class clerk.	25 Apr. '81	800 00	20 June '58	25 Apr. '81
Lynch, John Archibald	3rd class clerk.	31 Jan. '82	720 00	10 Feb. '60	31 Jan. '82
Prud'homme, Louis T.	3rd class clerk.	1 Mar. '82	720 00	4 Jan. '60	18 Sept. '79
Scott, John.	3rd class clerk.	3 Apr. '82	720 00	21 July '36	3 Apr. '82
Dumas, Henri Cregg.	3rd class clerk.	3 Apr. '82	720 00	3 Aug. '58	3 Apr. '82
Simons, John Robinson.	3rd class clerk.	3 Apr. '82	720 00	20 Sept. '61	3 Apr. '82

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

WINNIPEG POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Cairns, Thomas Alfred.....	3rd class clerk.....	6 June '82	720 00	18 Aug. '52	6 June '82
Rice, William Anglin.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	560 00	25 June '63	16 Feb. '81
Lamothe, Alfred Felix W....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	560 00	21 Sept. '65	24 Mar. '81
Hargrave, George Arthur....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	520 00	21 Nov. '64	28 June '82
Braden, William.....	3rd class clerk.....	27 Mar. '83	480 00	6 Jan. '58	7 Sept. '82
Arnell, Frank.....	3rd class clerk.....	25 May '83	480 00	9 Mar. '57	9 Sept. '82
Monkman, Arthur.....	3rd class clerk.....	21 Sept. '83	440 00	8 Oct. '57	21 Sept. '83
Smith, Daniel James.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	800 00	19 Jan. '51	1 Mar. '72
Griffith, Edward Alfred.....	Supt. Letter Carrier....	9 Jan. '84	490 00	.....	12 Apr. '82
Cunningham, William.....	Letter Carrier.....	12 Apr. '82	490 00	.....	12 Apr. '82
Miller, Robert.....	Letter Carrier.....	28 June '82	490 00	27 Feb. '61	28 June '82
Brown, John.....	Messenger.....	28 June '82	590 00	29 Dec. '46	28 June '82

BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION.

Fletcher, Everard Hyde.....	Inspector.....	1 July '84	2,000 00	8 May '51	4 June '68
Dorman, William Henry....	2nd class clerk.....	1 May '76	1,200 00	23 Oct. '56	1 May '76
Ferguson, Horace Albert....	3rd class clerk.....	21 June '84	800 00	21 Mar. '54	8 July '73
Rooney, John.....	2nd class Ry. Mail Clerk	1 Oct. '73	800 00	16 Oct. '52	11 July '71

VICTORIA POST OFFICE.

Wallace, Robert.....	Postmaster.....	1 Feb. '84	2,200 00	8 Dec. '20	22 Oct. '73
Chadwick, Thomas.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '82	560 00	16 July '63	15 Dec. '80
Newberry, Cowper William..	3rd class clerk.....	20 May '84	440 00	21 Apr. '66	20 May '84
Finlayson, Charles William..	3rd class clerk.....	1 Dec. '84	400 00	20 Oct. '66	1 Dec. '82

14.—THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Paché, Joseph Charles, M.D., D.L.	Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....	11 Aug. '64	3,200 00	24 Dec. '20	5 Dec. '59
Lowe, John.....	Secretary, Chief Clerk..	29 Sept. '71	2,500 00	20 Feb. '24	29 July '70

BRANCH 1.—FIRST DIVISION.—CORRESPONDENCE AND IMMIGRATION.

Small, Henry Beaumont....	Chief Clerk	1 Jan. '85	1,800 00	31 Oct. '31	8 Feb. '68
Boardman, William Frears..	2nd class clerk.....	29 June '82	1,250 00	1 Mar. '48	12 Feb. '80
Currier, James Ewett Wilson.	2nd class clerk.....	5 May '84	1,200 00	26 July '49	1 Nov. '78
D'Auray, Louis.....	3rd class clerk.....	19 June '82	1,000 00	29 Apr. '49	22 Apr. '72
Poper, John Charles.....	3rd class clerk.....	7 June '83	880 00	10 July '48	24 Nov. '81
Lemieux, Joseph Evariste...	3rd class clerk.....	23 May '82	700 00	22 Nov. '31	20 Nov. '62
Moreau, Barthelemi.....	Messenger	1 Aug. '63	500 00	27 Jan. '20	— '52
Côté, Didace.....	Messenger	23 May '82	390 00	25 Mar. '58	14 Dec. '80
Desjardines, Wilfred Alfred.	Messenger	15 Feb. '84	330 00	26 July '59	28 Mar. '81
Beaudoin, Joseph.....	Packer.....	21 June '84	330 00	25 Apr. '36	25 Nov. '80
Franeau, Hector.....	Packer.....	21 June '84	330 00	23 Nov. '43	7 Oct. '67

SECOND DIVISION.—HISTORICAL ARCHIVES.

Brymner, Douglas.....	1st class clerk & Archivist.....	23 June '80	1,700 00	3 July '23	26 June '72
Marmette, Joseph Etienne E.	2nd class clerk & Asst. Archivist	14 July '83	1,300 00	25 Oct. '44	24 Oct. '67

THIRD DIVISION.—COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, &c.

Jackson, Josias Barnwall....	1st class clerk.....	14 June '83	1,550 00	31 Oct. '46	12 Sept. '65
Tétu, Eugène Hilaire.....	2nd class clerk.....	12 Nov. '74	1,400 00	1 Aug. '38	11 Feb. '64

BRANCH 2.—FIRST DIVISION.

Cambie, Alexander Jeffrey...	Chief Clerk.....	30 Nov. '69	2,350 00	13 Mar. '35	15 Sept. '57
D'Auteuil, Joseph Elzéar....	2nd class clerk.....	23 May '82	1,250 00	7 Nov. '42	12 July '64
Lynch, William Joseph.....	2nd class clerk.....	23 May '82	1,250 00	30 Jan. '53	15 Aug. '66

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—INSIDE SERVICE.

BRANCH 2.—FIRST DIVISION—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Béland, Louis Joseph.....	3rd class clerk.....	23 May '82	900 00	15 Mar. '53	1 May '76
Verner, James William David	3rd class clerk.....	1 June '84	650 00	14 Mar. '45	12 May '81
Copping, John George E....	3rd class clerk.....	20 May '84	650 00	15 July '38	— '79

SECOND DIVISION.

Dionne, Joseph Ferréol.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '83	1,500 00	8 Mar. '35	8 Apr. '68
Lévêque, Auguste.....	3rd class clerk.....	23 May '82	900 00	9 Mar. '50	18 Apr. '74
Caron, Charles Francis O....	3rd class clerk.....	23 May '82	850 00	1 Oct. '47	4 July '81
Lyster, John Henry.....	3rd class clerk.....	23 May '82	850 00	17 Oct. '55	18 Feb. '80
Hanright, William.....	3rd class clerk.....	23 May '82	650 00	13 Mar. '49	20 Dec. '81

THIRD DIVISION.

Casgrain, Herménégilde.....	1st class clerk.....	12 Nov. '74	1,600 00	27 Apr. '42	3 Sept. '61
Routhier, David Alfred.....	2nd class clerk.....	12 Nov. '74	1,400 00	1 Oct. '44	1 June '61
Taché, Arthur Guillaume....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	650 00	24 Dec. '57	7 Feb. '78

FOURTH DIVISION.

McCabe, Thomas.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '83	1,300 00	22 July '34	4 Aug. '73
Fraser, Joseph Alexandre....	3rd class clerk.....	22 Jan. '81	900 00	15 June '38	15 Apr. '71
Léveillé, Joseph.....	Model Repairer.....	19 Nov. '70	500 00	16 July '43	19 Nov. '70
Lemaitre, George.....	Model Guardian.....	10 May '80	500 00	18 Sept. '36	20 Jan. '70
Chabot, Louis Zacharie.....	Model Guardian.....	10 May '80	500 00	25 Oct. '40	25 Mar. '73

BRANCH 3.—STATISTICS AND CENSUS.

Layton, John Gregory G....	Statistical Officer.....	30 Sept. '84	1,550 00	23 Oct. '19	18 Mar. '69
Tanguay, Rev. Cyprien, D.L.	Attaché Special.....	1 July '68	1,400 00	15 Sept. '19	16 Mar. '65
St. Denis, Emery Henri.....	3rd class clerk.....	23 May '82	850 00	18 July '51	9 Feb. '74
Lyster, Mrs. Amy Florence..	3rd class clerk.....	12 May '84	600 00	20 Oct. '59	1 Aug. '81
Fraser, Mrs. Henriette Lydia	3rd class clerk.....	12 May '84	450 00	24 Jan. '50	12 May '84

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Baker, Malcolm Clapp.....	Assistant Inspector....	12 May '84	800 00	23 Dec. '49	26 May '79
Brown, Charles B.....	Caretaker Quarantine Hospital.....	21 June '84	400 00	30 Sept.'31	21 June '84
Canniff, William, M.D.....	Mortuary Statistical Officer.....	23 May '84	316 03	— '30	23 Mar. '83
Chipman, Clarence Campbell	2nd class clerk & Acct., London Office.....	1 Feb. '82	1,800 00	— '55	— '67
Clarke, John, M.D.....	Mortuary Statistical Officer.....	11 Apr. '85	117 03	10 Mar. '50	11 Apr. '85
Clement, Albert W.....	Veterinary Inspector...	1 Jan. '84	\$5 p.day	9 Feb. '57	1 May '83
Coburn, George Hayward...	Mortuary Statistical Officer.....	26 Sept. '83	115 54	— '55	26 Sept. '83
Connolly, Thomas.....	Emigration Agent, Dublin.....	7 May '80	1,000 00	10 July '24	1 Aug. '71
Couture, Joseph Alphonse...	Superintendent Cattle Quarantine.....	21 May '79	800 00	15 Dec. '50	21 May '79
Daniel, John Waterhouse, M.D	Mortuary Statistical Officer.....	7 Feb. '83	165 31	27 Jan. '45	7 Feb. '83
Dixon, Edmund William A..	3rd class clerk.....	11 Feb. '74	600 00	26 Dec. '57	11 Feb. '74
Dyke, John Henry Sadler...	Government Agent Liverpool.....	29 Apr. '78	2,100 00	.....	29 Apr. '78
Fee, Samuel Henry, M.D...	Mortuary Statistical Officer.....	23 Mar. '85	135 22	— '40	23 Mar. '85
Foy, Charles.....	Emigration Agent.....	14 Oct. '69	1,000 00	26 Oct. '28	14 Oct. '69
Graham, Thomas.....	Emigration Agent.....	17 Oct. '72	1,300 00	20 Mar. '40	17 Oct. '72
Grignan, Theodore.....	Constable, Sheep Scab Quarantine.....	7 Apr. '85	600 00	.....	7 Apr. '85
Hopkirk, William H., M. D.	Medical Superintendent	29 May '74	400 00	28 Dec. '15	29 May '74
Jackson, William.....	Quar. Off'r, Vict'ia, B.C	18 Aug. '83	1,000 00	28 Nov. '34	18 Aug. '83
Jessop, John.....	Immigration Agent, Victoria, B.C.....	4 Dec. '83	1,000 00	.....	4 Dec. '83
Johnson, Richard, M.D....	Mortuary Statis'l Officer	5 Apr. '83	128 71	10 Nov. '30	5 Apr '83
Keating, Thomas A., M.D..	Mortuary Statis'l Officer	7 Mar. '85	124 72	30 Oct. '37	7 Mar. '85
Kirkwood, Henry, M.D....	Inspecting Physician...	1 July '79	400 00	1 May '36	1 July '79
LaRocque, Alphonse B., M.D	Mortuary Statis'l Officer	10 Feb. '83	451 86	21 July '23	10 Feb. '83
Léveque, Charles.....	Veterinary Inspector...	7 Apr. '85	1,800 00	20 Jan. '27	7 Apr. '85
Lefebvre, Louis D.....	Constable and Guardian	7 Apr. '85	600 00	20 Jan. '27	7 Apr. '85

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Lévesque, Charles.....	Veterinary Inspector...	7 Apr. '85	\$5 p. day	24 Jan. '38	7 Apr. '85
Miquelon, Joseph Zoel Cyr..	Asst. Immigra'n Agent.	10 May '83	800 00	11 Feb. '34	10 May '83
Morin, Edward, M.D.....	Mortuary Statis'l Officer	11 Feb. '84	256 11	20 Apr. '54	11 Feb. '84
McEachran, Duncan.....	Chief Vet. Inspector...	12 May '84	1,500 00	27 Oct. '41	12 May '84
McEachran, Charles.....	Veterinary Inspector...	16 Mar. '85	1,800 00	28 May '63	16 Mar. '85
McLeod, William M., M.D.	Insp'ng Phy'n, Sydney.	1 Aug. '83	1,000 00	4 July '54	1 Aug. '83
Neilson, William J., M.D..	Mortuary Statis'l Officer	4 Aug. '83	119 96	4 Mar. '54	4 Aug. '83
O'Reilly, Francis.....	Messenger, Quebec.....	1 Aug. '81	365 00	3 Aug. '31	1 Aug. '81
Paré, Frédéric, M.D.....	Mortuary Statis'l Officer	9 Feb. '85	118 07	23 Sept. '37	9 Feb. '85
Robillard, Adolphe, M.D. ..	Mortuary Statis'l Officer	10 Feb. '83	168 53	18 Sept. '36	10 Feb. '83
Rowand, Alexander E., M.D	Medical Insp'r, Quebec.	1 Mar. '65	1,200 00	25 Dec. '20	1 Mar. '65
Rutherford, James Page, M.D	Mortuary Statis'l Officer	29 Jan. '85	119 58	11 Dec. '44	29 Jan. '85
Ryall, Isaac, M.D.....	Mortuary Statis'l Officer	23 Mar. '83	189 90	12 May '30	23 Mar. '83
Smith, Andrew.....	Chief Veterinary Insp'r for Ontario.....	20 Mar. '82	500 00	— '36	20 Mar. '82
St. Germain, J. H. L., M.D	Mortuary Statis'l Officer	20 Feb. '85	113 30	15 July '33	20 Feb. '85
Sylvester, George Perry, M.D	Mortuary Statis'l Officer	20 Feb. '85	112 96	19 Dec. '52	22 Feb. '85
Sylvestre, Isaie, M.D.....	Mortuary Statis'l Officer	2 July '85	114 47	22 Aug. '46	20 July '85
Tracy, Robert, M.D.....	Mortuary Statis'l Officer	16 June '85	123 79	20 Feb. '36	16 Jan. '85
Wickwire, William N., M.D	Inspecting Physician, Halifax.....	— '71	1,200 00	18 Nov. '39	— '65
Devlin, John.....	Steward, Quarantine Station, Halifax.....	15 July '65	560 00	— '31	15 July '68
Devlin, Mary.....	Quarantine Matron...	13 Aug. '73	150 00	— '37	13 Aug. '73
Harding, William S., M.D..	Inspecting Physician..	3 June '74	1,200 00	18 Jan. '14	14 Aug. '47
Doherty, Catherine.....	Stewardess.....	1 Feb. '75	300 00	1 May '37	1 Feb. '75
Matheson, George Gordon..	Steward Quarantine Hospital.....	11 Aug. '81	300 00	3 Jan. '51	11 Aug. '81
McIsaac, Donald John.....	Caretaker Quarantine Hospital.....	12 Jan. '85	400 00	— '42	12 Jan. '85
Stafford, Lawrence.....	Immig'tion Agent, Que- bec.....	3 July '68	1,700 00	1 Apr. '20	26 Nov. '61
Doyle, Patrick.....	Asst. Immigra'n Agent, Quebec.....	5 June '77	1,100 00	21 May '38	20 Apr. '69
Stein, Léon ce Francois L....	Chief Clerk of Immigra- tion Office, Quebec...	5 June '77	1,000 00	21 Feb. '50	1 May '74

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Anderson, William.....	Interpreter.....	24 Apr. '68	660 00	22 June '40	Apr. '67
Daley, John Joseph.....	Immigration Agt., Mon- treal.....	7 Aug. '69	1,300 00	4 Sept. '42	7 Aug. '69
Macpherson, Richard.....	Immigration Agent, Kingston.....	2 May '70	1,300 00	23 Sept. '31	2 May '70
Hitchen, Harry.....	Caretaker.....	6 May '72	\$1.25 per day.....	24 Dec. '37	6 May '72
Wills, William John.....	Immigra'n Agt., Ottawa	17 Aug. '61	1,300 00	25 June '18	17 Aug. '61
Donaldson, John Andrew....	Immigtn. Agt., Toronto.	1 Sept. '64	1,650 00	4 Mar. '16	— '61
Smith, Andrew John.....	Immigtn. Agt., Hamilt'n	30 Sept. '74	1,250 00	18 Mar. '28	30 Sept. '74
Smyth, Alfred George.....	Immigtn. Agt., London.	May '74	1,000 00	29 Apr. '24	— '66
Gardner, Samuel.....	Immigtn. Agt., St. John	11 Feb. '80	1,000 00	13 Dec. '13	11 Feb. '80
Clay, Edwin McCully.....	Immigtn. Agt., Halifax	2 Mar. '84	1,000 00	20 July '59	1 Nov. '82
Graham, William Cameron B.	Immigration Agt., Win- nipeg.....	5 Feb. '83	1,400 00	18 Mar. '35	23 Feb. '78
Bennett, Thomas.....	Immigtn. Agt., Brandon	12 Apr. '82	1,400 00	14 Nov. '30	12 Apr. '82
Baker, Adam Jacob.....	Immigration Agent....	1 Apr. '83	400 00	22 Sept. '21	16 Apr. '83
McGovern, James Michael...	Immigration Agent, Port Arthur.....	5 June '84	1,000 00	29 Sept. '54	23 May '82
Tétu, Jean Etienne.....	Immigration Agent, Emerson.....	1 Apr. '76	1,000 00	26 Dec. '49	1 Apr. '76
Montizambert, Frederick, MD	Medical Superintend't, Grosse Isle.....	18 Mar. '69	1,200 00	3 Feb. '43	18 Mar. '69
Osgoode, Henry.....	Steward, Grosse Isle...	11 Aug. '83	600 00	.....	11 Aug. '83
Anderson, Andrew.....	Interpreter, Grosse Isle.	1 May '55	400 00	26 May '30	1 May '55
Brantigan, William.....	Asst. Steward, Grosse Isle	27 Apr. '72	266 66	31 Mar. '31	27 Apr. '72
Langlois, Come.....	Boatman, Grosse Isle...	20 Apr. '72	350 00	2 Feb. '49	20 Apr. '72
Dancose, George.....	Boatman, Grosse Isle..	1 July '79	240 00	4 Sept. '41	1 July '79
Turcotte, Xavier.....	Boatman, Grosse Isle..	20 Apr. '72	350 00	1 May '49	20 Apr. '72
Turcotte, Jean Baptiste....	Boatman, Grosse Isle..	1 July '79	240 00	.....	1 July '79
Masson, Edouard.....	Baker, Grosse Isle.....	8 Apr. '74	400 00	22 Sept. '42	8 Apr. '74
Trenaman, Thomas, M. D....	Mortuary Statis'l Officer	30 Apr. '83	190 25	16 July '43	30 Apr. '83
Tweedale, John B., M. D....	Mortuary Statis'l Officer	10 Jan. '85	120 91	16 Oct. '23	10 Jan. '85
Walsh, William.....	Foreman, Cattle Qua- rantine.....	1 May '77	600 00	21 Sept. '52	13 May '72

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Colmer, Joseph Grose.....	Secretary to High Commissioner in England	25 Oct. '81	1,800 00	3 Jan. '56	— Mar. '80
Robert, François.....	Constable Sheep Scab Quarantine	16 Mar. '85	600 00	.....	16 Mar. '85
Héroux, Moise	Constable Sheep Scab Quarantine.....	16 Mar. '85	600 00	.....	16 Mar. '85

15.—THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Smith, William.....	Deputy Minister.....	11 Nov. '67	3,200 00	12 June '21	— '42
Hardie, John	Chief Clerk	22 Jan. '72	2,400 00	25 Aug. '33	11 Nov. '67
Magee, William Loftus.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '73	1,800 00	18 Sept. '40	11 Feb. '70
Gourdeau, François Evariste.	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '85	1,800 00	20 Oct. '44	13 May '70
Anderson, William Patrick..	1st class clerk.....	1 July '80	1,700 00	4 Sept. '51	1 May '75
Alexander, William Hewitson	2nd class clerk.....	15 June '82	1,250 00	5 Mar. '47	11 Nov. '67
McElhinney, Mark Patton..	2nd class clerk.....	1 Aug. '82	1,250 00	18 Mar. '37	1 Aug. '82
Oxley, James Macdonald....	3rd class clerk.....	17 Apr. '83	1,000 00	22 Oct. '55	17 Apr. '83
Carleton, William Byron....	3rd class clerk.....	23 Nov. '71	950 00	31 Oct. '49	23 Nov. '71
Halkett, James Brooke.....	3rd class clerk.....	7 Nov. '73	950 00	24 Sept. '45	7 Nov. '73
Nicholson, Moses Vernon C.	3rd class clerk.....	10 July '79	950 00	10 July '46	10 July '79
Stumbles, William W.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '80	900 00	20 Mar. '46	1 July '80
Owen, Alfred Wallace.....	3rd class clerk.....	29 Oct. '81	950 00	19 Apr. '43	29 Oct. '81
McLelan, Thomas Edwin....	3rd class clerk.....	15 June '82	850 00	19 Dec. '58	15 June '82
Steele, Henry Vivian.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 May '84	800 00	18 June '47	1 May '84
Halkett, Andrew.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '79	700 00	28 Oct. '54	1 July '79
McClenaghan, James Edward	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '83	550 00	21 Jan. '62	1 July '83
Morin, Jules.....	Messenger	7 Oct. '72	500 00	7 Oct. '42	7 Oct. '72
Robertson, James Alexander.	Messenger	6 June '74	500 00	25 July '60	6 June '74

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

AGENCY AT QUEBEC.

Gregory, John Uriah.....	Agent	1 July '85	2,200 00	7 Nov. '30	22 Aug. '64
Buteau, E. E.....	Clerk to Agent.....	1 July '76	900 00	23 May '37	1 July '61

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

AGENCY AT QUEBEC.—Continued

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Blanchette, Louis Alfred....	Clerk to Agent.....	1 July '82	1,000 00	28 May '48	14 May '72
Bruneau, John Gregory.....	Clerk to Agent.....	1 Dec. '72	821 25	11 Nov. '57	1 Dec. '72

AGENCY AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Harding, John Henry.....	Agent.....	1 July '83	1,800 00	2 Jan. '18	1 Oct. '71
Harding, Frederick J.....	Clerk to Agent.....	1 Jan. '84	800 00	1 Aug. '53	1 Nov. '71

AGENCY AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Johnston, Henry Wentworth.	Agent.....	1 July '80	2,000 00	25 May '34	1 Dec. '67
Dalby, Henry.....	Clerk to Agent.....	1 July '80	1,100 00	4 Apr. '18	4 Jan. '73

AGENCY AT VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Lewis, Herbert George.....	Agent.....	11 May '85	1,600 00	2 Jan. '30	11 May '85
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AGENCY AT CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lord, Artemas.....	Agent.....	1 Sept. '84	1,200 00	14 May '36	1 Jan. '81
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SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHT HOUSES.

Mitchell, James.....	Supt. of Lights.....	1 Nov. '71	1,200 00	10 Oct. '25	1 Nov. '71
Hutchins, Charles Alfred....	Supt. of Lights.....	15 Feb. '84	1,200 00	4 Dec. '42	15 Feb. '84
Barbour, William.....	Supt. of Lights.....	23 Mar. '83	1,200 00	16 Oct. '31	10 May '80
Harty, Patrick.....	Supt. of Lights.....	1 July '83	1,200 00	25 May '35	1 June '80

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF MASTERS AND MATES.

Scott, Capt. Peter Astle, R.N	Chairman.....	25 May '82	2,000 00	25 Feb. '16	7 Mar. '71
Taylor, John.....	Clerk to Chairman....	5 Nov. '83	550 00	1 Aug. '52	5 Nov. '83

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BOARD OF STEAM BOAT INSPECTION.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Risley, Samuel	Chairman.....	27 July '57	1,800 00	14 May '22	27 July '57
Smith, William Morgan....	Deputy Chairman.....	5 July '54	1,400 00	4 Nov.'18	5 July '54
Meneilly, Walter James....	Inspector.....	1 July '84	1,300 00	28 Nov.'81	2 Mar. '72
Burgess, John.....	Inspector.....	7 July '73	1,200 00	20 Nov.'25	7 July '73
Adams, Edward.....	Inspector.....	2 May '83	1,000 00	22 Nov.'40	2 May '83
Samson, Joseph	Inspector.....	1 Jan. '85	1,200 00	4 Nov.'33	24 Jan. '67
Abell, Edmund R.....	Inspector.....	24 Nov.'83	1,000 00	11 Apr.'26	2 Feb. '77
St. John, Oliver Phelps	Inspector.....	19 Apr. '84	1,000 00	28 Apr. '46	19 Apr. '84
Vigor, Edward Samuel.....	Inspector.....	30 Apr. '84	1,200 00	7 July '47	30 Apr. '84

INSPECTORS OF HULLS AND EQUIPMENT.

Coker, Charles R.....	Inspector.....	5 Apr. '83	1,000 00	15 July '25	26 Sept. '82
Harbottle, Thomas.....	Inspector.....	5 Apr. '83	1,000 00	10 Aug. '29	5 Apr. '83
Brunelle, Pierre.....	Inspector.....	5 Apr. '83	1,000 00	29 Jan. '29	5 Apr. '83
McElhinney, Mark Paton...	Inspector.....	5 Apr. '83	.....	18 Mar. '37	5 Apr. '83
Dick, James.....	Inspector.....	22 Apr. '84	800 00	29 Apr. '26	22 Apr. '84

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

Carpmael, Charles.....	Superintendent of Meteorological Office and Director of Magnetic Observatory at Toronto.	13 Jan. '80	2,000 00 & Director's House, estimated at \$400.....	19 Sept.'46	13 Jan. '80
Menzies, Thomas.....	Observer, Magnetic Observatory.....	Apr. '53	540 00	29 May '21	Apr. '53
Stewart, William Alleyne...	Observer, Magnetic Observatory	Apr. '53	540 00	25 Jan. '28	Apr. '53
Davison, William Fletcher..	Observer, Magnetic Observatory	June '65	540 00	4 May '37	June '65

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHT HOUSE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Lights above Montreal.					
Hackett, Andrew.....	Keeper.....	1 Oct. '75	685, allowed for buoys \$150	4 Oct. '44	13 Jan. '64
Campbell, Thomas.....	Keeper.....	1 Apr. '75	300 00	1 Apr. '32	1 Apr. '75
Turotte, Colise.....	Keeper.....	1 Nov. '77	250 00	15 May '32	1 Nov. '77
Lambert, William McGregor.	Keeper.....	1 Oct. '80	450 00	20 Sept. '44	1 Oct. '80
Hoar, John.....	Keeper.....	28 Mar. '68	425, allowance \$10	6 Oct. '45	28 Mar. '68
Baker, Benjamin Booth....	Keeper.....	8 Oct. '75	350 00	3 Jan. '27	8 Oct. '75
Swetman, Frederick.....	Keeper.....	31 Mar. '63	425, allowance \$10	— '25	31 Mar. '63
Durnan, George.....	Keeper of Light and Fog Bell.....	31 May '54	425, allowance \$110	17 Feb. '27	31 May '54
McDonald, George Nicolson.	Light Keeper.....	1 Apr. '75	400, allowance \$10	13 July '40	1 Apr. '73
Root, Albert.....	Light Keeper.....	15 Dec. '63	250 00	1 Jan. '77	15 Dec. '63
Laberge, Alfred.....	Light Keeper.....	26 Jan. '66	240, allowance \$10	2 Feb. '36	26 Jan. '66
Patterson, Garret Wellington	Light Keeper.....	27 Apr. '81	350, allowance \$10	4 Feb. '32	27 Apr. '81
Shannon, William.....	Light Keeper.....	27 Sept. '66	425, allowance \$10	— '44	27 Sept. '66
Shannon, George.....	Assistant Light Keeper	27 Sept. '66	175 00	13 Nov. '51	27 Sept. '66
Roddick, Robert.....	Light Keeper.....	Mar. '72	500 00	2 Jan. '40	Mar. '72
Currie, George.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Apr. '78	650 00	15 Sept. '44	1 Apr. '78
De Lamorandière, Pierre R..	Light Keeper.....	1 Apr. '84	400 00	2 July '44	24 Sept. '80
Meloche, Simon.....	Light Keeper.....	1 May '80	250 00	22 May '32	1 May '80
Leger dit Parisien, Charles..	Light Keeper.....	1 May '80	200 00	26 Feb. '24	1 May '80
Veandry, Olivier.....	Light Keeper.....	29 Apr. '82	300 00	23 Nov. '39	29 Apr. '72
Taillefer, Isaac.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Apr. '81	300 00	28 Feb. '41	1 Apr. '81
Johnson, George H.....	Light Keeper.....	18 Mar. '59	250, allowance \$75	27 Dec. '31	18 Mar. '59
Hill, Thomas Henry.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '84	325 00	10 Apr. '52	1 July '77
Wallace, John Ganard.....	Light Keeper.....	22 July '82	250 00	16 May '54	1 July '81

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHT HOUSE SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Mackenzie, Donald.....	Light Keeper.....	21 May '74	350 00	28 Jan. '28	20 May '67
Woodward, Henry Hitchcock	Light Keeper.....	24 May '69	425, allowance \$10	9 Nov. '29	24 May '69
Dickinson, William E.....	Light Keeper.....	30 Sept. '79	400, allowance \$10	24 Aug. '38	30 Sept. '79
Cullis, William.....	Light Keeper and Fog Alarm Engineer.....	19 Sept. '82	700 00	24 Aug. '50	1 Oct. '77
Davieau, Hyacinthe.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '81	400 00	15 Aug. '30	1 July '81
Smithers, Richard Hudson..	Light Keeper.....	20 Feb. '73	400, allowance \$10	7 Sept. '24	20 Feb. '73
Chisholm, Robert Kerr.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Oct. '66	200 00	25 May '19	1 Oct. '66
Dunlop, Albert.....	Light Keeper.....	28 Feb. '72	350 00	21 Apr. '45	28 Feb. '72
Collins, George.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Jan. '75	425 00	1 Jan. '17	20 Sept. '59
Lawson, Adam Alexander...	Light Keeper.....	1 July '85	400 00	4 May '46	1 Nov. '81
Charlebois, Edmond.....	Light Keeper.....	1 May '74	200 00	1 Feb. '40	1 May '74
Leclerc, Moise.....	Light Keeper.....	19 Sept. '63	300 00	7 Jan. '27	19 Sept. '63
Gloude, Benjamin.....	Light Keeper.....	7 Sept. '72	300 00	22 Nov. '51	7 Sept. '72
Grubb, William Andrew.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Sept. '78	500 00	2 Mar. '50	1 Sept. '78
Burlingham, James.....	Light Keeper.....	1 May '76	400 00	5 Mar. '37	1 May '76
Pringer, John.....	Light Keeper.....	4 Jan. '67	300 00	2 Sept. '19	4 Jan. '67
Dick, Andrew.....	Light Keeper.....	10 Aug. '80	400 00	13 Oct. '32	10 Aug. '80
Sutherland, Alexander.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Apr. '76	225 00	14 Nov. '54	7 May '74
Fortier, David Hugh A.	Light Keeper and Fog Alarm Engineer.....	31 Jan. '79	500 00	12 July '40	11 Apr. '65
Hunter, David.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '83	350 00	4 Aug. '30	29 Oct. '79
Scholfield, Fergus.....	Light Keeper.....	10 Apr. '71	350 00	4 July '44	10 Apr. '71
Ead, Charles.....	Light Keeper.....	25 Feb. '78	300 00	20 Oct. '35	7 June '69
Morgan, Henry.....	Light Keeper.....	20 Oct. '64	260 00	10 Sept. '04	20 Oct. '64
Simpson, George Benedict...	Keeper and Guardian of Presqu'Isle Lights & Buoys.....	1 Sept. '83	475 00	13 July '13	28 Jan. '70
Sherwood, William Henry...	Light Keeper.....	1 Apr. '78	375 00	24 Dec. '35	29 Apr. '74
Hudgins, Louis.....	Light Keeper.....	25 Mar. '79	300 00	15 Jan. '15	25 Mar. '79
Pye, Robert.....	Light Keeper.....	5 Apr. '77	400 00	28 Apr. '26	5 Apr. '77

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHT HOUSE SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Orr, Nathaniel Taylor.....	Light Keeper.....	2 Oct. '68	425, allowance \$70	14 Feb. '22	2 Oct. '68
Jackson, William.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Aug. '80	400, allowance \$50	30 June '30	1 Aug. '80
Shepherd, William.....	Light Keeper.....	23 Oct. '69	300, allowance \$25	11 May '17	23 Oct. '69
Mason, John.....	Light Keeper.....	12 Nov. '70	200 00	30 Oct. '20	12 Nov. '70
Kay, William.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Oct. '83	350 00	24 Jan. '24	5 Mar. '75
Brown, Lemuel S.....	Light Keeper.....	10 May '80	150 00	10 Jan. '30	10 May '80
McAvoy, Patrick.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '80	150 00	9 Nov. '30	1 Apr. '75
Baxter, William.....	Light Keeper.....	23 May '82	300 00	8 May '37	23 May '82
Borron, Edward.....	Light Keeper.....	13 Sept. '25	500 00	9 Jan. '56	13 Sept. '75
Valois, Félix.....	Light Keeper.....	8 Oct. '75	200 00	29 Mar. '15	8 Oct. '75
Manson, John.....	Light Keeper.....	11 Apr. '83	500 00	12 Dec. '45	1 May '80
Harrison, Thomas.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Sept. '76	400 00	16 Oct. '17	1 Sept. '76
Young, Reuben.....	Light Keeper.....	8 Aug. '76	150 00	19 July '05	8 Aug. '76
Purvis, William.....	Light Keeper.....	21 Mar. '77	500 00	21 Aug. '35	21 Mar. '77
McKay, Charles Stephen....	Light Keeper.....	27 Aug. '77	500 00	15 Feb. '38	27 Aug. '77
Boyter, Robert.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Oct. '83	350 00	31 July '35	2 Oct. '79
Miller, George Scott.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '82	150 00	22 Apr. '12	11 Feb. '80
Covert, John.....	Light Keeper.....	1 June '81	200 00	6 Jan. '25	1 June '81
McIntosh, Daniel.....	Light Keeper.....	1 May '84	200 00	20 Mar. '33	1 Oct. '81
McKay, Bryan.....	Light Keeper.....	26 Oct. '21	300 00	8 Oct. '41	26 Oct. '81

LIGHTS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

Boisvert, Francis.....	Light Keeper.....	26 Sept. '55	150 00	6 May 1795	26 Sept. '55
Fiset, Jean Hector.....	Light Keeper.....	22 Apr. '75	500 00	4 Nov. '44	22 Apr. '75
Auger, Olivier.....	Light Keeper.....	20 Apr. '67	500 00	20 May '11	20 Apr. '67
Magnon, Amédée.....	Light Keeper.....	26 Mar. '74	500 00	8 Feb. '31	26 Mar. '74
Giguère, Denis.....	Light Keeper.....	24 Apr. '70	300 00	25 Apr. '37	24 Apr. '70
Ménard, Denis.....	Light Keeper.....	28 Apr. '73	170 00	2 Feb. '49	28 Apr. '73
Brunelle, Constant.....	Light Keeper.....	28 Apr. '73	200 00	14 Aug. '15	28 Apr. '73

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Martin, Paul, jr.....	Light Keeper.....	28 Apr. '73	150 00	10 July '33	28 Apr. '73
Hammond, Ira W.....	Light Keeper.....	8 Sept. '75	200 00	2 Apr. '52	8 Sept. '75

LIGHTS BELOW QUEBEC.

Cormier, William.....	Light Keeper.....	26 Apr. '71	300 00	21 June '46	26 Apr. '71
Gagné, Thomas.....	Light Keeper.....	9 Sept. '68	400 00	Oct. '22	9 Sept. '68
Pope, Edward.....	Light Keeper.....	21 Oct. '57	400 00	11 Mar. '23	21 Oct. '57
Carter, William.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Oct. '80	900 00	17 Feb. '44	1 Oct. '80
Malouin, Alfred.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '84	400 00	1 Apr. '52	1 July '77
Gelibois, Jean Baptiste.....	Light Keeper.....	23 June '80	320 00	23 Jan. '41	23 June '80
Colten, Michael.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Jan. '83	900 00	9 Oct. '51	1 Apr. '82
Parent, Etienne.....	Light Keeper.....	19 July '80	600 00	15 July '28	19 July '80
Turbide, Téléphore.....	Light Keeper.....	16 Sept. '81	1,300 00	6 June '48	16 Sept. '81
Richard, Alphonse.....	Light Keeper.....	7 Oct. '78	400 00	1 Oct. '46	7 Oct. '78
Côté, Louis Tréflé.....	Light Keeper.....	10 Sept. '74	300 00	26 Aug. '37	10 Sept. '74
Dion, Samuel.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Jan. '85	400 00	3 May '42	17 June '81
Locke, Henry.....	Light Keeper.....	11 Nov. '72	500 00	21 June '37	11 Nov. '72
Trudeau, Auguste.....	Light Keeper.....	17 Oct. '63	400 00	24 Mar. '36	17 Oct. '63
Landry, Elimine.....	Light Keeper.....	27 Oct. '73	300 00	7 Apr. '24	1 Apr. '72
Painchaud, Joseph.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Oct. '64	320 00	15 July '44	1 Oct. '64
Setter, Robert.....	Light Keeper.....	9 Oct. '66	200 00	31 Mar. '17	9 Oct. '66
Cassidy, James.....	Light Keeper.....	9 Oct. '74	300 00	24 Sept. '36	23 Sept. '73
Wyatt, Matthew Thomas...	Light Keeper.....	26 Sept. '79	800 00	13 Mar. '32	26 Sept. '79
Esnouf, Charles Dumaresq...	Lt. Keeper & Engineer.	19 Sept. '73	800 00	3 Nov. '50	19 Sept. '73
Lindsay, Gilbert William...	Light Keeper.....	11 Feb. '67	500 00	24 May '28	11 Feb. '67
Desjardins, Thomas Roy...	Light Keeper.....	1 July '83	450 00	9 June '26	14 Nov. '61
Boulliane, Pierre.....	Light Keeper.....	2 Dec. '74	200 00	12 July '30	14 Apr. '73
Côté, Paul.....	Light Keeper.....	3 Nov. '71	500 00	29 Mar. '40	3 Nov. '71
Bertrand, Auguste.....	Light Keeper.....	21 Dec. '77	300 00	25 Dec. '45	21 Dec. '77
Desjardins, Octave.....	Light Keeper.....	23 May '79	250 00	2 Aug. '30	23 May '79

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS BELOW QUEBEC—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Simard, Edouard.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '83	300 00	18 Dec. '44	28 Oct. '70
Desjardins, David.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Apr. '81	340 00	9 Apr. '26	1 Apr. '81
Babin, Louis Damase, jr.	Light Keeper.....	23 Feb. '74	450 00	16 Aug. '48	23 Feb. '74
Tafford, Louis Ferdinand....	Light Keeper.....	26 Oct. '72	400 00	5 Mar. '23	26 Oct. '72
Loisel, John.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Mar. '79	150 00	15 Mar. '22	1 Mar. '79
Lemieux, Ferdinand.....	Light Keeper.....	28 Oct. '81	400 00	12 Nov. '29	28 Oct. '81
Chabot, Edouard.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Aug. '80	300 00	19 Jan. '46	1 Aug. '80
Tremblay, Dorilas.....	Light Keeper.....	1 May '75	350 00	8 Aug. '35	18 Feb. '75
Rodrique, François Frédéric..	Light Keeper.....	22 Jan. '58	250 00	26 Dec. '37	22 Jan. '58
Frazer, Elzier.....	Light Keeper.....	22 Oct. '61	500 00	12 Mar. '37	22 Oct. '61
Lafleur, Léon.....	Light Keeper.....	15 Mar. '67	150 00	7 Aug. '23	15 Mar. '67
Thurber, William.....	Light Keeper.....	5 Oct. '78	175 00	1 June '35	5 Oct. '78
Martin, Jules.....	Light Keeper.....	23 Dec. '79	300 00	— '56	23 Dec. '79
Beck, John.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Sept. '74	400 00	23 Apr. '29	1 Sept. '74
Pelletier, Edouard.....	Light Keeper.....	15 July '82	1,500 00	11 Jan. '28	16 May '79
Leblanc, Capt. Régis.....	Light Keeper, Light Ship & F. W.....	11 Jan. '78	500 00	21 Apr. '38	11 Jan. '78
Delisle, Trefflé.....	Light Keeper.....	27 May '80	500 00	24 May '54	27 May '80
Gourdeau, Capt. Isaac.....	Light Keeper Light Ship	8 May '66	2,300 00	29 Mar. '36	8 May '66
Beaubien, Joseph Hudon dit.	Light Keeper 2 Range Lights.....	29 Oct. '75	250 00	25 Oct. '45	29 Oct. '75
Guay, Louis.....	Light Keeper.....	1 May '77	300 00	.....	13 Aug. '75
Gauthier, Jean.....	Light Keeper.....	21 Feb. '76	300 00	7 Jan. '41	21 Feb. '76
Arcand, Flavien.....	Light Keeper.....	20 Apr. '76	500 00	2 Sept. '30	20 Apr. '76
Beaumont, Louis Couillard de	Light Keeper.....	23 May '78	400 00	22 May '32	23 May '78
Savard, Jean.....	Light Keeper.....	4 June '83	300 00	9 Mar. '07	25 Oct. '76
Tremblay, Hilaire.....	Light Keeper.....	4 June '83	300 00	14 Jan. '33	25 Oct. '76
Ascah, James.....	Light Keeper.....	2 Sept. '80	400 00	17 Mar. '31	2 Sept. '80

LIGHTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

MacFarlane, John.....	Light Keeper.....	27 Oct. '79	450 00	10 July '31	27 Oct. '79
Ellis, William Ensle.....	Light Keeper.....	8 Mar. '75	800 00	25 Sept. '37	8 Mar. '75

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS IN NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Tate, James.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Jan. '67	380 00	15 Jan. '20	1 Jan. '67
DeCoste, Christopher.....	Light Keeper.....	14 June '75	250 00	24 Dec. '44	14 June '75
Snow, George Henry.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Apr. '81	350 00	29 Mar. '56	1 Apr. '81
Hall, John William.....	Light Keeper.....	8 Oct. '77	400 00	10 Feb. '48	8 Oct. '77
Morrison, Donald.....	Light Keeper.....	31 Mar. '68	350 00	18 Aug. '23	31 Mar. '68
Ruggles, Henry M.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Dec. '64	400 00	22 Mar. '37	1 Dec. '64
Power, Lawrence.....	Light Keeper.....	14 Jan. '79	200 00	10 Dec. '41	14 Jan. '79
Robichaud, Mathurin.....	Light Keeper.....	31 Mar. '68	500 00	9 Nov. '10	31 Mar. '68
Doane, Isaac.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '71	800 00	13 Sept. '54	1 July '71
McKenzie, Roderick.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Aug. '81	300 00	20 Jan. '33	1 Aug. '81
Johnson, Edward.....	Light Keeper.....	14 May '72	500 00	29 May '30	14 May '72
LeQuesne, John.....	Light Keeper.....	18 May '81	300 00	6 Dec. '48	18 May '81
Creighton, Henry H.....	Light Keeper.....	6 May '74	200 00	11 Sept. '37	6 May '74
Smith, George Edward.....	Light Keeper.....	7 July '80	800 00	30 May '20	1 July '72
Fulker, Benjamin.....	Light Keeper.....	4 Oct. '78	380 00	12 May '19	1 Apr. '61
Condon, William, jr.....	Light Keeper.....	6 May '74	500 00	1 Mar. '55	6 May '74
White, Joseph B.....	Light Keeper.....	16 Nov. '64	280 00	19 Mar. '16	16 Nov. '64
Sellon, S. T. N.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Jan. '55	240 00	27 Dec. '08	1 Jan. '55
Duarie, William.....	Light Keeper.....	30 Oct. '71	500 00	15 Sept. '43	30 Oct. '71
Pearl, Albert.....	Light Keeper.....	29 Dec. '73	500 00	29 Nov. '40	29 Dec. '73
Orchard, Lorenzo Dow.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Jan. '77	400 00	30 May '50	1 Jan. '77
McDougall, Laughlin.....	Light Keeper.....	30 Nov. '57	420 00	30 June '25	30 Nov. '57
Wolf, Enos.....	Light Keeper.....	11 July '64	360 00	9 July '22	11 July '64
Crooks, Seth.....	Light Keeper.....	20 June '72	350 00	16 May '30	20 June '72
MacDonald, Alexander.....	Light Keeper.....	3 Dec. '72	500 00	15 July '37	3 Dec. '72
Firth, Charles Morrison.....	Light Keeper.....	30 June '80	350 00	23 Nov. '47	30 June '80
Peters, John Grant.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Oct. '65	460 00	16 Jan. '32	1 Oct. '65
Ernst, John Andrew.....	Light Keeper.....	29 Oct. '64	300 00	19 Feb. '04	29 Oct. '64
Burke, James.....	Light Keeper.....	2 May '71	300 00	4 Sept. '22	2 May '71
Early, William.....	Light Keeper.....	Oct. '58	230 00	17 Apr. '06	Oct. '58

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS IN NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Horn, Edward.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Feb. '79	500 00	23 Oct. '21	31 Mar. '68
Mullins, Zebud.....	Light Keeper.....	1 May '84	250 00	8 Aug. '23	16 June '74
McKinnon, James.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '85	300 00	10 May '29	20 June '72
McKay, Robie.....	Light Keeper.....	4 Feb. '82	350 00	12 Aug. '45	4 Feb. '82
Newcomb, John Hatfield....	Light Keeper.....	30 June '74	340 00	10 May '10	30 June '74
Hogg, James William.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '81	400 00	27 Sept. '52	1 July '81
Chisholm, Colin A.....	Light Keeper.....	5 Mar. '77	350 00	17 Jan. '42	5 Mar. '77
Bonner, George.....	Light Keeper.....	18 Apr. '74	150 00	31 Oct. '38	18 Apr. '74
McDonald, John Allan.....	Light Keeper.....	10 May '80	280 00	7 June '45	10 May '80
McDonald, Joseph H.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '80	150 00	14 Oct. '50	3 Nov. '77
McDonald, James.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Apr. '75	250 00	17 Mar. '22	15 Mar. '70
Perry, Elson.....	Light Keeper.....	31 Dec. '53	260 00	11 Aug. '30	31 Dec. '53
Dunn, James M.....	Light Keeper.....	26 Oct. '59	260 00	8 Feb. '41	26 Oct. '59
Amew, Mathurin.....	Light Keeper.....	15 Dec. '53	240 00	18 Oct. '21	15 Dec. '53
Beaton, Angus.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Nov. '78	300 00	12 Aug. '24	1 Nov. '78
Gilkie, Alfred.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '81	400 00	16 Aug. '50	8 Jan. '77
Mundell, Joseph.....	Light Keeper.....	18 Oct. '69	400 00	23 Feb. '44	18 Oct. '69
Brown, James William.....	Supt. and Keeper of Human Establishment and Fog Whistle....	5 June '85	800 00	5 June '84	22 July '75
Crowell, Corning.....	Keeper Lighthouse and Engineer Fog Whistle	16 Apr. '80	800 00	27 Mar. '46	1 May '73
Morrison, Angus Bain.....	Light Keeper.....	17 Jan. '76	140 00	11 Jan. '42	17 Jan. '76
Bigsby, Charles William....	Light Keeper.....	9 Nov. '74	200 00	15 June '23	9 Nov. '74
DeMings, Francis.....	Light Keeper Lt. & F. W.	10 May '80	400 00	12 May '54	10 May '80
Goudock, Edward.....	Light Keeper.....	3 Dec. '80	250 00	13 Oct. '28	7 July '73
Amerault, Basil.....	Light Keeper.....	17 Apr. '71	200 00	25 Dec. '18	17 Apr. '71
Munn, George.....	Light Keeper.....	11 Aug. '75	250 00	2 Feb. '37	20 June '72
Suthern, Rupert De George..	Light Keeper.....	16 June '75	300 00	14 Aug. '53	16 June '75
Dillon, James P.....	Light Keeper.....	1 May '67	400 00	1 Jan. '39	1 May '67
Doane, John Hiram.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '71	800 00	23 Dec. '44	1 July '71
Doane, Joshua.....	Light Keeper.....	23 Feb. '74	350 00	30 Jan. '31	23 Feb. '74

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS IN NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Latimer, Charles.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Dec. '74	300 00	14 Jan. '30	1 Dec. '74
Smith, Robert Innis.....	Light Keeper.....	11 Nov. '73	300 00	15 May '44	11 Nov. '73
McNeil, Stephen.....	Light Keeper.....	14 Mar. '74	120 00	June '40	14 Mar. '74
McKay, Donald John.....	Light Keeper.....	14 Mar. '74	160 00	30 Mar. '25	14 Mar. '74
Quinn, James.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Apr. '75	200 00	— '24	13 Apr. '74
Saulnier, John Hilaire.....	Light Keeper.....	8 Aug. '78	200 00	20 June '49	8 Aug. '78
Wrayton, William Walsh...	Light Keeper.....	13 Jan. '80	350 00	22 Mar. '57	13 Jan. '80
Samson, Cyrille.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Dec. '74	350 00	15 Sept. '31	1 Dec. '74
Campbell, Samuel Cunard...	Keeper of the two light-houses & Supt. of Humane Establishment on St. Paul's Island...	17 Apr. '71	600 00	19 Oct. '36	17 Apr. '71
Muirhead, Robert.....	Engineer of Fog Whistle	6 Nov. '74	500 00	14 Nov. '51	6 Nov. '74
Kenney, James Rodman....	Light Keeper.....	27 May '75	500 00	24 Jan. '20	27 May '75
Christian, Patrick, sr.....	Light Keeper.....	27 Sept. '75	500 00	28 July '31	27 Sept. '75
McRae, Donald.....	Light Keeper.....	29 Nov. '75	200 00	15 June '35	29 Nov. '75
Gerrior, Dennis.....	Light Keeper.....	17 June '78	250 00	25 Mar. '54	17 June '78
Palmer, Howard Walter....	Light Keeper.....	22 May '78	200 00	11 Sept. '59	22 May '78
Gilkie, Alexander.....	Engineer & Keeper of Fog Whistle.....	8 Jan. '77	500 00	.....	8 Jan. '77
Winton, Robert Bruce.....	Light Keeper.....	1 May '78	450 00	2 Mar. '30	28 Apr. '77
Wrayton, Arthur McAvoy..	Light Keeper.....	25 Nov. '74	150 00	20 Sept. '49	25 Nov. '74
Bollong, James.....	Light Keeper.....	6 Aug. '77	300 00	12 Apr. '39	6 Aug. '77
Card, Nelson.....	Light Keeper.....	12 Nov. '77	500 00	15 Mar. '18	12 Nov. '77
Rand, Allan T.....	Engineer Fog Whistle.	5 Sept. '77	500 00	26 Mar. '41	5 Sept. '77
Perry, John.....	Light Keeper.....	17 Dec. '78	500 00	20 May '37	17 Dec. '78
Baker, Thomas.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Oct. '83	350 00	26 Jan. '38	19 May '79
Webb, William John.....	Light Keeper.....	26 Sept. '79	200 00	7 Feb. '55	26 Sept. '79
Monroe, William Leander...	Light Keeper.....	28 Oct. '79	300 00	21 Oct. '52	28 Oct. '79
McLeod, Angus.....	Light Keeper.....	27 Oct. '80	400 00	15 Mar. '37	27 Oct. '80
Ferguson, John.....	Light Keeper.....	29 Oct. '80	120 00	21 Apr. '40	29 Oct. '80

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Sutherland George A.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '85	200 00	23 Mar. '39	20 Mar. '82
Bent, Arthur Wellesley....	Light Keeper.....	15 Sept. '75	300 00	20 Dec. '44	15 Sept. '75
Blacklock, George Coleman..	Light Keeper.....	19 May '73	400 00	18 Oct. '26	19 May '73
Leblanc, Charles Placide....	Light Keeper.....	4 May '72	250 00	17 Oct. '41	4 May '72
Phillips, Thomas.....	Light Keeper.....	19 Sept. '73	800 00	11 July '24	19 Sept. '73
Williston, William W.....	Light Keeper.....	31 May '73	300 00	29 Dec. '43	31 May '73
Kent, Oliver Arthur.....	Light Keeper.....	20 Jan. '80	600 00	3 Apr. '37	20 Jan. '80
Reinsburrow, Robert.....	Light Keeper.....	12 Oct. '72	200 00	10 May '15	12 Oct. '72
McEwen, David.....	Light Keeper.....	22 July '75	300 00	3 July '44	22 July '75
Daly, Timothy.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Oct. '78	700 00	30 June '30	1 Oct. '78
Wilson, James.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Jan. '83	800 00	16 May '32	5 Dec. '57
Gallant, William Abel.....	Light Keeper.....	14 June '75	400 00	28 Nov. '44	1 Apr. '71
Stymest, James.....	Light Keeper.....	8 Dec. '81	200 00	4 Aug. '18	8 Dec. '81
Richard, Fabien.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '75	185 00	6 Jan. '13	1 May '64
Pendlebury, George Alex. ...	Light Keeper.....	6 Apr. '52	300, allowance \$20	14 Feb. '19	6 Apr. '52
Clark, Timothy.....	Light Keeper.....	7 Jan. '84	470 00	4 Dec. '36	20 Dec. '72
Morrison, Duncan.....	Light Keeper.....	25 Feb. '80	300 00	29 Dec. '28	25 Feb. '80
Robertson, Mier.....	Light Keeper.....	7 Apr. '77	250 00	29 July '42	29 Dec. '73
Dumaresq, Francis Xavier...	Light Keeper.....	30 Apr. '84	280 00	12 Dec. '40	9 Nov. '72
Munrow, Ezra.....	Light Keeper.....	19 Sept. '82	500 00	12 Mar. '84	15 Jan. '76
Kent, John Ward.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Apr. '73	400 00	23 June '40	1 Apr. '73
Savoy, Thomas.....	Light Keeper.....	9 July '73	200 00	17 Dec. '18	9 July '73
Archer, William.....	Light Keeper.....	7 Nov. '72	240 00	22 Dec. '46	7 Nov. '72
Robichaux, Dosithé J. B....	Light Keeper.....	20 Apr. '71	250 00	14 Aug. '30	1 Apr. '75
Dutch, John.....	Light Keeper.....	7 May '75	200 00	10 Jan. '35	7 May '75
Tatton, James.....	Light Keeper.....	1 May '75	500 00	28 May '09	1 July '74
Snell, Edward Dukes.....	Light Keeper.....	19 Sept. '82	650 00	31 Aug. '18	3 Apr. '73
Forbes, Joseph.....	Light Keeper.....	19 Mar. '77	150 00	15 Feb. '20	19 Mar. '77
Davidson, Alexander.....	Light Keeper.....	7 Apr. '77	250 00	27 Nov. '27	7 Apr. '77
Maloney, Hugh.....	Light Keeper.....	13 Nov. '83	350 00	29 May '16	10 Aug. '80

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Ross, Elijah.....	Light Keeper.....	27 Jan. '80	300 00	17 Aug. '45	5 Mar. '78
Hamm, Charles Philip.....	Light Keeper.....	14 Jan. '79	300, allowance \$25	20 Feb. '32	14 Jan. '79
Léger, Pacifique.....	Light Keeper.....	16 May '79	200 00	10 May '33	16 May '79
Roy, Hilarion.....	Light Keeper.....	25 June '79	150 00	22 Nov. '19	25 June '79
Helms, George.....	Light Keeper.....	3 May '82	400 00	4 Feb. '33	3 May '82
McLaughlin, Walter B.....	Light Keeper.....	29 Oct. '79	500 00	24 Jan. '29	1 Apr. '53
Seely, Neil.....	Light Keeper.....	3 May '80	700 00	12 May '46	3 May '80
Daggett, Mark.....	Light Keeper.....	15 Nov. '83	400 00	10 Oct. '36	15 Nov. '83
McKnight, Joseph.....	Light Keeper.....	1 July '81	150 00	28 July '36	1 July '81
Hachey, Octave.....	Light Keeper.....	12 July '81	150 00	— '34	12 July '81

LIGHTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Argyle, Thomas.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Jan. '80	1,500 00	3 Aug. '39	20 July '71
Cox, Emanuel.....	Light Keeper.....	21 Dec. '77	500 00	20 Jan. '32	21 Dec. '77
Erwin, Walter.....	Light Keeper.....	5 Oct. '80	700 00	14 Aug. '52	5 Oct. '80
McKinnon, Alexander.....	Light Keeper.....	21 Dec. '77	500 00	25 Dec. '36	21 Dec. '77
Gray, Robert.....	Light Keeper.....	5 Nov. '76	600 00	12 Oct. '35	5 Nov. '76

LIGHTS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

McLaine, Archibald.....	Light Keeper.....	26 July '73	300 00	5 Aug. '23	3 Apr. '67.
McCabe, John.....	Light Keeper.....	11 May '85	200 00	28 Jan. '55	1 June '80
Beaton, Alexander Rentforth.....	Light Keeper.....	26 July '75	250 00	1 Nov. '22	10 July '67
McLellan, Angus Jerome....	Light Keeper.....	30 Oct. '80	250 00	30 Nov. '12	20 Apr. '73
McDonald, William.....	Light Keeper.....	30 Oct. '80	300 00	6 Jan. '27	20 Nov. '53
McLeod, Michael.....	Light Keeper.....	26 July '75	300 00	27 Mar. '24	3 June '73
Ronaghan, Peter.....	Light Keeper.....	26 July '75	250 00	16 Apr. '46	21 Apr. '73.
McDonald, William.....	Light Keeper.....	1 Dec. '75	300 00	29 Aug. '46	1 Dec. '75
McMillan, James.....	Light Keeper.....	7 Oct. '80	250 00	9 May '29	7 Sept. '76
Walsh, James.....	Light Keeper.....	15 Nov. '81	300 00	20 Feb. '30	15 Nov. '81
McDonald, Angus (Neil's son)	Light Keeper.....	13 Nov. '80	200 00	10 May '31	13 Nov. '80
Hewson, William.....	Light Keeper.....	18 Aug. '81	200 00	8 Sept. '34	18 Aug. '81
Munn, Thomas Hugh.....	Light Keeper.....	11 Nov. '81	300 00	8 Oct. '34	11 Nov. '81

16.—THE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Tilton, Major John.....	Deputy Minister.....	1 July '84	3,200 00	27 Mar.'37	11 Nov. '67
Bauset, Samuel Pierre	Chief Clerk.....	21 Sept.'85	1,800 00	6 Dec.'32	— Apr. '54
Venning, Robert Norris.....	2nd class clerk.....	15 June '82	1,250 00	14 Feb.'54	15 July '69
Webster, James Sutton.....	3rd class clerk.....	15 June '82	850 00	14 Dec.'46	1 Sept.'69
Belliveau, Aimé Henri.....	3rd class clerk.....	15 June '82	850 00	20 Apr.'54	8 Oct. '78
Kent, Silas Blair.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 June '82	850 00	28 Apr.'55	23 June '82
Aumond, Telmont.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '83	750 00	15 Sept.'51	11 Feb. '81
Murray, John Adam.....	3rd class clerk.....	15 June '82	550 00	20 Oct.'59	13 Feb. '80

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Wilmot, Samuel.....	Supt. of Fish Culture ..	1 July '76	2,000 00	22 Aug.'22	1 June '66
Wilmot, Charles.....	In charge of Newcastle, Ont., Fish Hatchery & Clerk to Supt.	1 July '82	750 00 250 00	2 Apr.'55	1 July '82
Parker, William.....	In charge of Sandwich, Ont., Fish Hatchery .	1 July '82	750 00	15 Aug.'42	1 July '82
* Radford, Joseph.....	In charge of Tadousac, Que. Fish Hatchery..	1 July '74	600 00	.....	1 July '74
Vibert, Philip.....	In charge of Gaspé (Que) Fish Hatchery.....	1 Jan. '85	300 00	27 Jan.'44	1 Jan. '85
Mowat, Alexander.....	In charge of Restigouche (Que.) Fish Hatchery.	1 Sept.'82	600 00	22 Sept.'56	1 Feb. '82
Moore, Aloan Head.....	In charge of Magog (Que) Fish Hatchery.....	1 Feb.'81	600 00	20 Apr.'36	1 Feb. '81
Wilmot, Asa Burnham.....	In charge of Bedford Basin (N. S.) Fish Hatchery.....	1 Nov.'75	800 00	15 Nov.'46	1 Nov. '75
Farquharson, C. A.....	In charge of Sydney (N. S.) Fish Hatchery	1 Sept.'81	500 00	20 Dec.'35	1 Sept. '81
Sheasgreen, Isaac.....	In charge of Mirimachi (N.B.) Fish Hatchery	1 Jan. '74	500 00	.....	1 Jan. '74
McCluskey, Charles.....	In charge of St. John River (N. B.) Fish Hatchery.....	1 Aug.'82	600 00	Aug.'21	1 Aug. '82
Clark, Henry.....	In charge of Dunk River (P.E.I) Fish Hatchery	1 July '80	400 00	22 Apr.'34	1 July '80
Mowat, Thomas.....	In charge of Fraser River (B.C.) Fish Hatchery.	1 Aug.'85	1,200 00	15 May '59	1 Aug. '85

* Since deceased.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Rogers, William Henry.....	Insp. of Fisheries for Nova Scotia.....	1 July '81	1,800 00	14 June '22	Sept. '68
Venning, William Henry....	Insp. of Fisheries for New Brunswick.....	1 Aug. '67	1,800 00	5 July '22	1 Aug. '67
Duvar, John Hunter.....	Insp. of Fisheries for Prince Edward Island	16 May '79	800 00	29 Aug. '30	16 May '79
Bertram, Alexander Charles.	Fishery Officer for Cape Breton Island.....	22 Apr. '84	500 00	— '50	22 Apr. '84
Pittendrigh, George	Insp. of Fisheries for British Columbia....	10 Aug. '84	800 00	1 Sept. '31	1 July '79
McQueen, Alexander.....	Insp. of Fisheries for Manitoba & N.W.T..	1 Dec. '84	900 00	22 Jan. '50	1 Dec. '84
Gilchrist, Frederick Charles.	Fishery Overseer, Qu'Appelle District..	22 Oct. '84	300 00	20 Apr. '59	22 Oct. '84
Wakeham, William.....	Commander of Fisheries Protection Steamer "La Canadienne" ..	2 June '79	1,200 00	30 Nov. '45	2 June '79

17.—THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Bailliaré, George F., C.E.	Deputy Minister.....	4 Oct. '79	3,200 00	16 Oct. '24	22 Sept. '44
Gobeil, Antoine.....	Secretary & Chief Clerk	29 June '85	1,800 00	22 Sept. '53	17 May '72
Perley, Major Henry F., C.E.	Chief Engineer.....	15 Nov. '80	3,200 00	5 Mar. '31	1 May '72
Fuller, Thomas.....	Chief Architect.....	9 Dec. '81	3,200 00	8 Mar. '23	Oct. '59
Dionne, Octave	Acct't. & Chief Clerk..	10 Dec. '79	2,050 00	8 Mar. '35	27 Apr. '64
Steckel, Louis Joseph René..	Chief Clerk	1 July '80	2,050 00	6 Sept. '44	Jan. '61
Arnoldi, John Rogers.....	Mechanical Engineer and Chief Clerk	7 July '83	2,100 00	31 Jan. '39	6 Dec. '59
Macpherson, Major James P.	Chief Clerk	15 Feb. '84	1,800 00	29 May '39	1 May '64
Bance, Edmond Pierre.....	2nd class clerk, Ac- countant's Branch...	1 July '80	1,350 00	25 Feb. '40	— '72
Roy, Elzébert.....	{ 2nd class clerk	{ 1 July '84 {	{ 1,150 00 }	13 Oct. '60	1 Feb. '82
	{ Pvre. Sec. to Minister }		{ 400 00 }		
Lightfoot, Francis Cuthbert..	2nd class clerk, Engi- neering Branch.....	1 July '83	1,200 00	3 Apr. '47	1 July '74
Taché, Joseph Charles.....	2nd class clerk, Chief Draughtsman	1 July '83	1,200 00	25 Mar. '50	Jan. '72
Macpherson, Donald Alma...	3rd class clerk, Corre- spondence Branch...	25 Aug. '81	1,000 00	28 Nov. '55	10 July '74
Cartier, Pierre.....	3rd class clerk, Corre- spondence Branch...	31 Oct. '81	1,000 00	19 Feb. '50	27 Oct. '78
Kingston, Alfred George	3rd class clerk, Accounts Branch.....	7 Feb. '82	1,000 00	28 Nov. '53	24 June '72
Dionne, Ernest.....	3rd class clerk, Accounts Branch	1 July '83	1,000 00	10 Oct. '54	29 June '81
Verrault, Jules Edouard....	Clk., Secretary's Branch	13 Oct. '79	950 00	21 Aug. '49	13 Oct. '79
Coté, Isidore	3rd class clerk, Secre- tary's Branch	23 Aug. '79	650 00	10 May '42	23 Aug. '79
Talbot, Horace.....	Clk., Secretary's Branch	13 Oct. '79	650 00	1 Jan. '48	13 Oct. '79
O'Brien, Stephen Edward...	3rd class clerk, Engi- neering Branch.....	23 May '82	550 00	1 Sept. '64	1 Sept. '80
Belleau, Antoine E.....	Clk., Secretary's Branch	10 Mar. '84	550 00	8 July '54	10 Mar. '84
Smith, Edmund John	3rd class clerk, Secre- tary's Branch	18 May '85	600 00	2 Apr. '62	4 June '82
Hennessey, George Francis..	3rd class clerk, Chief Clerk, Architect's Br.	4 June '83	500 00	26 Dec. '64	4 June '83
Potvin, Henri.....	Messenger.....	22 June '61	500 00	21 Oct. '26	22 June '61
Chabot, Joseph Alfred.....	Messenger.....	4 June '83	360 00	27 Oct. '63	4 June '83

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TELEGRAPH AND SIGNAL SERVICE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts. per month.		
Archibald, William F.....	Manager & Asst. Supt..	1 Jan. '81	100 00	17 Dec. '37	1 Jan. '81
Sinclair, George A.....	Assistant Operator.....	1 Dec. '82	60 00	27 Feb. '06	1 Dec. '82
Christie, William	Night Operator.....	1 Jan. '85	75 00	5 Feb. '63	1 Jan. '85
Leclaire, Maximilien.....	Assistant & Messenger..	1 Aug. '82	30 00	29 May '68	1 Aug. '82
Jacklin, Thomas J.....	Messenger.....	1 Nov. '85	15 00	20 Sept. '71	1 Nov. '85
Smith, John.....	Caretaker.....	1 Jan. '82	5 00	.....	1 Jan. '82
Sherwood, Charles H.....	Operator and Repairer..	8 Jan. '84	50 00	15 Mar. '62	8 Jan. '84
Skinner, Mrs.....	Operator	Testing	office no	salary	attached.
Conway, Annie	Operator and Repairer..	1 Aug. '85	60 00	7 May '54	1 Aug. '85
Callaghan, Jeremiah A.....	Operator and Repairer..	1 Aug. '83	80 00	28 Feb. '55	1 Aug. '83
O'Neil, Maurice.....	Messenger.....	16 Dec. '84	10 00	21 Dec. '72	16 Dec. '84
Wake, Baldwin H.....	Operator and Repairer..	15 Aug. '81	30 00	30 Jan. '52	15 Aug. '81
Edwards, Henry J.....	Operator and Repairer..	1 June '81	50 00	29 Oct. '67	1 June '81
Wilson, James	District Superintendent	22 May '80	125 00	13 July '56	22 May '80
Mackintosh, Samuel T.....	Manager & Asst. Supt..	9 May '82	100 00	1 Mar. '61	9 May '82
MacLure, Susan E.....	Assistant Operator.....	1 May '81	60 00	23 Oct. '57	1 May '81
Hadley, Mark L.....	Night Operator.....	8 July '85	75 00	8 Aug. '60	8 July '85
McMurphy, George.....	Messenger.....	1 Dec. '84	20 00	21 Dec. '70	1 Dec. '84
Good, John H.....	Operator.....	22 Nov. '84	40 00	14 July '70	22 Nov. '84
MacLure, John.....	Operator and Repairer..	1 Mar. '65	60 00	11 July '31	1 Mar. '65
McCutchen, John	Operator and Repairer..	15 June '65	50 00	8 Jan. '42	15 June '65
Ryder, Roland.....	Operator and Repairer..	1 Jan. '83	30 00	22 Mar. '55	1 Jan. '83
Wirth, Jordan M.	Operator and Repairer..	1 June '85	50 00	8 Mar. '68	1 June '85
Brown, Frederick S.....	Operator	13 May '81	50 00	13 Aug. '60	13 May '81
Fraser, William.....	Messenger	1 Aug. '83	30 00	27 Mar. '70	1 Aug. '83
Pearson, Edward.....	Operator and Repairer..	20 July '85	50 00	28 Aug. '36	20 July '85
Reynolds, William K.....	Operator and Repairer..	10 June '85	60 00	11 Dec. '56	10 June '85
O'Hare, Daniel.....	Operator and Repairer..	27 May '80	60 00	11 Nov. '54	27 May '80
Good, Henry L.....	Operator and Repairer..	16 Feb. '85	60 00	16 Oct. '63	16 Feb. '85
Mackay, John J.....	Operator and Repairer..	20 Sept. '85	60 00	4 Feb. '52	20 Sept. '85

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.
TELEGRAPH AND SIGNAL SERVICE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts. per month.		
Venn, Albert J.....	Operator and Repairer..	28 Oct. '81	60 00	11 Apr.'61	28 Oct. '81
Lebourdais, Albert J.....	Operator and Repairer..	23 Sept.'82	50 00	28 Jan.'59	23 Sept. '82
Walker, William.	Operator and Repairer..	1 May '80	50 00	1 Oct. '39	1 May '80
Yeates, Henry.....	Operator and Repairer..	June '66	60 00	Mar.'32	June '66
Barlow, Isabel.....	Operator and Repairer..	20 Apr. '82	47 00	6 May '65	20 Apr. '82
Stone, James.....	Operator and Repairer..	17 Feb. '73	83 33	10 Feb.'43	17 Feb. '73
Hardy, Frederick C.....	Operator and Repairer..	29 July '85	40 00	17 Jan.'52	29 July '85

18.—THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Trudeau, Toussaint, C.E....	Deputy Minister.....	18 Mar. '64	4,100 00	28 Sept. '26	13 Dec. '59
Page, John, C.E.....	Chief Engineer Canals.	15 Mar. '64	4,500 00	9 July '15	Sept. '42
Schreiber, Collingwood, C.E.	Chief Engineer & General Manager Gov't Rys., & Chief Engineer C.P. Railway....	Oct. '73 } July '80 }	{ 4,000 00	14 Dec. '31	1 May '64
Bradley, Alexander Priestly.	Secretary	23 May '82	2,400 00	26 Oct. '31	9 Sept. '52
Baine, James.....	Accountant & Chief Clerk.....	1 July '72	2,400 00	7 Sept. '22	31 Jan. '57
Cross, Thomas.....	Chf. Clerk Intercol. Ry.	1 Feb. '80	2,050 00	9 Dec. '36	June '65
Fissiault, Hypolite Adolphe.	Law Clerk.....	21 Dec. '69	1,800 00	8 Oct. '28	15 June '60
Bonneville, Jean Francis N.	1st class clerk.....	8 Oct. '78	1,700 00	27 Feb. '29	5 Feb. '56
Tilley, William James.....	1st class clerk.....	8 Oct. '78	1,700 00	18 May '39	11 July '69
Maynard, Martin Wilkins...	1st class clerk.....	23 Mar. '80	1,550 00	25 Feb. '49	May '69
Jones, Louis Kossuth.....	1st class clerk.....	1 Feb. '80	1,550 00	9 June '50	Nov. '70
Dixon, Frederick Augustus..	1st class clerk.....	1 Jan. '81	1,550 00	7 May '43	15 Apr. '73
Stewart, Douglas Bayne....	1st class clerk & Assistant Accountant.....	23 May '82	1,350 00	20 June '50	9 Jan. '79
McLaughlin, Samuel.....	2nd class clerk.....	July '71	1,400 00	28 Jan. '26	Oct. '59
Filteau, Louis Honoré.....	2nd class clerk.....	22 Oct. '73	1,250 00	27 June '44	8 Mar. '70
Greenfield, Arthur Narraway	2nd class clerk.....	1 June '82	1,250 00	1 Jan. '59	May '74
Costin, Charles.....	2nd class clerk.....	30 June '82	1,250 00	1 June '29	21 Dec. '79
Almon, Andrew Uniacke....	2nd class clerk.....	1 Mar. '83	1,300 00	25 July '52	1 Nov. '78
Fortier, Lucien Napoléon...	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '73	1,000 00	6 Apr. '49	1 Oct. '69
Dion, Louis Didier.....	3rd class clerk.....	9 July '73	1,000 00	26 May '43	— '65
Shannon, Samuel Leonard...	3rd class clerk.....	22 May '82	850 00	18 Jan. '62	— '80
Cameron, Alexander Walker.	3rd class clerk.....	29 June '82	850 00	25 May '52	13 Feb. '79
Hill, William Bruce Almon.	3rd class clerk.....	29 June '81	600 00	22 Dec. '59	29 June 81
Pugsley, John William.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '83	800 00	12 Mar. '61	25 Feb. '80
Méthot, Joseph Eugène.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '83	800 00	5 Nov. '57	24 Dec. '80
Deslauriers, Isidore N.....	Chief Messenger.....	Oct. '67	500 00	28 Apr. '35	May '59
Nevill, Christie Stephen...	Assistant Messenger...	16 Jan. '80	460 00	.....	1 July '75
Deslauriers, Isidore.....	Assistant Messenger...	1 July '82	390 00	24 Mar. '64	— '79

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Tomlinson, Joseph.....	Inspector of Bridges....	9 Feb. '80	\$ ctse 2,500 00	22 June '16	1 Jan. '70
Brophy, John Byrne.....	Divisional Engineer, C. P.R., B.C.....	1 Apr. '80	2,160 00	24 Feb. '44	1 Jan. '76

DOMINION OFFICIAL ARBITRATORS.

Cowan, James.....	Official Arbitrator.....	24 May '69	1,000 00	3 Nov. '03	24 May '69
Compton, William.....	Official Arbitrator.....	24 May '69	1,000 00	12 Feb. '26	24 May '69
Simard, Joseph.....	Official Arbitrator.....	13 Dec. '79	1,000 00	— '28	13 Dec. '79
Muma, Henry.....	Official Arbitrator.....	1 Oct. '83	1,000 00	2 Oct. '25	2 Sept. '73
Thibault, Charles.....	Secretary to Board of Official Arbitrators...	22 Nov. '80	2,000 00	16 Sept. '40	22 Nov. '80

CORNWALL CANAL.

Macdonell, Duncan Allan...	Supt. of Canals.....	Sept. '49	1,400 00	Dec. '16	Oct. '84
Tackaberry, William.....	Lock Master.....	Aug. '49	1.50 p.day	Oct. '28	Aug. '49
Gillie, John.....	Lock Master.....	Mar. '75	1.25 p.day	Jan. '45	June '62
Gillespie, Daniel.....	Lock Master.....	Nov. '84	1.25 p.day	Oct. '30	May '50
Phillips, William.....	Lock Master.....	Mar. '75	1.25 p.day	Aug. '32	Sept. '54
Cass, Edward.....	Lock Master.....	Dec. '48	1.25 p.day	— '18	Dec. '48
Denneney, James.....	Bridge Keeper.....	Mar. '69	1.25 p.day	Sept. '47	Mar. '69
Denneney, John.....	Assistant Keeper.....	Apr. '68	1.25 p.day	— '44	Apr. '63
Stoneburner, John A.....	Lighthouse Keeper....	Sept. '81	75c. p. day	Nov. '47	Sept. '81
Smith, John.....	Lock Laborer.....	Apr. '77	1.25 p.day	— '45	Apr. '77
Lalonde, Frank.....	Lock Laborer.....	May '84	1.25 p.day	— '42	May '84
Hames, William.....	Lock Laborer.....	May '84	1.25 p.day	July '56	May '84
Degan, Lawrence.....	Lock Laborer.....	Apr. '80	1.25 p.day	Mar. '43	Apr. '80
Bridges, John.....	Lock Laborer.....	July '70	1.25 p.day	Nov. '39	July '70
Hurly, Robert.....	Lock Laborer.....	Sept. '81	1.25 p.day	Dec. '57	Sept. '81
Carr, Thomas.....	Lock Laborer.....	Oct. '80	1.25 p.day	Feb. '39	Oct. '80
Bowie, John.....	Lock Laborer.....	May '67	1.25 p.day	Apr. '36	May '67
Denneney, Patrick.....	Lock Laborer.....	— '64	1.25 p.day	— '35	— '64

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

CORNWALL CANAL—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Age * thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Robinson, Thomas.....	Lock Laborer.....	Apr. '73	1.25 p.day	— '52	Apr. '73
O'Keefe, Owen.....	Lock Laborer.....	Aug. '57	1.25 p.day	July '25	Aug. '57
Gollinger, George.....	Lock Laborer.....	May '69	1.25 p.day	June '45	May '69
Adams, Alexander.....	Lock Laborer.....	May '72	1.25 p.day	— '32	May '72
Gillespie, David.....	Lock Laborer.....	— '80	1.25 p.day	— '59	— '80
Heath, Angus.....	Lock Laborer.....	May '72	1.25 p.day	— '47	May '72
Heath, Daniel.....	Lock Laborer.....	Apr. '73	1.25 p.day	— '49	Apr. '73
Bridges, William.....	Lock Laborer.....	Oct. '61	1.25 p.day	— '37	Oct. '61
Kennedy, William John...	Lock Laborer.....	Jan. '80	1.25 p.day	Nov. '49	Jan. '80
Gleason, James.....	Lock Laborer.....	May '70	1.25 p.day	May '42	May '70
Grones, James.....	Lock Laborer.....	Nov. '84	1.25 p.day	— '57	Nov. '84
Derousil, James.....	Lock Laborer.....	June '83	1.25 p.day	Jan. '41	June '83
Ross, John.....	Lock Laborer.....	May '72	1.25 p.day	— '51	May '72
Fraser, James.....	Lock Laborer.....	Apr. '73	1.25 p.day	— '41	Apr. '73
Chisholm, John.....	Lock Laborer.....	Mar. '75	1.25 p.day	July '45	Mar. '75
Sheales, Timothy.....	Lock Laborer.....	Apr. '69	1.25 p.day	Aug. '43	Apr. '69
Gaffney, Lawrence.....	Lock Laborer.....	May '67	1.25 p.day	July '33	May '67
Winters, William.....	Lock Laborer.....	Nov. '71	1.25 p.day	— '44	Nov. '71
Dawson, Francis.....	Lock Laborer.....	June '82	1.25 p.day	— '39	June '82
Macdonell, Duncan.....	Carpenter & Diver....	July '67	3.00 p.day	Oct. '25	July '67
Lockerbury, Robert.....	Carpenter.....	July '67	2.00 p.day	Mar. '30	July '67
McLaughlin, Edward.....	Lock Master.....	20 Apr. '80	per month. 38 00	25 Sept. '29	20 Apr. '80
Bradley, Robert.....	Assistant.....	4 July '62	38 00	26 June '35	4 July '62
McNamara, John.....	Bridge Master.....	14 Oct. '63	38 00	— '24	14 Oct. '63
Neil, John.....	Lock Master.....	16 Oct. '78	42 00	16 Jan. '34	16 Oct. '78
Ryckman, David.....	Assistant.....	6 July '80	38 00	15 Mar. '45	6 July '80
Swayzie, Rufus.....	Assistant.....	Apr. '60	38 00	— '31	Apr. '60
Reuter, Jacob.....	Bridge Master.....	2 Aug. '71	38 00	27 Sept. '29	2 Aug. '71
Higgins, Nelson.....	Bridge Master.....	11 Aug. '65	38 00	18 June '40	11 Aug. '65
Upper, Albert Horatio.....	Bridge Master.....	1 May '81	38 00	27 Aug. '52	1 May '81

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

CORNWALL CANAL—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts. per month.		
Higgins, William.....	Lock Master.....	July '51	38 00	4 Oct. '24	July '51
Mosier, Lewis.....	Assistant	27 Mar.'75	38 00	— '37	27 Mar.'75
Higgins, Aaron.....	Lock Master.....	Apr. '50	38 00	1 Oct. '30	Apr. '50
Gearon, John.....	Foreman on Banks....	2 Aug.'71	38 00	22 Dec. '31	23 Feb.'64

WELLAND CANAL.—FEEDER CANAL.

Scott, John Edwin.....	Overseer.....	17 Apr. '71	800 00	9 May '37	12 May '60
			per month.		
Hannah, George.....	Lock Master.....	May '56	38 00	28 Mar.'29	May '56
Harris, George.....	Bridge Master.....	May '66	38 00	5 Aug.'15	May '66
Corcoran, Michael.....	Lock Master.....	9 July '75	38 00	15 Oct. '35	9 July '75
Thrush, Charles.....	Regulator of Water....	Nov. '50	38 00	4 Nov.'15	Nov. '50

ST. PETER'S CANAL, N. S.

Kavanagh, Wallace Morgan..	Lock Master.....	3 June '70	540 00	22 Oct. '37	3 June '70
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RIDEAU CANAL.

Wise, Frederick Ayshford M., C.E.	Superintend't Engineer.	1 Oct. '72	2,000 00	31 July '84	1 Oct. '72
Abbott, Francis.....	Book-keeper and Pay- master.....	23 Dec. '72	1,000 00	27 Feb. '22	20 Apr. '57
Carroll, James.....	Foreman of Works....	11 Nov. '72	750 00	21 Apr. '32	11 Nov. '72
Cooper, Robert Wallace.....	Clerk and Wharfinger..	1 Jan. '73	800 00	4 Dec. '40	1 Jan. '73
			per diem.		
Addison, William George....	Lock Master.....	10 Jan. '57	2 00	12 Dec. '21	10 Jan. '57
Curran, Peter.....	Lock Laborer.....	1 July '46	1 00	12 July '10	1 July '46
Wallace, Martin.....	Lock Laborer.....	15 Apr. '50	1 20	17 Mar.'22	15 Apr. '50
Miller, William.....	Lock Laborer.....	9 June '68	1 20	1 May '28	9 June '68
Shore, Robert.....	Lock Laborer.....	14 May '70	1 20	26 Dec. '18	14 May '70
Hagarty, George.....	Lock Laborer.....	20 June '73	1 20	12 Nov.'17	20 June '73
Little, John.....	Bridge Tender.....	1 Nov.'66	1 00	15 Apr. '33	1 Nov. '66

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

RIDEAU CANAL—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts. per diem.		
Pilson, Henry.....	Lock Master.....	19 Mar. '69	90	10 Aug. '39	19 Mar. '69
Pudvah, Joseph.....	Lock Laborer.....	1 Sept. '58	1 00	30 Apr. '34	1 Sept. '58
Gleeson, Thomas.....	Lock Laborer.....	1 Sept. '77	1 00	6 Jan. '42	1 Sept. '77
Nevins, Nicholas.....	Lock Laborer.....	1 July '78	1 00	6 Sept. '48	1 July '78
Hardy, Robert Evens.....	Lock Master.....	1 Nov. '66	90	15 May '34	1 Nov. '66
Healey, James.....	Lock Laborer.....	15 Apr. '41	1 00	15 Aug. '17	15 Apr. '41
Clarke, George.....	Lock Master.....	3 Apr. '82	1 00	9 Oct. '45	3 Apr. '82
Driscoll, Thomas.....	Lock Laborer.....	2 Sept. '70	1 00	3 Aug. '51	2 Sept. '70
Driscoll, Jerry.....	Lock Laborer.....	12 Apr. '80	1 00	— '62	12 Apr. '80
Driscoll, James.....	Bridge Tender.....	4 Aug. '71	90	7 May '49	4 Aug. '71
Beckett, Thomas.....	Bridge Tender.....	25 June '67	90	15 Feb. '11	25 June '67
Todd, James.....	Lock Master.....	16 Jan. '80	90	20 Dec. '33	16 Jan. '80
McGowan, Patrick.....	Bridge Tender.....	15 Apr. '45	90	14 Mar. '23	15 Apr. '45
Newman, William.....	Lock Master.....	1 July '71	90	20 Dec. '40	1 Nov. '66
Real, Patrick.....	Lock Master.....	15 Apr. '70	1 00	25 Mar. '28	15 Apr. '70
Lincas, John.....	Bridge Tender.....	15 Apr. '72	1 00	10 Jan. '40	15 Apr. '72
Newman, John Jarvis.....	Lock Master.....	1 July '71	90	29 Aug. '45	15 Apr. '64
Miller, Peter.....	Lock Laborer.....	15 Apr. '72	1 00	22 Mar. '31	15 Apr. '72
Johnston, Mathew Henry...	Lock Master.....	1 Sept. '69	1 00	14 Dec. '42	15 Apr. '64
Lisson, John.....	Lock Laborer.....	18 Apr. '81	1 00	Apr. '41	18 Apr. '81
Gorman, Thomas.....	Lock Laborer.....	15 Apr. '73	1 00	30 Nov. '42	15 Apr. '73
Newcome, William Alfred...	Lock Master.....	1 July '71	90	12 Dec. '48	15 Apr. '67
Newcome, Albert Edward...	Lock Laborer.....	15 Apr. '72	1 00	31 Aug. '52	15 Apr. '72
Mills, William Wesley.....	Lock Master.....	1 May '67	90	28 May '35	15 Apr. '57
Lill, Henry.....	Lock Laborer.....	18 Apr. '81	1 00	20 Jan. '60	18 Apr. '81
McCreary, Robert.....	Lock Master.....	20 May '82	90	11 June '35	20 May '82
Phillips, John.....	Lock Laborer.....	1 July '71	1 00	16 Dec. '19	1 July '71
Richey, William Metcalfe...	Lock Master.....	13 May '71	1 00	8 Apr. '31	13 Mar. '71
Jones, James Gordon.....	Lock Master.....	1 July '71	90	26 Oct. '53	15 Apr. '69
Jones, Arthur Sidney.....	Lock Laborer.....	12 July '72	1 00	1 June '55	12 July '72
Pearson, William Omond...	Lock Master.....	1 July '71	90	13 Dec. '51	1 July '71

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

WELLAND CANAL.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Ellis, William.....	Superintendent.....	1 Jan. '80	2,900 00	31 Aug. '26	1 Jan. '80
Dunn, Richard Douglas.....	Paymaster.....	2 Dec. '74	1,400 00	12 July '22	2 Dec. '74
Demare, Jacob Griffiths.....	Overseer.....	1 May '82	900 00	8 Aug. '48	22 Mar. '71
Hamilton, Andrew.....	Overseer.....	30 May '76	600 00	17 Aug. '33	24 Aug. '64
Cooke, William.....	Harbor Master.....	4 Mar. '73	750 00	June '24	4 Mar. '73
Carter, Charles Henry.....	Harbor Master.....	30 May '76	750 00	15 Aug. '21	30 May '76
			per month.		
Woodall, Jonathan May....	Lock Master.....	1 May '82	42 00	30 Sept. '50	18 Aug. '71
Howe, George.....	Assistant.....	24 Mar. '75	45 00	4 Nov. '57	24 Mar. '75
Paxton, John.....	Assistant.....	24 Mar. '75	45 00	14 Mar. '37	24 May '75
Gorman, Cornelius.....	Assistant.....	24 Mar. '75	45 00	10 Mar. '41	24 Mar. '75
Flynn, John.....	Bridge Master.....	Apr. '71	45 00	12 Apr. '54	— Apr. '71
Hare, Connolly Briggs.....	Lock Master.....	1 May '82	47 00	2 June '52	13 Oct. '74
Freeman, Richard.....	Assistant.....	24 Mar. '75	45 00	— '30	24 Mar. '75
Bradley, James.....	Lock Master.....	4 Mar. '65	47 00	15 Jan. '45	4 Mar. '65
Mulvey, James.....	Assistant.....	20 July '81	45 00	8 Sept. '45	20 July '81
Hare, Henry.....	Assistant.....	10 Oct. '67	45 00	17 Aug. '32	10 Oct. '67
Wilson, Alexander.....	Assistant.....	— Sept. '73	45 00	24 Feb. '55	— Sept. '73
Strong, William.....	Lock Master.....	15 May '73	47 00	2 Feb. '53	15 May '73
Flynn, Thomas.....	Assistant.....	17 Mar. '76	45 00	18 Dec. '47	17 Mar. '76
McAuley, James.....	Assistant.....	July '76	45 00	23 Oct. '36	— July '76
Moran, Austin.....	Assistant.....	Dec. '52	45 00	— '32	— Dec. '52
Collins, John.....	Assistant.....	27 Mar. '75	45 00	17 May '42	27 Mar. '75
Freel, Thomas.....	Assistant.....	5 Nov. '75	45 00	7 Mar. '58	5 Nov. '75
McNamara, Patrick.....	Assistant.....	24 Mar. '75	45 00	Feb. '34	24 Mar. '75
Commerford, Thomas.....	Assistant.....	21 Oct. '76	45 00	— '43	21 Oct. '76
Corbett, John.....	Assistant.....	18 Aug. '71	45 00	3 May '35	18 Aug. '71
McCarthy, Michael.....	Lock Master.....	27 Mar. '75	47 00	— '41	27 Mar. '75
Collier, Charles Henry.....	Lock Master.....	13 Oct. '74	42 00	— '42	13 Oct. '74
Lay, Frederick.....	Assistant.....	7 Aug. '77	45 00	— '35	7 Aug. '77
Higgins, Richard.....	Bridge Master.....	24 June '73	45 00	15 Mar. '44	24 June '73

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

WELLAND CANAL—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts. per month.		
O'Leary, Daniel.....	Bridge Master.....	6 Dec.'62	45 00	3 Mar.'32	6 Dec.'62
O'Leary, Bartholomew.....	Bridge Master.....	21 Oct.'76	45 00	— '40	21 Oct.'76
Thompson, George.....	Assistant	10 July '59	45 00	11 Dec.'25	10 July '59
McCoppin, James.....	Lock Master.....	6 Dec.'62	47 00	— '34	6 Dec.'62
Walsh, James	Assistant	24 Aug.'63	45 00	— '24	24 Aug.'63
Edmonds, James	Bridge Master.....	23 Feb.'66	45 00	11 Nov.'22	23 Feb.'66
Foster, James.....	Bridge Master.....	29 Aug.'68	45 00	2 Dec.'22	29 Aug.'68
Hannah, Charles	Bridge Master.....	3 Feb.'65	45 00	11 May '33	3 Feb.'65
Hannah, Alexander.....	Assistant	13 July '71	45 00	12 Aug.'36	13 July '71
Bonaberg, Emil.....	Bridge Master.....	30 Apr.'80	45 00	1 June '55	30 Apr.'80
Henshaw, John.....	Lock Master	1 July '83	42 00	Mar.'34	— May '56
Cook, John	Assistant	27 Mar.'75	42 00	12 Mar.'49	27 Mar.'75
Stevens, John.....	Assistant Lock Tender.	27 Mar.'75	42 00	28 Oct.'50	27 Mar.'75
Aikens, William	Assistant Lock Tender.	27 Mar.'75	42 00	16 May '44	27 Mar.'75
Bradley, John.....	Ferry Man.....	4 Nov.'80	42 00	10 Nov.'38	4 Nov.'80

OLD WELLAND CANAL.

Smith, John Bradley	Overseer.....	17 May '73	100 00	20 June '24	17 May '73
Duffin, Samuel.....	Lock Master.....	1 May '82	42 00	1 Apr.'29	24 Mar.'75
Smith, William Lee	Assistant	2 July '75	42 00	30 July '26	2 July '75
Edgroft, Robert.....	Assistant	24 Mar.'75	42 00	9 May '25	24 Mar.'75
Weaver, Walter.....	Lock Master	1 July '83	42 00	27 June '23	15 Apr.'52
Johnson, Terrence.....	Assistant	24 Mar.'75	42 00	22 May '35	24 Mar.'75
Charles, Henry.....	Assistant	24 Mar.'75	42 00	17 Feb.'31	24 Mar.'75
Sullivan, John	Assistant	22 Apr.'80	42 00	15 June '32	22 Apr.'80
McClore, William.....	Bridge Master.....	8 Sept.'81	38 00	27 Dec.'26	8 Sept.'81
Sullivan, Timothy.....	Assistant	12 June '77	38 00	— '41	12 June '77
Walker, Alexander.....	Lock Master.....	13 June '83	38 00	20 Aug.'37	11 Sept.'73
Sherer, Frederick.....	Assistant	18 Aug.'71	38 00	— July '34	18 Aug.'71
Livingstone, James.....	Lock Master.....	18 Sept.'80	42 00	— Sept.'27	18 Sept.'80

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.
OLD WELLAND CANAL—Continued

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts. per month.		
White, Michael.....	Lock Master.....	9 July '75	42 00	— '50	9 July '75
Boyle, Robert.....	Lock Master.....	— Apr. '54	42 00	— '32	Apr. '54
Bradley, Arthur Wellington.	Assistant.....	15 Aug. '64	38 00	12 June '44	15 Aug. '64
Clarke, Bernard.....	Lock Master.....	Sept. '56	38 00	— Apr. '36	Sept. '56
Bradley, Casper Wright....	Assistant.....	5 Nov. '70	38 00	12 Mar. '50	5 Nov. '70
Nestor, Martin.....	Assistant.....	14 Sept. '63	38 00	— Nov. '26	14 Sept. '63
Cogan, James.....	Lock Master.....	May '55	38 00	— Jan. '25	May '55
Darley, Barnett.....	Lock Master.....	18 Aug. '71	38 00	30 Aug. '50	18 Aug. '71
Gibson, Robert.....	Assistant.....	17 Mar. '68	38 00	19 May '36	17 Mar. '68
Best, Edward.....	Lock Laborer.....	17 June '72	per day. 1 00	14 Mar. '36	17 June '72
Mooney, Michael.....	Lock Master.....	1 Dec. '74	1 00	17 Aug. '36	14 Apr. '70
Carty, William.....	Lock Laborer.....	15 Apr. '75	1 00	15 Apr. '49	15 Apr. '75
Johnston, John.....	Lock Master.....	— '57	1 00	16 July '17	9 Apr. '42
Simmons, James William...	Lock Master.....	— '57	1 00	26 Mar. '23	— Apr. '38
Howarth, James.....	Lock Laborer.....	4 Aug. '68	1 00	9 Aug. '27	4 Aug. '68
Campbell, Duncan.....	Bridge Tender.....	25 July '74	90	15 Oct. '15	25 July '74
Forster, Alfred.....	Lock Master.....	14 May '64	1 00	1 Feb. '49	14 May '64
Bolton, Robert.....	Lock Master.....	1 July '71	1 50	6 Aug. '36	15 Apr. '61
Geaner, John Ellis.....	Lock Laborer.....	1 May '81	1 00	2 May '54	1 May '81
Johnston, Thomas.....	Lock Laborer.....	— Apr. '44	1 00	— Nov. '21	— Apr. '44
Virtue, Crawford.....	Lock Laborer.....	1 July '71	1 00	— July '45	1 July '71
Smith, William.....	Lock Laborer.....	15 Apr. '74	1 00	— May '34	15 Apr. '74
Deane, Patrick.....	Lock Master.....	— '57	1 00	— Nov. '28	15 Sept. '44
Keays, James.....	Lock Laborer.....	15 Apr. '63	1 00	— May '45	15 Apr. '63
Milne, Charles.....	Lock Laborer.....	15 Apr. '71	1 00	25 Feb. '48	15 Apr. '71
McGillivray, Henry.....	Lock Master.....	9 Oct. '82	1 00	1 July '55	18 Sept. '70
Deane, Joseph.....	Lock Master.....	9 Sept. '67	1 00	16 Dec. '37	5 Apr. '59
Redmond, John.....	Lock Laborer.....	22 June '54	1 00	29 Sept. '26	22 June '54
Doyle, James.....	Lock Laborer.....	15 Apr. '57	1 00	1 Apr. '26	15 Apr. '57
Sargant, Robert.....	Lock Laborer.....	15 Apr. '68	1 00	25 Oct. '53	15 Apr. '68
Connors, Maurice.....	Lock Laborer.....	1 Apr. '73	1 00	4 Oct. '49	1 Apr. '73

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TRENT CANAL WORKS.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts. per an.		
Brownscomb, William	Lock Master	26 Aug. '75	200 00	— Jan. '30	26 Aug. '75
Coughlin, Timothy	Lock Master	26 Aug. '44	200 00	— '07	— '44

CARILLON AND GRENVILLE CANALS.

Forbes, William Billsbury...	Superintendent.....	1 May '67	1,300 00 per day.	28 May '31	15 Apr. '55
Hartley, George Christopher.	Overseer	17 Sept. '83	2 00	30 Oct. '35	30 May '65
Brophy, John	Lock Master	12 June '72	1 25	15 Jan. '35	12 June '72
Mason, Henry Edward	Lock Master	3 Aug. '71	1 25	8 Nov. '48	3 Aug. '71
Hartley, Horatio	Lock Master	1 Oct. '75	1 25	24 Jan. '51	1 July '67
Foreman, Thomas	Lock Master	1 Apr. '68	1 25	8 Mar. '48	1 Apr. '68
Cox, William Richards	Lock Master	4 Sept. '73	1 25	28 Mar. '44	4 Sept. '73
Williamson, Thomas Hugh..	Lock Master	9 May '70	1 25	18 Mar. '54	9 May '70
Cumming, Hugh	Lock Master	15 June '56	1 25	19 May '13	15 June '56
Perrier, William	Lock Laborer	1 May '70	1 25	1 July '36	1 May '70
Lafrance, Martin	Lock Laborer	1 May '66	1 25	18 Dec. '37	1 May '66
Sauvé, François	Lock Laborer	23 June '69	1 25	3 Nov. '32	23 June '69
Poirier, Alphonse	Lock Laborer	1 July '69	1 25	1 Mar. '42	1 July '69
Teck, Joseph	Lock Laborer	1 June '70	1 25	10 Apr. '54	1 June '70

ST. ANNE'S LOCK.

Daoust, Joseph Lumina....	Superintendent.....	18 Dec. '78	800 00 per day.	10 Aug. '43	18 Dec. '78
Larente, Régis	Lockman	25 Jan. '77	1 25	10 Sept. '41	25 Jan. '77
Macdonell, Alexander G....	Superintendent Wil- liamsburgh Canals...	26 Apr. '75	1,400 00 per day.	19 Feb. '16	26 Apr. '75
Casselman, William Ira....	Lock Master	1 Jan. '73	1 25	26 May '30	1 Jan. '73
Toye, Robert	Lock Master	Sept. '68	1 25	6 May '23	Sept. '68
Caldwell, Henry	Lock Master	1 May '71	1 25	17 Mar. '25	1 May '71
Farley, Christopher J	Lock Master	1 Apr. '72	1 25	17 Apr. '49	1 Apr. '72

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts. per day.		
Stitt, John.....	Lock Master.....	2 Dec.'79	1 25	13 Oct. '32	2 Dec. '79
Morgan, Rodney.....	Lock Laborer	29 Apr.'79	1 25	— '21	29 Apr. '79
Cutler, Amelia.....	Lock Laborer	23 Aug.'71	1 25	5 July '29	23 Aug. '71
McDougall, Hugh.....	Lock Laborer	Aug.'71	1 25	6 Aug.'24	Aug. '71
Mullen, Thomas.....	Lock Laborer	1 May '73	1 25	10 Aug.'49	1 May '73
Johnston, James.....	Lock Laborer	1 July '79	1 25	12 Nov.'34	1 July '79
Black, John.....	Lock Laborer	30 Dec.'79	1 25	3 May '37	30 Dec. '79
Beare, Robert.....	Lock Laborer	29 July '54	1 25	26 Nov.'26	29 July '54
Mellon, John.....	Lock Laborer	3 Apr.'51	1 25	12 July '26	3 Apr. '51
Beure, Alexander.....	Lock Laborer	15 Oct. '72	1 25	24 May '37	15 Oct. '72
Flynn, jr., James.....	Lock Laborer	26 May '83	1 25	7 May '48	26 May '83
Armstrong, Robert.....	Foreman on Repairs....	3 Oct. '78	1 50	22 Dec.'36	3 Oct. '78

CHAMBLY CANAL.

Nolin, Guillaume.....	Lock Master No. 1....	9 May '74	1 25	28 Mar.'18	9 May '74
Bell, Samuel.....	Lock Master No. 2....	17 Oct. '70	1 25	11 Mar.'41	17 Oct. '70
Labossière, Israel.....	Lock Master No. 3....	1 Jan. '81	1 25	15 Feb.'39	1 Jan. '81
Hedner, André.....	Lock Master No. 4....	1 May '54	1 25	18 Feb.'25	Apr. '46
Leblanc, Pierre.....	Lock Master Mo. 5....	1 May '54	1 25	29 June '31	Apr. '50
Mailhot, Solomon.....	Lock Master No. 6....	7 Nov. '63	1 25	15 June '19	7 Nov. '63
Berger, Francois Xavier....	Lock Master No. 7....	14 Nov. '61	1 25	8 Oct. '15	14 Nov. '61
Lynch, John.....	Lock Master No. 8....	30 Sept. '73	1 25	1 Jan. '30	30 Sept. '73
Berger, Norbert.....	Lock Master No. 9....	1 May '54	1 25	12 Jun.'17	1 May '54
Fryer, Thomas	Bridge Keeper No. 2 ..	20 June '68	1 25	3 Mar.'36	20 June '68
Sauvage, Moise.....	Bridge Keeper No. 3 ..	9 May '54	1 25	3 May '22	Sept. 50
Papineau, Louis.....	Bridge Keeper No. 4 ..	15 May '79	1 25	15 Nov.'51	15 May '79
Collette, Jacques	Bridge Keeper No. 5 ..	1 May '54	1 25	15 July '37	1 May '54
Ste. Marie, Joseph.....	Bridge Keeper No. 6 ..	15 May '79	1 25	5 Apr.'25	15 May '79
Dulive, Charlotte	Bridge Keeper No. 7 ..	7 Sept.'63	1 25	15 May '20	7 Sept. '63
Mailhot, Edmond.....	Bridge Keeper No. 8 ..	20 June '74	1 25	15 June '45	20 June '74

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ST. OURS LOCK.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts. per day.		
Larue, Lévi.....	Superintendent.....	24 Apr. '58	2 00	4 June '10	24 Apr. '58
Duval, Félix.....	Lockman	1 Oct. '53	1 25	19 Nov. '20	1 Oct. '53
Lemay, Charles.....	Lockman	25 May '55	1 25	13 Apr. '23	25 May '55

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

Dowker, George	Paymaster	1 July '82	\$1,600 00 per year.	28 Oct. '30	31 Dec. '78
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LACHINE CANAL

Conway, Michael.....	Superintendent.....	1 July '76	1,800 00 per month.	13 May '32	18 Sept. '54
Fitzpatrick, Patrick.....	Lock Master No. 1....	1 May '81	38 00	16 Jan. '32	1 May '81
Conway, John.....	Lock Master No. 2....	1 May '75	38 00	20 Dec. '35	1 May '75
Simard, Léon.....	Bridge Keeper No. 1 ..	1 June '70	38 00	1 Feb. '45	1 June '70
Newman, Ralph.....	Bridge Keeper No. 2 ..	1 May '58	38 00	22 May '30	1 May '58
Redmond, Patrick.....	Lock Master No. 3....	26 May '57	38 00	Mar. '26	May '46
McKeown, Edward.....	Bridge Keeper No. 3 ..	24 Oct. '81	38 00	5 May '27	24 Oct. '81
Rinahan, James.....	Lock Master No. 4....	1 Sept. '82	38 00	23 Dec. '39	15 Jan. '80
Charlebois, Arsène.....	Bridge Keeper No. 5 ..	1 May '74	38 00	15 Dec. '16	1 May '74
Enright, James	Lock Master No. 5....	1 Apr. '82	38 00	25 Nov. '43	1 May '70
Gauthier, Pierre.....	Bridge Keeper No. 6 ..	1 Mar. '77	38 00	29 June '42	1 Mar. '77
Neagle, John	Boom Master.....	June '56	45 00 per day.	May '24	May '48
Morrissey, John.....	Lockman No. 1	Oct. '67	1 2	20 Jan. '24	Oct. '67
Carroll, James.....	Asst. Bridge Keeper No. 1	1 June '68	1 25	July '15	1 June '68
Walker, James.....	Asst. Bridge Keeper No. 1	1 Nov. '83	1 25	15 June '38	1 May '57
O'Brien, William	Lockman No. 3	1 Sept. '68	1 25	Aug. '26	1 Sept. '68
Grennan, Thomas.....	Lockman No. 3	1 Aug. '70	1 25	Dec. '20	1 Aug. '70
Enright, Michael.....	Asst. Bridge Keeper No. 3	May '63	1 25	Nov. '45	May '63
Deschamps, sr., Joseph.....	Lockman No. 4	1 May '70	1 25	Mar. '16	1 May '70
Murphy, William.....	Asst. Bridge Keeper No. 5	May '74	1 25	— '20	Sept. '45
Corbeille, François.....	Wharfinger	10 Sept. '74	700 00	5 Apr. '50	28 June '79

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

STEAM DREDGE No. 1.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Lockburn, Alexander.....	Captain	1 Aug. '56	per day. 2 50	22 June '82	1 Aug. '56
McMullen, Ennis	Engineer.....	1 Nov. '64	per month. 75 00	15 Mar. '38	1 Nov. '64

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

Bergin, Joseph Flavien.....	Superintendent.	1 Dec. '83	1,400 00	5 Feb. '29	26 Mar. '74
			per day.		
Roy, Jean Baptiste.....	Lock Master No. 6....	29 Apr. '81	1 25	26 Aug. '37	29 Apr. '81
Lefort, Pierre.....	Lock Master No. 7....	1 June '72	1 25	17 Aug. '50	1 June '72
Bourbonnais, Olivier.....	Lock Master No. 8....	30 Sept. '61	1 25	4 Feb. '21	30 Sept. '61
Legault, Gilbert	Lock Master Mo. 9....	10 Mar. '76	1 25	21 Sept. '51	10 Mar. '76
Smith, Samuel.....	Lock Master No. 11...	14 Apr. '60	1 25	31 Jan. '26	14 Apr. '60
Bertrand, Louis.....	Lock Master No. 12...	5 Feb. '80	1 25	5 Sept. '50	5 Feb. '80
Poirier, Antoine.....	Lock Master No. 14...	22 June '71	1 25	10 Jan. '35	22 June '71
De Groseillier, Pierre.....	Bridge Keeper.....	28 June '76	1 25	20 Dec. '33	28 June '76
Lafleur, Olivier	Ferry Keeper No. 1....	1 Sept. '65	1 25	15 Apr. '37	1 Sept. '65
Lafleur, Joseph.....	Ferry Keeper No. 2....	11 Mar. '52	1 25	5 Feb. '26	11 Mar. '52
Chatigny, Pierre.....	Lockman No. 6.	27 Oct. '79	1 25	15 June '52	27 Oct. '79
Lecours, Luc.....	Lockman No. 6.	5 July '72	1 25	30 Sept. '37	5 July '72
Roy, Michel.....	Lockman No. 7.	30 Apr. '70	1 25	12 Aug. '27	30 Apr. '70
Gendron, Charles	Lockman No. 7.....	22 June '71	1 25	14 July '21	22 June '71
Auger, Israel.....	Lockman No. 8.....	24 Aug. '69	1 25	15 Mar. '40	24 Aug. '69
Bonnin, Isidore.....	Lockman No. 8.....	5 Feb. '80	1 25	16 Aug. '49	5 F.b. '80
Leduc, Clodonier.....	Lockman No. 9.....	5 Feb. '80	1 25	10 Nov. '46	5 Feb. '80
Lefebvre, Toussaint.....	Lockman No. 10.....	1 May '64	1 25	16 July '26	1 May '64
Roy, Joseph.....	Lockman No. 10.....	30 Sept. '73	1 25	29 Nov. '48	30 Sept. '73
Grenier, Adolphe.....	Lockman No. 11.....	7 Aug. '76	1 25	25 July '41	7 Aug. '76
Hébert, Andrew.....	Lockman No. 12.....	24 Apr. '74	1 25	22 Oct. '36	24 Apr. '74
Grenier, Etienne.....	Lockman No. 12.....	24 Apr. '74	1 25	28 Mar. '36	24 Apr. '74
Charette, William.....	Lockman No. 13.....	29 Apr. '81	1 25	30 July '50	29 Apr. '81
Leduc, Gilbert.....	Lockman No. 13.....	Nov. '56	1 25	21 May '27	Nov. '56

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Pitre, Léon.....	Lockman No. 4.....	25 Apr. '80	\$ cts. 1 25	5 May '49	25 Apr. '8
Denault, Benjamin Gedéon..	Wharfinger.....	19 Oct. '84	750 00	27 Apr. '30	26 Apr. '5

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Lesage, Louis Alphonse	Secretary & Accountant	1 July '84	1,400 00	18 Apr. '49	17 Aug. '7
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Pottinger, David.....	Chief Superindt. I. C. R	Dec. '81	4,000 00	7 Oct. '43	July '6
Taylor, George.....	General Freight Agent I. C. R.	1 Jan. '83	2,400 00	28 Aug. '32	3 June '5
Whitney, Henry Augustus..	Mechanical Superinten- dent I. C. R.....	1 Jan. '83	3,200 00	Feb. '34	July '5
Thomas, William,	Chief Acct. & Treasurer	July '82	2,400 00	June '46	Aug. '7
Wallace, Joseph J.....	District Supt. I. C. R. Halifax & St John Div	1 May '83	1,900 00	Apr. '47	25 May '6
Trites, Edward Trueman....	Paymaster I. C. R....	Jan. '83	1,400 00	Apr. '44	Oct. '6

19.—THE SENATE OF CANADA.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Langevin, Edouard Joseph, N.P.....	Clerk of the Senate, Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant...	7 Feb. '83	\$ cts. 3,400 00	1 Oct. '33	4 Jan. '65
Adamson, James.....	Clerk Asst. and Master in Chancery.....	27 June '82	2,800 00	15 Oct. '26	15 Sept. '42
Creighton, James George A..	Law Clerk, Master in Chancery, Clk. of Com'tees & Eng. Trans'tor	27 June '82	2,200 00	12 June '50	2 Mar. '82
Lauder, Ven'able J.S., D.C.L	Chaplain.....	9 Nov. '83	400 00	21 Mar. '29	9 Nov. '83
Boucher, Antoine Alphonse..	2nd Clerk Asst., Master in Chancery and Chief French Translator...	10 Mar. '84	2,200 00	6 Feb. '31	1 May '57
Miller, Peter.....	1st Eng. Clerk & Clerk of English Journals...	16 Feb. '83	1,600 00	4 July '37	Apr. '68
Stephen, Robert William....	2nd Eng. Clerk & Clerk of Routine Proceed'gs	10 Mar. '84	1,400 00	3 Aug. '39	— '73
Soutter, Alexander Robert ..	3rd Eng. Clerk & Clerk of Private Bills.....	27 May '83	1,400 00	11 July '46	Nov. '74
Garneau, Alfred.....	1st French Translator..	14 May '73	1,900 00	20 Dec. '36	— '61
LeMoine, J. de St Denis....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	9 Feb. '84	1,200 00	13 July '50	18 May '69
Taché, Ivanhoe.....	Clk. of French Journals & Depy. Sgt.-at-Arms	16 Mar. '84	1,200 00	6 Nov. '36	17 Mar. '75
Gibbs, Charles Theophilus ..	Assistant Accountant..	17 July '85	900 00	28 Jan. '47	10 Mar. '84
McCord, Frederick Augustus	Junior Clerk.....	10 Mar. '84	900 00	29 Aug. '56	10 Mar. '84
Kimber, René Edouard.....	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.....	4 June '75	1,350 00	24 Dec. '46	4 June '75
Myrand, Jean Baptiste.....	Postmaster.....	20 Mar. '68	1,200 00	10 Oct. '29	7 Feb. '59
Dunne, Peter.....	House Keeper.....	1 Sept. '74	1,200 00	25 Mar. '24	1 Sept. '56
Ratty, Pierre.....	Door Keeper.....	1 Nov. '74	800 00	13 June '34	7 Feb. '59
Young, Charles.....	Speaker's Messenger....	15 Mar. '76	800 00	29 Jan. '52	— '60
Gilbert, Frederick.....	Keeper of the Wardrobe & Asst. Door Keeper.	10 Mar. '84	750 00	24 Aug. '26	— '56
Wheeler, Thomas.....	Newsroom Keeper.....	1 Nov. '83	800 00	17 Dec. '24	6 Nov. '67
Dunne, John.....	Bank Messenger.....	10 Mar. '84	750 00	2 June '39	Mar. '66
Gravelle, André.....	House Carpenter.....	9 Apr. '77	700 00	30 Mar. '29	— '66
Archambault, Odilon.....	Permanent Messenger..	5 May '82	600 00	26 Aug. '42	— '62
Larose, Joseph.....	Permanent Messenger..	1 Jan. '83	600 00	19 Aug. '49	— '65
Pelletier, Joseph H.....	Permanent Messenger..	10 Mar. '84	600 00	8 Apr. '50	10 Apr. '74
Davis, Thomas.....	Permanent Messenger..	10 Mar. '84	600 00	28 Dec. '55	Feb. '71

20.—THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Bourinot, John George.....	Clerk of the House....	1 Dec. '80	3,400 00	24 Oct. '37	— '68
Rouleau, François Fortunat..	Assistant Clerk.....	1 June '82	2,400 00	4 July '49	1 June '82
Macdonell, Donald William.	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	14 June '54	2,400 00	7 May '24	14 June '54
* Smith, Major Henry Robert	Depy. Sergeant-at-Arms (1st class clerk.)	Jan. '72 1 July '85	1,400 00	30 Dec. '48	1 May '59

CHIEF BRANCH.

Ross, William Blow.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '85	1,950 00	10 May '32	18 Jan. '49
† Poetter, Herrman.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,750 00	13 Dec. '17	12 Aug. '50
Chapleau, Joseph Raoul E...	1st class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,800 00	28 Apr. '44	— '69
MacGillivray, Farquhar....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,650 00	4 Jan. '33	June '54
Taylor, Alexander George D.	1st class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,550 00	10 Nov. '30	— '49
Rivet, Pierre.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,750 00	30 Apr. '32	— '50
Bowles, William Cochrane...	1st class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,650 00	23 Sept. '41	23 Feb. '55
Taylor, Isaac Bolton.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,250 00	20 Feb. '30	— '79
Dalton, James.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,100 00	— June '40	— '75
Balzaretti, Napoléon.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,000 00	— '52	— '70
Tassé, Elie.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,500 00	23 Nov. '51	— '79
Duvernay, Ludger Denis...	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,000 00	23 Aug. '36	— '84
Panet, Charles.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,400 00	17 Dec. '39	Feb. '60
Todd, Walter.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,250 00	6 Oct. '56	1 July '74
Hartney, Edward Patrick...	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,400 00	6 Mar. '51	— '72
Moffat, Robert McGowan D..	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,400 00	22 Apr. '40	Nov. '70

LAW AND TRANSLATION BRANCH.

Wicksteed, Gustavus W., Q.C	Law Clerk.....	14 June '41	3,400 00	21 Dec. 1799	Oct. '28
Wilson, William, M.D.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '85	2,200 00	22 Nov. '35	Apr. '58
Coursolles, Toussaint Gédéon.	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '85	2,200 00	1 Oct. '32	June '57
Genand, Joseph Auguste	1st class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,500 00	19 Dec. '39	Aug. '65
Fréchette, Léonard Achille..	1st class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,500 00	13 Oct. '47	Mar. '74

* Also Private Secretary to the Speaker.

† Since deceased.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—INSIDE SERVICE.

LAW AND TRANSLATION BRANCH—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Laframboise, Louis.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,400 00	10 July '40	1 Oct. '76
Desaulniers, Joseph M. A. D	1st class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,400 00	21 Aug. '53	1 Jan. '81
Demers, François Xavier....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,250 00	28 Feb. '46	— '84
Perrin, Emiry.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,100 00	13 Dec. '43	— '79
Query, Elie.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,100 00	12 Oct. '49	Feb. '74
Hayes, Finn Barr.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,650 00	7 Nov. '30	26 Feb. '53
Wicksteed, Richard John....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,250 00	3 Oct. '42	Apr. '72

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.

Hartney, Henry.....	Accountant.....	31 Mar. '74	2,800 00	10 Aug. '22	Nov. '38
Brewer, Robert.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,250 00	8 July '48	Mar. '74
Romaine, Robert.....	1st class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,550 00	21 July '20	1 Feb. '79
Clark, Charles Edward.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '85	650 00	28 Sept. '49	— '84
Stuart, Henry Boulton.....	.....	1 July '85	1,200 00	23 Nov. '20	— '39
Ouimet, Treffe.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '85	900 00	26 Mar. '47	— '81
Dubé, Wilfred.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '85	400 00	18 May '68	— '82
Robidoux, Narcisse.....	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '85	650 00	— '55	— '80
Stansfeld, Joshua.....	2nd class clerk.....	1 July '85	1,150 00	19 July '49	— '69
Pelletier, Alphonse Edouard.	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '85	850 00	16 June '59	— '78
Lemieux, François Xavier L.	3rd class clerk.....	1 July '85	400 00	12 June '52	— '79

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS' DEPARTMENT.

Messengers, Etc.

Dubé, Lucien.....	Chief Messenger & House Keeper.....	Mar. '74	1,200 00	30 Sept. '42	Mar. '74
Turgeon, Narcisse.....	Assistant Messenger & House Keeper.....	1 July '82	900 00	31 Mar. '45	— '59
Storr, Edward.....	Curator Reading Room.	— '76	800 00	28 June '19	2 Sept. '52
Brown, Joseph.....	Bank Messenger.....	— '71	700 00	15 Dec. '22	Dec. '53
Sinclair, James.....	House Carpenter.....	— '60	700 00	3 Mar. '29	— '60
Roberge, Olivier.....	Messenger.....	— '54	700 00	20 July '34	— '54

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—INSIDE SERVICE.
THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS' DEPARTMENT—Continued.

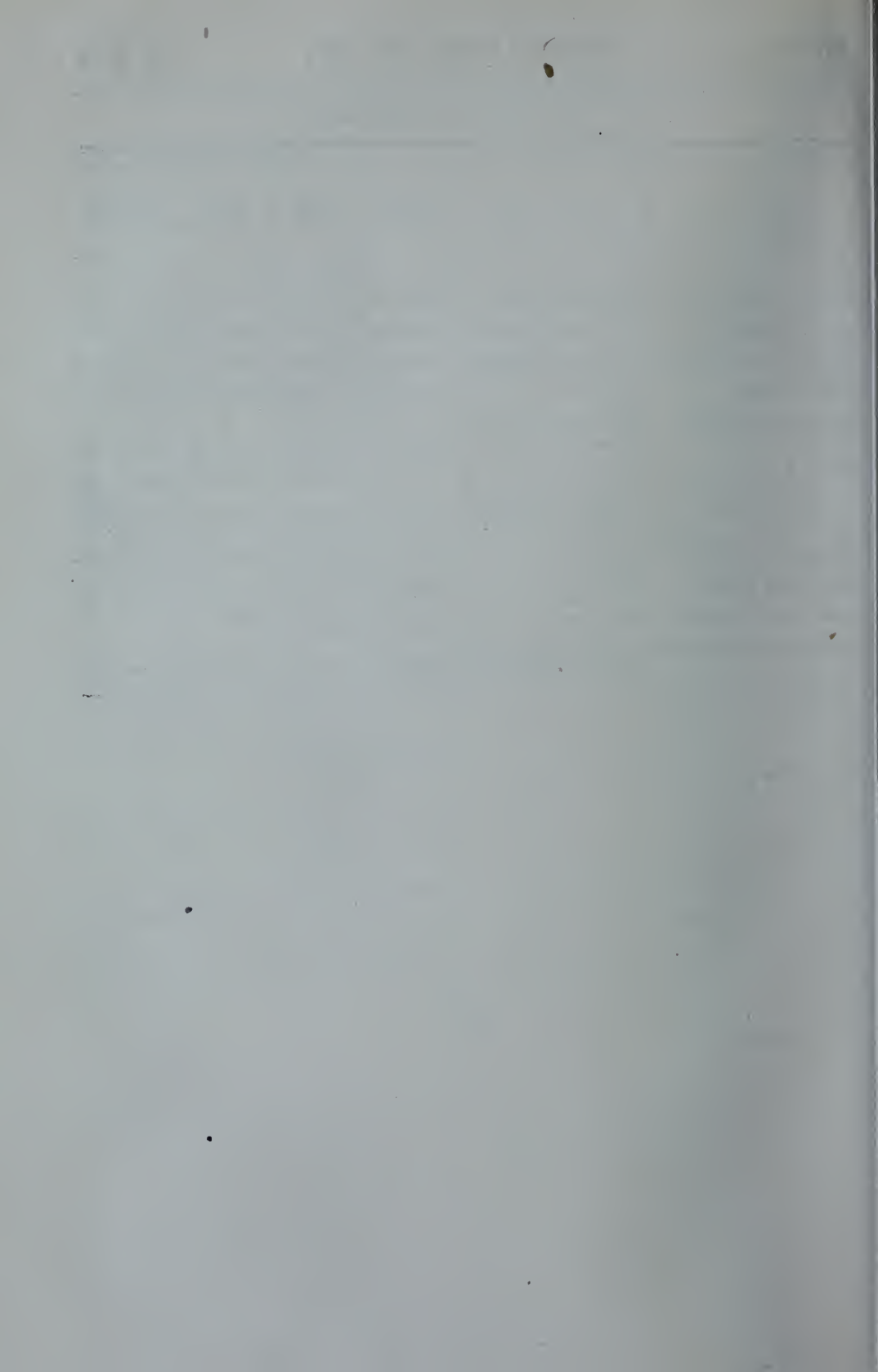
Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Laflamme, Magloire.....	Messenger	— '55	700 00	27 Sept.'18	Feb.'55
Asselin, Joseph Emile.....	Messenger	May '68	700 00	3 May '54	May '63
Smith, George.....	Night Watchman	21 Sept.'67	600 00	11 Nov.'43	21 Sept.'67
Craig, Robert.....	Night Watchman	— '85	600 00	1 May '29	— '76
Lizotte, Gappit.....	Messenger	Oct. '76	600 00	— '27	Oct.'76
Cairns, William.....	Messenger	— '83	530 00	9 Apr.'49	— '79
Boudreault, George André...	The Clerk's Messenger.	1 May '81	530 00	23 Dec.'62	— '73
Hugg, Claire.....	Messenger	— '74	400 00	22 Apr.'59	— '72
Harris, Richardson	Door Keeper.....	— '76	380 00	— '19	— '76

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRINTING OF PARLIAMENT.

Hartney, Henry.....	Clerk Joint Print. Com.	— '59	.....	.....	Nov.'38
Brewer, Robert.....	Voucher Clerk	— May '82	.....	.....	Mar.'74
Romaine, Robert.....	Supt. of the Printing of Sessional Papers of Parliament	1 July '85	.....	.....	1 Feb.'79
Clarke, Charles Edward.....	Assistant Proof Reader.	1 July '85	.....	.....	.....
Botterell, Edward.....	Distributor of Printed Documents....	— '69	1,400 00	11 May '34	— '56
Boulet, Napoleon.....	1st Asst. Distributor..	— '69	1,000 00	27 Oct.'47	— '63
Botterell, Henry Alfred.....	2nd Asst. Distributor..	1 July '85	800 00	23 Feb.'59	— '79
Wiltshire, John.....	Permanent Messenger..	— '85	500 00	12 Sept.'47	— '84

21.—THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date thereof.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
DeCelles, Alfred Duclos.....	Assistant Librarian....	12 Feb. '80	2,400 00	15 Aug. '43	12 Feb. '80
Laperriere, Augustin.....	Senior Clerk (French)..	1 July '80	1,800 00	23 Dec. '29	16 June '50
Todd, Major Alfred Hamlyn.	Senior Clerk (English).	1 July '80	1,400 00	25 Oct. '51	1 Apr. '69
Fletcher, James.....	Accountant.....	1 July '80	1,150 00	28 Mar. '52	1 July '76
Sylvain, Louis Phillipe.....	Junior Clerk (French & English).....	1 May '78	1,000 00	2 Oct. '45	1 May '73
Thayne, E. Stewart.....	Catalogue Clerk.....	— '84	1,000 00	6 May '36	14 Nov. '79
Casault, Louis Joseph.....	Caretaker & Chief Messenger.....	— '76	900 00	9 May '38	1 Feb. '56
Dunlop, James Henderson..	Messenger.....	Feb. '77	700 00	13 May '45	1 Feb. '72
Ryan, Joseph William.....	Messenger.....	9 Feb. '77	700 00	— '30	9 Feb. '77
Rathey, Joseph Napoléon...	Messenger.....	1 Aug. '77	700 00	3 Mar. '57	— '66
Ternent, Duncan Wm. McD.	Clerk in charge of Supreme Court LawBooks	23 May '82	600 00	June '29	— '79



APPENDIX NO. 1.



48-49 VIC., CAP. 46.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Civil Service Acts of 1882, 1883 and 1884.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Civil Service Act.*"

Short title.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Interpretation.

(a.) The expression "Head of a Department" means the Minister of the Crown for the time being presiding over such Department;

"Head of a Department."

(b.) The expression "Deputy," "Deputy Head" or "Deputy Head of the Department," means the Deputy of the Minister of the Crown presiding over such department and also includes the "Auditor General," in all cases where such meaning is not inconsistent with his powers and duties under the "*Act to provide for the better auditing of the Public Accounts.*"

"Deputy Head."

CONSTITUTION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

3. The Civil Service, for the purposes of this Act, includes and consists of all classes of employees in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada, and in the office of the Auditor General, included in the schedules A and B to this Act, appointed by the Governor in Council or other competent authority before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two,

Of whom the Civil Service shall consist.

As to North-
West Terri-
tories.

or thereafter appointed in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act for the time being in force, and such officers and employees in the North-West Territories holding positions, which, if held in other parts of Canada, would bring them under the provisions of the Civil Service Acts, as the Governor in Council brings under the provisions of such Acts.

Two divisions.

4. The service shall be divided into two divisions:—

Inside
division.

The First or Inside Departmental Division shall comprise employees of those classes mentioned in schedule A, employed on the several Departmental staffs at Ottawa, and in the office of the Auditor General:

Outside
division.

The Second or Outside Departmental Division shall comprise employees of those classes mentioned in schedule B, and who are employed otherwise than on the Departmental staffs at Ottawa.

Regulations
to be made by
Order in
Council.

5. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make general rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, respecting the appointments and promotions of the officers in the Civil Service and all other matters pertaining thereto.

Governor in
Council to
determine
number of
employees.

6. From time to time the Governor in Council shall determine the number of officers, chief clerks, clerks, messengers and other employees that are required for the working of the several departments in each division of the Civil Service, but the collective amount of the salaries of each department shall, in no case, exceed that provided for by vote of Parliament for that purpose:

If the actual
number
exceeds that
allowed.

2. If the number of employees then attached to any department in either division thereof is greater than the number allowed to the department, as herein provided, the Governor in Council shall name the persons to fill the several offices; and the remainder shall be supernumerary clerks, without being eligible for increase of salary, of that class respectively which they rank, and shall so remain until promoted in the manner herein provided or until severed from the service.

As to em-
ployees when
this Act
passes.

7. Any person who is a member of the Civil Service at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be classified in the respective class in which he has been appointed.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Board of
Examiners of
candidates for
the service.

8. A Board of Examiners shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Governor in Council, who, for the purposes of this Act, shall be known and are hereinafter referred

to as "the Board," consisting of three members, one of whom may be appointed secretary of the Board; and they shall examine all candidates for admission to the Civil Service of Canada, and give certificates of qualification to such persons as are found qualified, according to such regulations as are authorized by the Governor in Council for the guidance of the Board :

2. The Board shall be supervised by the Secretary of State :

3. The meetings of the Board shall be held at such times, and the proceedings thereof shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the Governor in Council from time to time determines :

4. Each member of the Board shall receive a salary of six hundred dollars per annum :

5. The members of the Board shall be paid such travelling expenses while engaged in their work as are determined by the Governor in Council :

6. Such persons as are selected by the Board to assist them in the conduct of examinations may receive such sum, not exceeding five dollars per diem, as is fixed by the Governor in Council :

7. The Governor in Council may appoint a secretary to the Board, with a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, and a clerk holding a certificate of having passed the qualifying examination, to assist the Board; and the latter shall be a third-class clerk.

9. The Board may obtain the assistance of persons who have had experience in the education of the youth of Canada, and with such assistance shall hold, or cause to be held, periodical examinations for admission to the Civil Service, in the cities of Halifax, St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Victoria, and such other places as are determined by the Governor in Council; it shall not be necessary to hold such examinations in all the said places, but the times and places at which the examinations shall be held, shall be determined, from time to time, by the Governor in Council; examinations shall, as far as possible, be in writing, and the cost thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys previously voted by Parliament for that purpose.

APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES IN THE SERVICE.

10. Except as herein otherwise provided,—

Conditions of appointment.

(a.) All appointments to the Civil Service shall be during pleasure, and no person shall be appointed or promoted to any place below that of a Deputy Head unless he has passed the requisite examination and served the probationary term herein-after mentioned :

Limits as to age.

(b.) No person shall be appointed to any place in the First or Inside Departmental Division of the Civil Service, other than that of a Deputy Head, on probation or otherwise, whose age exceeds thirty-five years, or who has not attained, in case the appointment is to a lower grade than that of a third class clerk, the full age of fifteen years, or in other cases the full age of eighteen years.

Appointment of Deputy Heads to be during pleasure.

11. The Deputy Heads of Departments shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall hold office during pleasure; but whenever such pleasure is exercised in the direction of removing a Deputy Head from his office, a statement of the reasons for so doing shall be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next following session.

Salaries.

12. The salaries of the Deputy Heads shall be determined by the Governor in Council, according to the duties and responsibilities of their respective departments; the minimum salary of a Deputy Head shall be three thousand two hundred dollars, and the maximum salary shall be four thousand dollars.

Minimum.

Maximum.

Duties and powers of Deputy Heads.

13. The Deputy Head of each department shall, subject to the directions of the Head of the department, oversee and direct the officers, clerks and employees in the department, and shall have general control of the business thereof, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned to him by the Governor in Council.

By whom performed in his absence.

14. In the absence of any Deputy Head, a chief clerk named by the Head of the Department shall perform the duties of such Deputy Head, unless the performance of such duties is otherwise provided for by the Governor in Council; and there shall be in the office of the Auditor General a chief clerk, who shall at all times, act for the Auditor General in his absence.

Chief clerkship.

15. A chief clerkship in any department shall only be created by Order in Council, passed after—

Condition of creation of office.

(a.) The Deputy Head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;

(b.) The concurrence of the Head of the Department in such report; and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. Concurrence of Head, &c.

16. The minimum salary paid to a chief clerk shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of two thousand four hundred dollars. Salary.

17. A first-class clerkship shall only be created by Order in Council, passed on the report of the Deputy Head concurred in by the Head of the Department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. First-class clerkship, condition of creation.

18. The minimum salary of a first-class clerk shall be one thousand four hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars. Salary.

19. A second-class clerkship shall only be created by Order in Council passed on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the Department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. Second-class clerkship, condition of creation.

20. The minimum salary of a second-class clerk shall be one thousand one hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand four hundred dollars. Salary.

21. A third-class clerkship or the office of a messenger, a packer or a sorter, shall only be created by Order in Council passed on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the Department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. Third-class clerkship, &c., condition of creation.

22. The minimum salary of a third-class clerk shall be four hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand dollars. Salaries of third-class clerks.

23. The minimum salary of a messenger, packer or sorter shall be three hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of thirty dollars up to a maximum of five hundred dollars. Of messengers, &c.

24. The salary of a clerk on appointment or promotion to any class, shall begin at the minimum of such class, except in the case of third-class clerks, who may receive, in addition, fifty dollars for each optional subject (not to exceed four) in which they may have passed before their appointment. Initial salary and increase.

Promotion. ment, and except in the case of lower grade permanent employees who, upon passing the qualifying examination, may be appointed third-class clerks, provided there is no increase of salary.

Salaries to be regulated as per schedule B.

25. The officers, clerks and employees mentioned in schedule B to this Act shall be paid according to the scale thereby established; and the salaries of officers, clerks and employees in the Second or Outside Division of departments other than the Customs, Inland Revenue and Post Office Departments shall, subject to the provisions of any Act relating thereto, be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council.

Conditions of increase.

26. No officer, clerk or employee shall receive any increase of salary except by Order in Council passed on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the Department, stating that such officer, clerk or employee is deserving of such increase:

May be suspended for neglect.

2. The increase of salary of any officer, clerk or employee authorized under this Act for the then current year may be suspended by the Head of the Department for neglect of duty or misconduct, and may be subsequently restored by such Head, but without arrears.

From what time payable.

27. The increase of salary shall be payable from the first day of the official quarter next succeeding the date on which, from his length of service, any clerk or employee for whom such increase is recommended is eligible for such increase:

In case of promotion.

2. In case of promotion, the increase of salary shall become payable from the day on which such promotion takes place.

Must have been appointed according to law.

28. No salary shall be paid to any member of the Civil Service, whose appointment or promotion, or whose increase of salary after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, has not been made in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act in force at the time of such appointment, promotion or increase.

EXAMINATIONS.

No appointment without examination.

29. Except as herein otherwise provided, no appointment shall be made to either division of the Civil Service unless the person appointed has passed an examination, which shall be of two kinds—

Preliminary, for what appointments.

The first or "preliminary" examination to qualify for the following appointments, that is to say, as—

Messengers in either division,

Porters,
Sorters,
Packers,
Letter carriers,
Mail transfer agents,
Box collectors,
Tide waiters,
Assistant inspectors of Weights and Measures,
Temporary copyists, and—

For such other offices in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council :

The second or “qualifying” examination to qualify for the following appointments :—

To third-class clerkships in the First Division ;

To third-class clerkships and to the offices of landing-waiters and lockers, in the Second Division for Customs' service ;

To third-class clerkships and to the office of exciseman, in the second division for Inland Revenue service ;

To third-class clerkships, to railway and marine mail clerkships, and to the offices in the Second Division for Post Office service ;

But nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent candidates passing both examinations, at their option.

Candidates may pass both examinations voluntarily.

30. No person shall be admitted either to the preliminary or qualifying examination until he has satisfied the Board—

Conditions for preliminary or qualifying examinations.

(a.) That at the time appointed for such examination he will, if the examination is for a place below that of a third class clerk, be of the full age of fifteen years, and in other cases be of the full age of eighteen years, and if for the Inside Departmental Division, that his age will not then be more than thirty-five years ;

(b.) That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties ;

(c.) That his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the service.

31. The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be held under such regulations not inconsistent with this

To be held under regulations.

Act as are, from time to time, made by the Governor in Council and published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette*.

To whom examinations shall be open.

Fees.

In either language.

Notice of time and place of holding.

Lists of persons found qualified to be made.

32. The examinations shall be open to all persons who comply with the requirements of this Act as to proof of age, health and character, and conform to the regulations made as herein provided, upon payment of such fees as are determined by the Governor in Council; and all examinations under this Act shall be held in the English or French language, or in both, at the option of the candidate.

33. Notice of every examination to be held under this Act for admission into the Civil Service shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* at least one month before the date fixed for the examination, and the notice so published shall state -

(a.) When and where the examination is to be held;

(b.) The subjects to which the examination will extend.

34. Immediately after each examination a list of the persons who are found qualified shall be made out and published in the *Canada Gazette*.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Proceedings when new appointments are required.

Selection of candidates.

Probation.

Rejection during probation.

Report of Head before permanent appointment.

35. When it becomes necessary to make any appointment to any of the classes to which it is herein provided that first appointments shall only be made after qualifying examination, such necessity shall be reported to the Head of the Department by his Deputy; and upon such report being approved by the Head of the Department, and after the salary to be paid has been voted by Parliament, the Head of the Department shall select and submit to the Governor in Council, for probation, from the lists of qualified candidates made by the Board, a person fitted for the vacant place:

2. The person so selected shall not receive a permanent appointment until he has served a probationary term of at least six months:

3. The Head of the Department or the Deputy Head may, at any time during the period of probation, reject any clerk or employee appointed to his department.

36. No probationary clerk shall remain in any department more than one year, unless, at or before the end of that time, the Deputy Head signifies to the Head of the Department, in writing, that the clerk is considered by him competent for the duty of the department:

2. If he is rejected the Head of the Department shall report to the Governor in Council the reasons for rejecting him, and another clerk shall thereupon be selected in like manner in his stead; and the Head of the Department shall decide whether the name of the person rejected shall be struck off the list as unfit for the service generally, or whether he shall be allowed another trial.

37. When the Deputy Head of a Department in which a vacancy occurs, reports that, for reasons set forth in such report,—

(a.) The qualifications requisite for such office or employment are wholly or in part professional or technical; and—

(b.) The requisite qualifications are not possessed by any person then in the service of that department;

(c.) That it would be for the public interest that the examination herein provided for should, as regards such vacancy, be wholly or partially dispensed with;

The Governor in Council may, without reference to the age of the person (if the Head of the Department concurs in such report), select and appoint such person as is deemed best fitted to fill the vacancy, subject to such examination as is suggested in the report; and such appointment shall be made from the Civil Service, if any person employed therein is found available:

2. City Postmasters; Inspectors, Collectors and Preventive officers in the Customs Department; inspectors of Weights and Measures; Deputy Collectors and Preventive officers in the Inland Revenue Department may be appointed without examination and without reference to the rules for promotion herein prescribed:

3. The qualifying examination may be dispensed with in the case of any person actually and continuously employed on and since the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, if the Deputy Head of the Department, with the concurrence of the Head of the Department, reports that the said employee has the requisite qualifications for the place to be filled by him; and such person may receive an appointment in the Civil Service for which he is otherwise eligible, if at the date of such temporary employment his age did not exceed thirty-five years.

38. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Auditor General, the report required to fill such vacancy shall be made to the Minister of Finance.

PROMOTIONS.

- Promotion to be by examination under regulations. **39.** No promotion in either division of the Civil Service shall take place without special examination, under regulations made by the Governor in Council :
- To whom open. 2. Except as herein otherwise provided, such examination shall be open to any person who holds a position below that to which the promotion is to be made in either division of the service of the department in which the vacancy to be filled by promotion exists ; and shall be in such subjects as may be determined from time to time for each department by the Governor in Council, and in such subjects, as by report of the Deputy Head of the Department in which the promotion is to be made, concurred in by the Head of the Department, are submitted to the Board as best adapted to test the fitness of the candidates for the vacant office :
- Subjects of examination. 3. When the vacancy to be filled by promotion exists in the Inside Division the examination shall not be open to persons employed in the Outside Division who, at the date of their first appointment, were of a greater age than thirty-five years :
- In inside division. 4. In the case of barristers, attorneys, engineers (military or civil), officers of artillery in the Militia Department, and graduates of the Royal Military College, architects, actuaries, land surveyors and draughtsmen, when employed or when seeking promotion in the line of their profession, the examination may be dispensed with on a report from the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the Department, that it is not necessary :
- May be dispensed with as to professional men. 5. No such examination shall be required for the re-employment or promotion of excisemen who passed the departmental examinations for the special class in the Excise service before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
- Special case of excisemen. **40.** Once in each year, the Deputy Head of each department shall make an estimate of the number of vacancies likely to occur therein, during the ensuing year, in the First Division in the classes of—
- Yearly estimate of probable vacancies. (a.) Chief clerks ;
(b.) First-class clerks ;
(c.) Second-class clerks :
- In first division. 2. To the number so estimated shall be added such further number as the Deputy Head of the Department deems necessary to compensate for any death, failure of health, or other contingency :
- Additions.

3. A similar estimate shall be made at the same time of the number of vacancies likely to occur in the Second Division, to which promotions can be made: In second division.

4. The numbers so estimated shall be those with reference to which the examinations for promotion shall be held, as herein provided. Use of estimate.

41. Notice of each examination for promotion in the service shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* at least one month before the examination is to be held; and such notice shall state the number of promotions expected in each class in each division. Notices of examinations.

42. Except as herein otherwise provided, when any vacancy occurs in one of the higher classes, in either division, the Head of the Department shall select from the list of successful candidates for promotion, the person whom he considers best fitted for the office, having due reference to any special duties incident to such office, to the qualification and fitness shown by the candidates respectively, during their examination, and to the record of their previous conduct in the service: Provided, that when no person employed in the department is found suitable for promotion therein, an examination shall be held of persons employed in the service of other departments, with a view to the promotion being made, as far as practicable, from the service. Selection for vacancies in higher classes.

43. Every promotion so made shall be subject to a probation of not less than six months; but at any time during the first year the Head of the Department may reject the person promoted, or he may be definitely accepted at any time during the second period of six months after his promotion; Promotion subject to probation.

2. If the person so selected is rejected he shall then return to the performance of the duties in which he was previously engaged. If rejected.

44. When any clerk who is promoted on probation is rejected, the Head of the Department shall select another in his stead from the candidates still remaining on the lists of qualified persons made by the Board. Further selection.

45. During the period for which a clerk is promoted on probation the duties of the office previously held by him shall, if necessary, be performed by a person selected for that purpose by the Head of the Department. His former duties, by whom performed.

46. An exchange of positions between two officers serving in different departments, or in different divisions of the same department, and the filling of a vacancy in one department by a transfer from another division of the same department. Exchange of position by officers without examination.

Condition.

ment or from another department, may be authorized by the Governor in Council to be made without examination of either officer, but such exchange or transfer shall be made without increase of salary of the person exchanging or transferred, and no person shall be transferred from an Outside to an Inside Division whose age at the date of his first appointment exceeded thirty-five years.

SUPERNUMERARY AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

Employment of assistance in cases of temporary pressure.

47. When, from a temporary pressure of work, or from any other cause, the assistance of temporary clerks becomes necessary in any branch of the first or second division, the Head of the Department may—if he is satisfied that such necessity exists—on the requisition of the Deputy Head of the Department, select from the lists of qualified candidates, for whom no vacancies have, up to that time, been found, such number of temporary clerks as are required, or may employ any other person qualified for the service in question, if the list does not furnish such a person. But such other person shall not be continued in such temporary employment after the period in which a preliminary or qualifying examination is held, unless he presents himself for examination and obtains a certificate of having passed the necessary examination :

Term of employment limited, &c.

The same, and rate of remuneration.

2. The services of persons in the temporary employment of the several departments on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, may be continued in such employment so long as the Heads of the respective departments deem necessary ; the rate of remuneration to be paid for such temporary service shall not, however, exceed the minimum salary of a third-class clerk, unless the service to be performed is technical and requires special qualifications ; and such temporary employment shall not be considered as giving any claim to permanent appointment :

Out of what funds payable.

3. The temporary and supernumerary clerks so employed shall be paid only out of money voted by Parliament for payment of the contingencies of the department, division or office of the service in which such clerks are employed, or out of money voted by Parliament for the construction of works upon which they are employed.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

Private secretaries of Ministers : salary.

48. Any member of the Civil Service may be appointed private secretary to the Head of a Department, and may be paid an additional salary not exceeding six hundred dollars per annum whilst so acting :

Must have been voted.

2. No salary shall be payable to any private secretary unless the amount has been voted by Parliament.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

49. The Head of a Department, and, in his absence, the Deputy Head of such Department, may grant to each chief clerk, officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for purposes of recreation, for a period not exceeding three weeks in each year; and every such officer, clerk or employee, whether in the First or Second Division, shall take the leave so granted at such time during each year as the Head or Deputy Head of the Department determines: As to leave of absence.

2. In case of illness, or for any other reason which to him seems sufficient, the Governor in Council may grant to any officer, chief clerk, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for a period not exceeding twelve months. In case of illness.

50. The Head of a Department, and in his absence the Deputy Head of such Department, may,— Suspension of officers for cause.

(a.) Suspend from the performance of his duty or from the receipt of his salary any officer or employee guilty of misconduct or negligence in the performance of his duties; In what cases.

(b.) Remove such suspension; but no person shall receive any salary or pay for the time during which he was under suspension: Removal of suspension.

2. All cases of suspension by the Deputy Head of the Department shall be reported by him to the Head of the Department. Report in such cases.

51. No extra salary or additional remuneration of any kind whatsoever shall be paid to any Deputy Head, officer or employee in the Civil Service of Canada, unless a sum has been placed for that purpose, in each case, in the estimates submitted to and voted by Parliament: In what cases only additional pay shall be allowed.

2. When the duties of any superior officer or clerk during his absence, or by reason of his demise, but not through superannuation, are continuously performed by an officer or clerk of an inferior class or junior rank, during a period of more than three months, the officer or clerk performing such duties may, on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the Department, under an Order in Council, and provided that funds are available under parliamentary vote for such payment, receive, in addition to his ordinary pay, the difference between such ordinary pay and the pay of the officer or clerk whose duties he has performed, for the time he has performed such duties: Case of inferior officer performing duties of superior.

3. When the absence of an officer is not occasioned by his employment on other duties by the Government, by Deduction from pay for unauthorized absence.

leave of absence or on account of illness, certified by an authorized medical practitioner, appointed by the Governor for that purpose, his salary for each day of such absence shall be deducted from his monthly salary.

As to officers having resigned and wishing to re-enter service.

52. Any officer, clerk or employee who has resigned, shall be eligible, without examination, under the authority of an Order in Council, to re-enter the service, at the same salary in the class in which he was serving at the time of such resignation, and provided that funds are available for the payment of his salary.

Certain payments to be made only under Order in Council.

53. All payments of money to permanent employees, other than salaries, to be made under the provisions of this Act, and whether specifically stated in the estimates submitted to Parliament, or payable under sub-section two of section fifty-one, shall be made only under the authority of the Governor in Council.

Act not to prejudice certain officers.

54. Nothing contained in this Act shall prejudicially affect the salary or emoluments of any Deputy Head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service of Canada, appointed on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, so long as he is continued in office, nor shall anything herein contained affect any salary or emolument granted and fixed by any Act in force at the time hereinbefore mentioned.

Powers of Governor in Council not impaired.

55. No provision herein contained shall impair the power of the Governor in Council to remove or dismiss any Deputy Head, officer, clerk or employee, but no such Deputy Head, officer, or employee, whose appointment is of a permanent nature, shall be removed from office except by authority of the Governor in Council.

Proviso.

Attendance books to be kept, their use.

56. There shall be kept in each department, and in the office of the Auditor General, at the seat of Government, and in each office of the Second Division, a book or books, to be called the attendance book, which shall be in such form as is determined by the Governor in Council, in which each officer and employee of such office or department shall sign his name, at such times as are determined by the Governor in Council.

Oath of allegiance by officers and employees.

57. The Deputy Heads of Departments and all officers, chief clerks, clerks, messengers, sorters and packers of the Civil Service who have not already done so, and every Deputy Head, officer, chief clerk, clerk, messenger, sorter or packer hereafter appointed, before any salary is paid him, shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and also the oath contained in schedule C to this Act, or such other oath as is provided by some other Act in that behalf:

2. In the case of the Clerk of the Privy Council, and all officers under him, and in the case of any officer of whom the Governor in Council requires the same, there shall be added to the oath at the asterisks, in the form of the oath in the said schedule C, the words contained in schedule D to this Act:

Addition to
oath in cer-
tain cases.

3. The Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada shall take and subscribe the said oaths before the Governor General or some one appointed by him to administer the same:

Clerk of P.C.
for Canada.

4. In the case of persons residing or coming to reside at the city of Ottawa, the oaths shall be taken and subscribed before the Clerk of the Privy Council:

Before whom
in Ottawa.

5. In other cases the oaths may be taken and subscribed before a justice of the peace or other proper authority, who shall forward the same to the clerk of the Privy Council:

And else-
where.

6. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall keep a register of all such oaths.

Register.

58. The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Board of Examiners under this Act during the preceding year, which report shall include a copy of the examination papers, a statement of all examinations held and of the number of candidates at each, and the names of the successful candidates, and also the rules and regulations made during the year under the provisions of section five of this Act:

Annual re-
port by Secre-
tary of State,
and what it
must show.

2. The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament in like manner a return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the said year, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted.

Further par-
ticulars.

59. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed each year a list, to be called the Civil Service List of Canada, of all persons employed in the several departments of the Civil Service together with those employed in the two Houses of Parliament, upon the first day of July last preceding, showing the dates of their several appointments and promotions, their age, rank in the service, and salary; and shall lay the same before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session.

Yearly Civil
Service list to
be printed and
laid before
Parliament.

60. The several Acts passed in the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, consolidating and amending the Civil Service Acts are hereby repealed.

Former Acts
repealed.

SCHEDULE A.

- (a.) Deputy Heads of Departments ;
- (b.) Officers who have special professional or technical qualifications ;
- (c.) Chief Clerks ;
- (d.) First-class Clerks ;
- (e.) Second-class Clerks ;
- (f.) Third-class Clerks ;
- (g.) Messengers, Packers and Sorters.

SCHEDULE B.

All the officers, clerks, and employees hereinafter enumerated, and such other officers in the lower grades as are determined by Order in Council :

CUSTOMS.

	Scale of Salaries.
Inspectors	salary from \$1,600 to 2,500
Collectors	" 400 to 4,000
Surveyors	" 1,200 to 2,500
Chief Clerks	" 1,200 to 2,000
Clerks	" 400 to 1,200
Chief Landing Waiters.....	" 800 to 1,200
Landing Waiters.....	" 400 to 1,000
Gaugers	" 600 to 1,200
Chief Lockers	" 800 to 1,200
Lockers ...	" 400 to 800
Tide Surveyors.....	" 800 to 1,000
Tide Waiters	" 400 to 600
Messengers	" 200 to 500
Appraisers	" 800 to 2,000
Assistant Appraisers	" 600 to 1,500

INLAND REVENUE.

Chief Inspector.....	\$2,800
Inspectors.....	\$1,600 to 2,500
Collectors	500 to 2,200
Deputy Collectors.....	400 to 1,500
Clerks (Accountants).....	600 to 1,200
Special Class Excisemen.....	1,200
First, Second and Third-class Excisemen...	600 to 1,000
Probationary Excisemen	500
Messengers... ..	200 to 500

To which may be added for surveys of important manu-
factories an additional salary for the special class Excisemen
who perform that duty, not exceeding \$200 per annum.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office Inspectors :

Chief Inspector.....	\$2,800
1st Class, on appointment.....	2,200
After 10 years' service.....	2,400
" 20 ".....	2,600
2nd Class, on appointment.....	2,000
After 10 years' service.....	2,200
" 20 ".....	2,400

Assistant Post Office Inspectors :

On appointment, \$1,200, with an annual increase of \$50,
to a maximum of \$1,600 :

The scale of salaries of clerks in Post Office Inspectors'
offices shall be the same as for clerks in City Post Offices :

Railway Mail Clerks :

	On Appoint- ment.		After 2 years' service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.		After 5 years' service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.		After 10 years' service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	
	Day Service.	Night Service.	Day Service.	Night Service.	Day Service.	Night Service.	Day Service.	Night Service.
Chief Clerk.....	\$ 1,000	\$	\$ 1,200	\$	\$ 1,350	\$	\$ 1,500	\$
1st class	720	880	800	1,000	880	1,100	960	1,200
2nd Class.....	600	720	640	800	720	880	800	1,000
3rd Class.....	480	600	520	640	560	700	640	800

To Clerks other than Chief Clerks, in addition to regular salary, an allowance
not exceeding half a cent per mile for every mile travelled on duty in the Post Office
cars.

Marine Mail Clerks :

	On appointment.		After 2 years.		After 5 years.		After 10 years.		After 15 years.	
	Salary.	Trip Allowance.	Salary.	Trip Allowance.	Salary.	Trip Allowance.	Salary.	Trip Allowance.	Salary.	Trip Allowance.
1st Class....	\$ 480	\$ 80	\$ 540	\$ 80	\$ 600	\$ 80	\$ 800	\$ 100	\$ 1,000	\$ 100
2nd Class...	360	*50	420	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Trip means the round voyage from Quebec or Halifax to Liverpool and back.

* Only one-half, or \$25, to be allowed whilst learning duty.

City Postmasters :

Class 1, where postage collections exceed—

		\$80,000.....	\$2,600
do 2,	do	are from 60,000 to \$80,000.....	2,400
do 3,	do	40,000 to 60,000.....	2,200
do 4,	do	20,000 to 40,000.....	2,000
do 5,	do	are less than 20,000.....	1,400

to 1,800, as the Postmaster-General determines. These salaries shall not be supplemented by any allowances, commissions or perquisites whatsoever.

Assistant Postmasters :

Class 1.....	\$2,000
do 2.....	1,800
do 3.....	1,600
do 4.....	1,400
do 5.....	\$1,100 to 1,400

Clerks in City Post Offices :

3rd Class, \$400 by annual increase of \$40 to \$800.

2nd Class, \$900 by annual increase of \$50 to \$1,200.

1st class—Specific duties in each case with fixed salaries to be determined by the Postmaster-General ; no salary shall be less than \$1,200 or more than \$1,500 ;

Superintendent of Letter Carriers, not to exceed \$800 ;

Mail Transfer Agents, \$400 with an annual increase of \$40 to a maximum of \$600 ;

Letter Carriers, Messengers, Box Collectors and Porters, \$360 to \$600 by annual increase of \$30.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Inspector of Penitentiaries :

The same scale as Post Office Inspector.

SCHEDULE C.

I (A.B.) solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as _____, and that I will not ask or receive any sum of money, services, recompense or matter or thing whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in return for what I have done or may do in the discharge of any of the duties of my said office, except my salary or what may be allowed me by law or by an Order of the Governor in Council; *

* * * So help me God.

SCHEDULE D.

And that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as (*as the case may be*).

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APPENDIX No. 2.



46 VIC., CAP. 8.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the Superannuation of persons employed in the Civil Service of Canada.

[Assented to 25th May, 1883.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Civil Service for the purposes of this Act shall include and consist of—

Who to be deemed civil servants.

1. All officers, clerks and employés in or under the several Departments of the Executive Government who are paid a yearly salary, and to whom "The Canada Civil Service Act, 1882," applies, and those who in case they were or are appointed after the coming into force of that Act were or are appointed in conformity with its provisions:

Those to whom 45 V., c. 4, applies.

2. All such officers, clerks and employés of the second or outside division of the Civil Service, to whom "The Canada Civil Service Act, 1882," does not apply, and who are employed in an established capacity, and paid a yearly salary as the Governor in Council may, from time to time, designate:

Certain persons in the outside service.

3. The permanent officers and servants of the Senate and House of Commons, and the permanent officers and servants employed in the Library of Parliament, who for the purposes of this Act shall be held to be in the Civil Service of Canada, saving always all legal rights and privileges of either House as respects the appointment or removal of its officers and servants or any of them:

Officers and servants of Senate and Commons.

4. All persons now contributing to the Superannuation Fund:

Present contributors to the fund.

Certain
others.

5. All persons to whom the Acts relating to superannuation hereby repealed are by some other Act not repealed declared to apply.

Conditions
and rates of
allowance.

2. The Governor in Council may grant to any person having served in an established capacity in the Civil Service for ten years or upwards, and having attained the age of sixty years, or being incapacitated by bodily infirmity from properly performing his duties, a superannuation allowance calculated on his average yearly salary during the then last three years, and not exceeding the following rates, that is to say:—If he has served for ten years, but less than eleven years, an allowance of ten-fiftieths of such average salary, and if for eleven years and under twelve years an annual allowance of eleven-fiftieths thereof, and in like manner a further addition of one-fiftieth of such average salary for each additional year of service up to thirty-five years, when an annual allowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted, but no addition shall be made for any service beyond thirty-five years; if the service has not been continuous, the period or periods during which such service has been interrupted shall not be counted, and the Order in Council made in such case shall be laid before Parliament at its then or then next session.

Maximum
rate, for 35
years.

Breaks in ser-
vice not to
count.

Governor in
Council may
add to service
of persons
appointed on
account of
special quali-
fications.

3. The Governor in Council may, in the case of any person who entered the Civil Service after the age of thirty years, as being possessed of some peculiar professional or other qualifications or attainments required for the office to which he was appointed, and not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service, add to the actual number of years service of such person, such further number not exceeding ten, as may be considered equitable, for reasons stated in the Order in Council made in the case; and such additional number of years shall be taken as part of the term of service on which the superannuation allowance of such person shall be computed,—the Order in Council in any such case being laid before Parliament, at its then or then next session.

Preliminary
enquiry by
Treasury
Board on cer-
tain points
made
requisite.

4. The superannuation of any civil servant shall be preceded by an enquiry by the Treasury Board,—

- (a) Whether the person it is proposed to superannuate is eligible within the meaning of this Act; and—
- (b) Whether his superannuation will result in benefit to the service, and is therefore in the public interest; or—
- (c) Whether it has become necessary in consequence of his mental or physical infirmity:

2. And no civil servant shall be superannuated unless the Treasury Board reports that he is eligible within the meaning of this Act and that such superannuation will be in the public interest.

Report of Board.

5. Towards making good the superannuation allowances hereinbefore mentioned, an abatement shall be made from the salary of each person in the Civil Service to whom this Act applies, at the rate of two per centum per annum on such salary, if it be six hundred dollars or upwards, and of one and a quarter per centum per annum thereon, if it be less than six hundred dollars, and the sum so deducted shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; but such abatement shall be made only during the first thirty-five years of service.

2 per cent, deducted from salaries of \$600 or more, 1½ per cent. from salaries below \$600.

Proviso.

6. The full superannuation allowance as aforesaid shall only be granted to persons who have been subject to the said abatement during ten years or upwards; the superannuation allowance of any person who has not paid it, or has paid it for a less period, being subject to a diminution of one per centum for every year less than ten during which he has not paid it; except that the superannuation allowance of any person hereafter retiring, shall not be subject to any such diminution by reason of his not having paid the abatement hereinbefore mentioned, during any year or years after his first thirty-five years of service.

10 years' contribution requisite for full allowance.

Diminution for less period of contribution.

Exception.

7. Retirement shall be compulsory on any person to whom the superannuation allowance hereinbefore mentioned shall be offered, and such offer shall not be considered as implying any censure upon the person to whom it is made; nor shall any person be considered as having any absolute right to such allowance, but it shall be granted only in consideration of good and faithful service during the time upon which it is calculated; and nothing herein contained shall be understood as impairing or affecting the right of the Governor to dismiss or remove any person from the Civil Service.

Compulsory retirement.

Allowance conditional on good service.

Right of dismissal not impaired.

8. If the Head of a Department reports with respect to any person employed in his Department, and about to be superannuated, from any cause other than that of ill-health or age, that the service of such person has not been satisfactory, the Governor in Council may grant such person a superannuation allowance being less than that to which he would have otherwise been entitled, as to him may seem fit.

Diminution when Deputy Head reports unsatisfactory service.

9. If any person to whom this Act applies, is constrained from any infirmity of mind or body to quit the Civil Service before the period at which a superannuation allowance might be granted him, the Governor in Council may allow

Gratuity when yearly allowance not earned.

Gratuity in case of bodily injury on duty.

him a gratuity not exceeding one month's pay for each year of his service; and if any such person is so constrained to quit the service before such period, by reason of severe bodily injury received without his own fault in the discharge of his public duty, the Governor in Council may allow him a gratuity not exceeding three month's pay for every two year's service, or a superannuation allowance not exceeding one-fifth of his average salary during the then last three years.

Provision for abolition of office, reduction of staff, &c.

10. If any person to whom this Act applies is removed from office in consequence of the abolition thereof, in order to the improvement of the organization of the department to which he belongs or is removed or retired from office to promote efficiency or economy in the Civil Service, the Governor in Council may grant him such gratuity or superannuation allowance as will fairly compensate him for his loss of office, not exceeding such as he would have been entitled to if he had retired in consequence of permanent infirmity of body or mind, after adding ten years to his actual term of service.

Pensioners under 60 liable to serve if required, under penalty of loss of allowance.

11. Any person receiving a superannuation allowance, and being under the age of sixty years, and not disabled by bodily or mental infirmity shall be liable to be called upon to fill, in any part of Canada, any public office or situation for which his previous services render him eligible, and not lower in rank or emolument than that from which he retired; and, if he refuse or neglect so to do, he shall forfeit his said allowance.

Service before Confederation to be counted.

12. Service in an established capacity in any of the public departments of the Government or offices of the Legislature of any of the Provinces now included in the Dominion of Canada, before such Province became a portion of the Dominion, by any person who has thereafter entered the Civil Service of Canada shall be reckoned in computing his period of service for the purposes of this Act.

Discretionary power of Governor in Council.

13. In any case of doubt the Governor in Council may, by general or special regulations, determine to what persons the provisions of this Act do or do not apply, and the conditions on which, and the manner in which, they shall apply in any case or class of cases.

Payment of allowances.

14. The allowances and gratuities granted under this Act, shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Annual return to be made to Parliament.

15. The Minister of Finance shall lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a return of all superannuations and retiring allowances in

the Civil Service within the year, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated or retired, his salary, his age, length of service, the allowance granted to him on retirement, the cause of his superannuation and whether the vacancy has been subsequently filled, and if so, whether by promotion or by a new appointment, and the salary of the new appointee.

16. The following Acts and parts of Acts are hereby repealed :— Repeal of former Acts.

33 Vic., c. 4, intituled "*An Act for better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of Canada, by providing for the Superannuation of persons employed therein, in certain cases.*"

36 Vic., c. 32, intituled "*An Act to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act.*"

38 Vic., c. 9, intituled "*An Act to further amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act.*"

"Section 54 and sub-section 3 of section 55, of "*The Canada Civil Service Act, 1882.*"

18. This Act may be cited as "*The Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1883.*" Short title.

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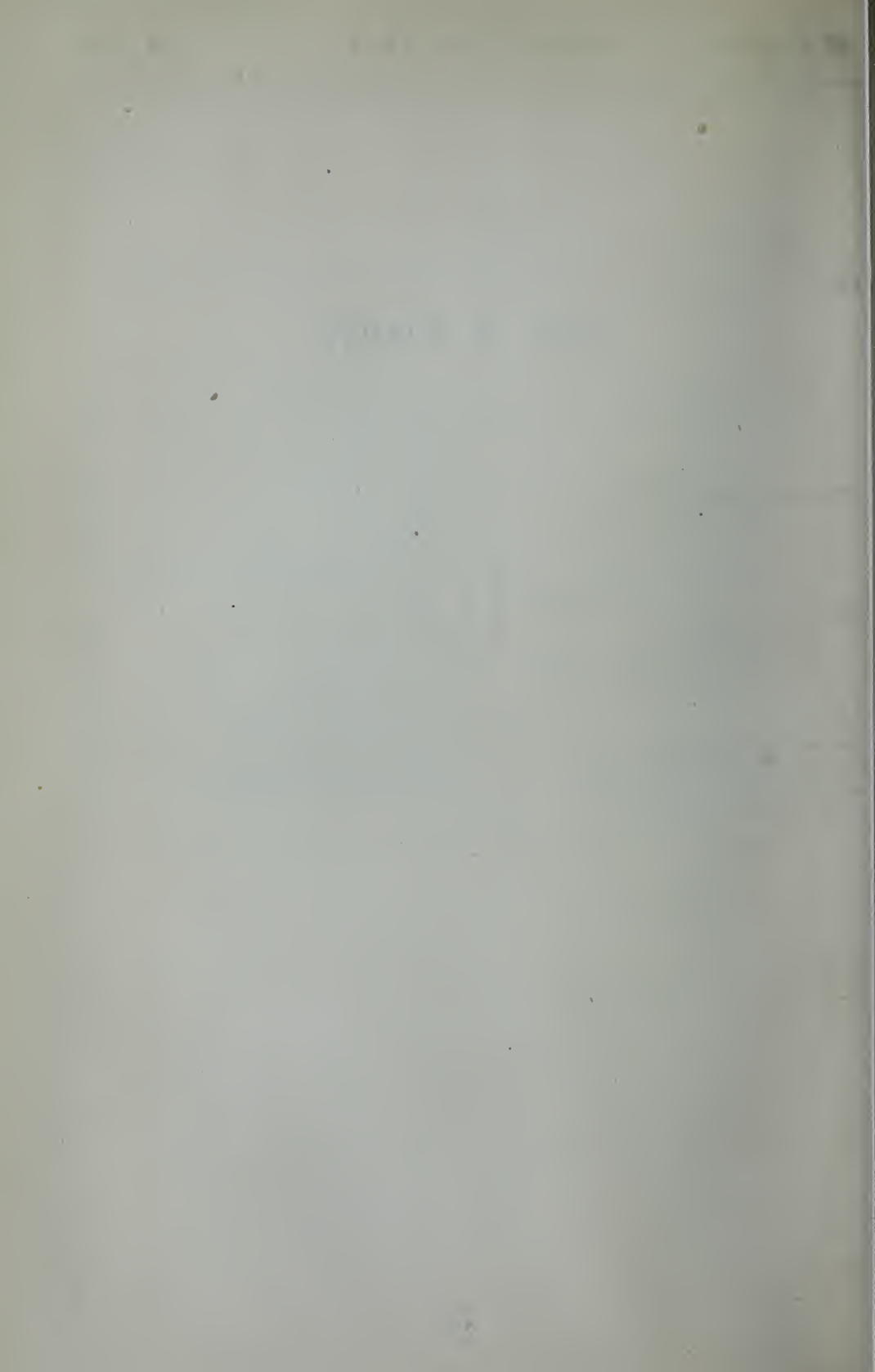
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RETURN

(48a)

Of the Names and Salaries of all Persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the year 1885, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted. (Sec. 58, sub-sec. 2, "Civil Service Act.")

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
12th March, 1886.

RETURN of the Names and Salaries of all Persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service, during the Year 1885, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted. (Sec. 58, sub-sec. 2, "Civil Service Act.")

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

APPOINTMENTS—NIL.

PROMOTIONS.

Name.	Age.	Date of Appointment or Promotion.		Inside or Outside.	Rank or Office.	Salary.
						\$ cts.
A. Gobeil.....	32	Jan.	29...	Inside...	Secretary, Chief Clerk.....	1,800 00
A. Belleau	31	July	1...	do ...	2nd Class	1,100 00
E. Dionne.....	31	do	1...	do ...	do	1,100 00
A. G. Kingston.....	31	do	1...	do ...	do	1,100 00
F. C. Lightfoot.....	38	Nov.	23...	do ...	1st Class	1,400 00

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.

APPOINTMENTS.

Thomas Mowat.....	27	Aug.	1...	Outside.	Officer in charge of the Fraser River Hatchery, British Columbia.	1,200 00
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PROMOTIONS.

Samuel Pierre Beauset.....	53	Sept.	21...	Inside...	Chief Clerk	1,800 00
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RETURN of the Names and Salaries of all Persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the Year 1885—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

APPOINTMENTS.

Name.	Age.	Date of Appointment or Promotion.	Inside or Outside.	Rank or Office.	Salary. \$ cts.
Henry George Lewis.....	55	May 11...	Outside.	Agent at Victoria, British Columbia.	1,600 00

PROMOTIONS.

François Frédéric Gourdeau.	41	July 1...	Inside...	Chief Clerk and Accountant ...	1,800 00
Alfred Wallace Owen.....	42	October 1...	do ...	2nd Class Clerk	1,100 00

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

APPOINTMENTS.

R. Tracey .....	.....	Jan. 16...	Outside.	Health Officer	123 79
J. B. Tweedale	61	do 16...	do ..	do	170 91
J. P. Rutherford.....	40	do 29...	do ..	do	119 53
F. Paré	47	Feb. 9...	do ..	do	118 07
G. P. Sylvester	32	do 20 ..	do ..	do	112 96
J. H. L. St. Germain	51	do 20...	do ..	do	113 30
Thos. Hating.....	48	March 7...	do ..	do	124 72
S. H. Fee	45	do 23...	do ..	do	135 22
Wm. Jackson.....	.....	do 27...	do ..	do	114 81
J. Clark	35	April 4...	do ..	do	117 03
J. Sylvestre.....	38	July 10...	do ..	do	114 47
J. G. Badeau.....	39	October 27...	do ..	do	121 67
T. V. Hutchinson.....	44	Dec. 10...	do ..	do	159 09
Thos. Casey.....	42	February 3...	Inside...	3rd Class Clerk	750 30
W. G. Ibbotson.....	58	July 31...	Outside.	Immigration Agent.....	400 00

PROMOTIONS.

H. B. Small	54	January 1...	Inside...	Chief Clerk	1,800 00
H. H. Bailey	37	Dec. 4...	do ..	2nd Class Clerk.	1,100 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

H. F. Dinning.....	26	Sept. 26 ..	Outside.	3rd Class, R.M.C.....	480 00
J. D. Sherman	19	do 26...	do ..	do	480 00
J. T. Colton.....	33	Oct. 1...	do ..	do	480 00
J. Baxter.....	23	July 1...	do ..	Letter Carrier	360 00
A. McMordie.....	31	do 1...	do ..	do	360 00
E. Meadows.....	25	do 1...	do ..	do	360 00
J. Butler.....	29	do 1...	do ..	do	360 00
G. Ellis	21	do 1...	do ..	do	360 00
D. H. Goulden	25	do 1...	Inside...	3rd Class.....	360 00
J. A. Ingram.....	24	do 1...	Outside.	Letter Carrier	260 00
H. F. Thompson	26	Sept. 26...	do ..	3rd Class, R.M.C.....	480 00
H. Cooch	23	July 1...	Inside...	Packer	300 00

RETURN of the Names and Salaries of all Persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the Year 1885—*Continued*,

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—*Continued*.

APPOINTMENTS—*Continued*.

Name.	Age.	Date of Appointment or Promotion.	Inside or Outside.	Rank or Office.	Salary— \$ cts.
W. S. Hall	35	July 1...	do ...	3rd Class	400 00
W. A. McCague	25	October 1...	Outside. do	do	400 00
N. A. Goad	23	do 10...	do ...	Letter Carrier	360 00
J. J. Durack	26	do 1...	do ...	3rd Class	400 00
E. Ballantine	27	do 1...	do ...	do	430 00
N. Dorion	34	do 10...	do ...	do R.M.C	480 00
A. Samuels	45	July 1...	Inside... do	do	400 00
E. M. N. O'Connor	17	do 1...	do ...	do	400 00
E. Steele	27	Nov. 1...	do ...	do	400 00
John N. Robertson	34	July 1...	do ...	do	400 00
Thomas R. Boys	21	do 1...	do ...	do	400 00
Robert B. H. Phillips	24	do 1...	Outside. do	do	360 00
William Lawrence	35	Nov. 9...	do ...	Letter Carrier	400 00
J. Seymour	47	July 1...	Inside... 3rd Class	do	425 00
D. Clarabut	36	do 1...	do ...	do	360 00
W. M. Burrows	25	do 1...	Outside. Letter Carrier	do	360 00
W. G. Outhbert, jun	24	do 1...	do ...	do	400 00
T. L'Ecuier	25	October 1...	do ...	3rd Class	500 00
M. Pelletier	25	July 1...	do ...	do	400 00
F. O. A. Seguin	28	October 17...	Inside... do	do	400 00
J. P. Ripwell	27	May 30...	Outside. 3rd Class	do	400 00
Lucy Robinson	24	June 1...	Inside... do	do	480 00
J. E. Hetherington	26	do 2...	Outside. do	Railway Mail Clerk...	400 00
J. A. Whiteside	19	do 4...	do ...	do	360 00
J. Nicholson	30	July 1...	do ...	Letter Carrier	400 00
J. H. Percival	22	do 1...	do ...	3rd Class	360 00
F. Pepin	22	June 27...	do ...	Letter Carrier	800 00
G. L. Plunkett	28	July 1...	Inside... 3rd Class	do	500 00
R. Greenfield	31	August 5...	do ...	do	480 00
H. Nadeau	21	July 24...	Outside. do	do	400 00
Geo. Catellier	19	June 15...	do ...	do	480 00
J. E. Morissette	34	August 1...	do ...	Railway Mail Clerk...	360 00
W. Strongman	22	do 1...	do ...	Letter Carrier	1,100 00
N. Renaud	33	do 5...	do ...	Assistant Inspector	400 00
J. Huggard	22	do 1...	do ...	3rd Class	400 00
P. Regan	20	June 17...	Inside... do	do	400 00
W. J. H. Adams	21	July 24...	do ...	do	490 00
L. P. Thibault	30	Sept. 21...	Outside. Mail Transfer Agent	do	460 00
A. Taylor	50	October 1...	do ...	Letter Carrier	360 00
Robert Gilmour	45	August 14...	do ...	do	360 00
J. Cushing	31	April 1...	do ...	do	480 00
M. W. Sloan	35	Sept. 19...	do ...	3rd Class Railway Mail Clerk..	480 00
S. Green	21	July 1...	do ...	do	480 00
W. E. Wiley	30	Sept. 19...	do ...	do	400 00
W. G. Milligan	22	do 21...	do ...	do	480 00
Jonas L. French	35	do 21...	do ...	Railway Mail Clerk..	400 00
G. A. Hunt	36	do 19...	Inside... do	do	450 00
J. P. Howard	30	do 19...	do ...	do	480 00
W. Crawford	19	do 19...	Outside. do	Railway Mail Clerk..	400 00
W. T. Macpherson	26	July 1...	do ...	do	480 00
G. J. M. Skelly	29	Sept. 19...	do ...	do	400 00
Jeremiah Coffey	22	do 19...	do ...	do	400 00
T. H. Marshall	24	do 19...	do ...	do	360 00
J. Ledoux	23	do 9...	do ...	Letter Carrier	400 00
S. Short	18	October 1...	Inside... 3rd Class	do	300 00
G. R. Parish	23	do 1...	do ...	Messenger	300 00
W. H. Cheney	27	do 1...	do ...	Packer	480 00
J. R. Sayers	28	Sept. 21...	Outside. 3rd Class Railway Mail Clerk..	do	480 00
W. W. McVicar	18	do 26...	do ...	do	480 00

RETURN of the Names and Salaries of all Persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the Year 1885—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

APPOINTMENTS—*Concluded.*

Name.	Age.	Date of Appointment or Promotion.	Inside or Outside.	Rank or Office.	Salary.
					\$ cts.
C. Fox	35	Sept. 26...	Outside.	3rd Class Railway Mail Clerk.	480 00
J. J. Lally	23	January 1...	do	do	480 00
T. Mollard	25	do 1...	do	do	480 00
A. J. Cheyne.....	25	February 1...	do	do	480 00
J. Prendergast	22	January 1...	Inside	Clerk	400 00
W. J. Doller	21	February 1...	Outside.	Railway Mail Clerk.	480 00
A. H. J. Coburn	24	January 1...	do	do	480 00
Thos. Gill.....	30	February 1...	do	do	400 00
P. T. H. Ermatinger	28	do 1...	do	do	400 00
Thos. Patterson	36	do 1...	do	do	400 00
Thos. Moore	30	do 12...	do	do	400 00
W. H. M. Gemmill.....	20	do 16...	do	do	400 00
A. Masse	26	do 16...	do	Letter Carrier	360 00
Hy. R. Atkinson	29	do 16...	do	do	360 00
Thos. Lamanque	32	do 19...	do	3rd Class	400 00
Thos. Smith	24	do 20...	do	Letter Carrier	360 00
A. Edgecomb	20	do 28...	do	3rd Class Railway Mail Clerk.	480 00
L. J. H. Larue	19	March 2...	do	do	400 00
A. Gagnon	35	do 2...	do	do	400 00
F. E. Ketchum	28	do 2...	do	do	480 00
Robt. Karron	21	do 10...	do	do	400 00
J. O. McCulloch.....	19	do 10...	do	do	400 00
W. J. Mankey	25	do 13...	do	Letter Carrier.....	360 00
Henry Spiers	30	do 13...	do	do	360 00
D. R. Ternent	25	do 23...	do	do	360 00
E. W. Hay	25	do 31...	do	3rd Class Railway Mail Clerk.	480 00
Jno. A. Jackson	22	April 1...	Inside	do Clerk	450 00
Thos. Moore	20	do 1...	Outside.	Letter Carrier	360 00
John Reid	24	do 1...	do	do	360 00
J. R. Copp	26	do 1...	do	3rd Class	400 00
R. Weir	26	do 1...	do	Letter Carrier	360 00
K. Merrick	25	do 1...	Inside.	3rd Class	400 00
T. L'Ecuier (declined appointment)	26	May 1...	Outside.	Letter Carrier.....	360 00
J. T. H. Lapierre.....	24	do 1...	do	do	360 00
A. Morin	21	do 16...	do	3rd Class	400 00
E. O. H. Lacroix	22	do 22...	do	do	400 00
O. Leblanc .....	.....	do 26...	do	Letter Carrier	360 00
W. O. McNair.....	26	do 1...	do	do	360 00
Theo. Smith	21	do 22...	do	do	360 00
D. R. Perrault	24	do 22...	do	do	360 00
C. A. Meikle (on account of illness, declined appointment).....	.....	do 22...	Inside...	3rd Class	450 00

PROMOTIONS.

A. G. Thompson.....	34	January 1...	Outside.	1st Class Clerk	1,200 00
G. Ross	30	do 1...	do	2nd Class	900 00
G. H. Bull	34	do 1...	do	do	900 00
A. J. McRobie.....	28	April 1...	do	do Railway Mail Clerk.	600 00
D. F. McCarthy	40	June 1...	Inside...	do	1,100 00
O. Fortier	45	April 1...	do	1st Class	1,400 00
J. T. O'Loane	35	July 1...	Outside.	2nd Class	600 00
J. D. Ross	34	April 1...	do	do	600 00
J. McN. Gabriel.....	30	do 1...	do	do	960 00
G. Marsan	27	July 1...	Inside...	1st Class	1,100 00

RETURN of the Names and Salaries of all Persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the Year 1885—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—*Concluded.*

PROMOTIONS—*Concluded.*

Name.	Age.	Date of Appointment or Promotion.	Inside or Outside.	Rank or Office.	Salary.
					\$ cts.
E. P. Stanton.....	31	July 1...	Inside...	2nd Class.....	1,100 00
W. D. O'Brien.....	40	do 1...	do ...	do	1,100 00
L. N. Pouliot.....	33	do 1...	do ...	do	1,100 00
N. G. D'Auteuil.....	42	do 1...	do ...	do	1,100 00
J. F. Wall.....	54	do 1...	do ...	do	1,100 00
E. B. Bell.....	41	do 1...	do ...	do	1,100 00
W. H. Kreps.....	35	do 1...	do ...	do	1,100 00
W. A. Conway.....	27	do 1...	Outside.	do	900 00
A. T. Middleton.....	32	do 1...	do ...	do	900 00
R. Duncan.....	43	do 1...	do ...	do	900 00
T. A. Cairns.....	33	do 1...	do ...	do	900 00
J. Senez.....	43	do 1...	do ...	1st Class.....	1,200 00
J. F. O'Connor.....	31	do 1...	do ...	2nd Class.....	900 00
T. Duncan.....	24	do 1...	do ...	do	900 00
A. W. Reed.....	23	do 1...	do ...	1st Class.....	1,200 00
J. L. Finen.....	26	do 1...	do ...	2nd Class.....	900 00
W. H. Pennock.....	26	do 1...	do ...	do	900 00

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

APPOINTMENTS.

H. P. Blair.....	37	October 1...	Outside.	Preventive Officer.....	300 00
S. Boyd.....	43	Nov. 17...	do ...	Sub-Collector.....	500 00
D. G. Taylor.....	30	Dec. 1...	do ...	do	200 00
D. Stewart.....	46	do 1...	do ...	do	400 00
P. Stewart.....	21	do 1...	do ...	Preventive Officer.....	50 00
J. A. G. Mott.....	43	do 1...	do ...	Clerk.....	1,000 00
J. A. Marshall.....	27	do 1...	do ...	Sub-Collector.....	1,000 00
W. H. Grafton.....	35	February 1...	Inside...	3rd Class Clerk.....	450 00
Jessie B. Christie.....	24	July 1...	do ...	do	500 00
A. Morin.....	28	June 1...	do ...	do	600 00
W. J. McKenzie.....	22	July 1...	do ...	do	600 00
J. D. Janisse.....	40	January 1...	Outside.	Preventive Officer.....	500 00
H. Jokisch.....	39	February 1...	do ...	Clerk and Assistant Appraiser.	750 00
J. Cochrane.....	48	do 5...	do ...	Tide Waiter.....	550 00
G. W. Briggs.....	48	April 1...	do ...	Preventive Officer.....	550 00
C. J. McGregor.....	52	do 9...	do ...	Clerk.....	600 00
E. Hammond.....	49	do 14...	do ...	Preventive Officer.....	150 00
P. McNeil.....	36	February 1...	do ...	Tide Waiter.....	600 00
E. W. Brookfield.....	58	May 1...	do ...	Collector.....	1,200 00
A. Joslin.....	39	do 16...	do ...	Preventive Officer.....	150 00
D. M. Sharp.....	53	do 1...	do ...	do	150 00
C. W. Anderson.....	35	do 1...	do ...	do	100 00
D. Cleveland.....	46	do 1...	do ...	Sub-Collector.....	300 00
G. Brewster.....	55	do 1...	do ...	do	300 00
G. P. Nelson.....	44	do 1...	do ...	Collector.....	750 00
M. Benoit.....	40	June 1...	do ...	Clerk.....	1,000 00
M. J. Morin.....	30	do 1...	do ...	do	500 00
W. Rawley.....	45	do 1...	do ...	Tide Waiter.....	500 00
G. O. Doak.....	45	July 1...	do ...	Collector.....	1,300 00
J. S. Rayworth.....	28	do 1...	do ...	Landing Waiter.....	500 00
G. Sutherland.....	.....	do 13...	do ...	Tide Waiter.....	500 00
S. Ancolin.....	43	do 1...	do ...	Preventive Officer.....	150 00
T. Gaskin.....	35	June 1...	do ...	Tide Waiter.....	600 00
T. A. Stayner.....	32	July 1...	do ...	do	500 00
E. Jessup.....	52	August 1...	do ...	Collector.....	1,200 00

RETURN of the Names and Salaries of all Persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the Year 1885, &c.—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—*Concluded.*APPOINTMENTS—*Concluded.*

Name.	Age.	Date of Appointment or Promotion.	Outside or Inside.	Rank or Office.	Salary.
					\$ cts.
H. S. Creighton	25	August 1...	Outside.	Clerk	550 00
F. Robidoux		do 1...	do	Sub-Collector	700 00
L. Robitaille	49	July 1...	do	Inspector	2,000 00
H. S. Evans	55	do 1...	do	Analyst	800 00
J. Walker		Sept. 8...	do	Preventive Officer	400 00
H. St. G. Hawkins	35	do 8...	do	Sub-Collector	400 00
G. J. Chadd	48	October 1...	do	do	400 00
P. Flynn	53	do 1...	do	Collector	1,500 00
E. Pelletier	60	do 19...	do	Sub-Collector	400 00
J. M. G. Dixon	43	July 1...	do	Tide Waiter and Locker	600 00
D. J. Lemieux	32	do 1...	do	do	600 00
T. Losey	41	do 1...	do	do	600 00
A. Chalut	41	do 1...	do	do	600 00
L. D. Perham	30	do 1...	do	do	600 00
T. A. Cahill	40	do 1...	do	do	600 00
J. Morrison	54	Nov. 10...	do	Packer	500 00

PROMOTIONS.

R. Boyer		July 1...	Outside.	Tide Surveyor	1,000 00
J. C. Collier		Dec. 1...	do	Sub-Collector	1,000 00
A. Robert on		August 19...	do	Gauger	800 00
N. G. Parmalee	52	January 1...	Inside...	Assistant Commissioner	2,800 00

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

APPOINTMENTS.

Thos. H. Cahill	47	Jan. 23...	Outside.	Probationary Exciseman	500 00
Thos. Casey		Feb. 3...	do	do	750 00
John J. Cosgrove	32	do 6...	do	Assistant Inspector of W. & M.	500 00
J. J. O. Fortin		March 9...	do	Collector of Inland Revenue	550 00
E. Forest		do 16...	do	Exciseman	600 00
Samuel Irwin		do 16...	do	Assistant Inspector of W. & M.	500 00
John Dumbrille		do 16...	do	Collector of Inland Revenue	1,400 00
Eugène Hammond		April 4...	do	Preventive Officer	150 00
H. McPhillips		do 4...	do	Assistant Inspector of W. & M.	500 00
Thos. Hughes		May 11...	do	Probationary Exciseman	500 00
Wm. M. Kelly			do	Preventive Officer	300 00
A. F. Simpson		June 5...	do	Collector of Inland Revenue	1,000 00
J. D. Fox		do 5...	do	Probationary Exciseman	500 00
John H. McKay		do 5...	do	Collector of Inland Revenue	700 00
John Yeuill		Aug. 6...	do	Assistant Inspector of W. & M.	500 00
Geo. Williams		Sept. 3...	do	Deputy Collector of Inland Rev.	900 00
Barnard B. Smyth		Oct. 23...	do	Probationary Exciseman	500 00
James J. Coleman		do 23...	do	do	500 00
E. P. McMillan		do 27...	do	Clerk of Canal Office	400 00
Jos. Devine		Nov. 23...	do	Deputy Collector of Inland Rev.	400 00
Michael Shanacy		do 23...	do	do	800 00
Arthur W. Goodman		do 27...	do	Probationary Exciseman	500 00
Burwell Schram	49	do 23...	do	Chief Preventive Officer	1,200 00
J. J. Cosgrove	32	do 27...	do	Prev. Officer	800 00
John W. Costello		Dec. 9...	do	Assistant Inspector of W. & M.	500 00
Geo. Reunie		do 21...	do	Deputy Collector of Inland Rev.	1,100 00
H. A. Costigan		Nov. 27...	do	do	1,300 00
R. T. Huggard		Dec. 9...	do	Inspector of Gas	200 00

RETURN of the Names and Salaries of all Persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the Year 1885—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—Concluded.

PROMOTIONS.

Name.	Age.	Date of Appointment or Promotion.	Inside or Outside.	Rank or Office.	Salary.
					\$ cts.
J. K. Barre't.....	35	April 20...	Outside.	District Inspector of Inland Rev.	1,800 00
R. Devlin.....		* June 30...	Inside...	2nd Class Clerk	1,100 00
J. F. Shaw.....		* July 31...	do ...	do	1,100 00
C. E. Chubbuck.....		* do 31...	do ...	do	1,100 00
J. A. Doyon.....		* do 31...	do ...	do	1,100 00
J. G. Standish.....		† do 31...	Outside	1st Class Exciseman	800 00
W. Henderson.....		† do 31...	do ...	do	800 00
F. J. J. McHugh.....	27	† do 31...	do ...	do	800 00
T. J. Barrett.....	29	† do 31...	do ...	do	800 00
K. Lynes.....		† do 31...	do ...	do	800 00
R. M. Harwood.....	27	† do 31...	do ...	2nd Class Exciseman	700 00
J. W. Scullion.....		† do 31...	do ...	do	700 00
F. H. Spence.....		† do 31...	do ...	do	700 00
James Stewart.....		† do 31...	do ...	do	700 00
W. Caven.....	25	† do 31...	do ...	do	700 00
J. W. Disk.....		† do 31...	do ...	do	700 00
G. N. Hobbs.....	30	† do 31...	do ...	do	700 00
C. A. Hesson.....		† do 31...	do ...	do	700 00
H. U. Helliwell.....	31	† Aug. 5...	do ...	do	700 00
George J. Fraser.....		† do 5...	do ...	do	700 00
J. A. McDonald.....		† do 5...	do ...	do	700 00
H. Dawson.....		† do 5...	do ...	do	700 00
George Henwood.....	20	† do 5...	do ...	do	700 00
P. Bish.....		† do 5...	do ...	do	700 00
J. J. Courtney.....	28	† do 5...	do ...	do	700 00
R. Slattery.....		† do 5...	do ...	do	700 00
J. E. Miller.....		† do 5...	do ...	do	700 00
L. Dumouchel.....	38	† do 5...	do ...	do	700 00
Thos. Keilty.....	46	† Oct. 23...	do ...	Deputy Collector of Inland Rev.	1,100 00
		To date from			
G. J. Fraser.....	Appointments confirmed.	Feb. 6 Feb. 1, '85	do ...	Exciseman	600 00
J. D. Parks.....		Mar. 16 July 1, '84	do ...	Assistant Inspector of W. & M.	600 00
O. Fahey.....		do 16 Feb. 1, '85	do ...	Exciseman	600 00
Wm. Lindsay.....		May 11 July 1, '84	do ...	do	600 00
Charles W. Pole.....		Oct. 23 do 1, '85	do ...	Bookkeeper, Excise	800 00
John J. Hall.....		do 27	do ...	Collector of Inland Revenue....	700 00
Jas. Reid.....		do 27 July 1, '85	do ...	Collector of Canal Tolls	750 00
A. Hanly.....		do 27 do 1, '85	do ...	Bookkeeper, Inland Revenue....	800 00
J. D. Fox.....		Dec. 21 Jan. 1, '86	do ...	Exciseman	600 00
R. T. Huggard.....		do 9 do 1, '86	do ...	Inspector of Weights & Measures	1,000 00

* Promotion to date from July 1, 1884.
† do January 1, 1885.
‡ do July 1, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wm. Fitzgerald.....	40	Dec.	1...	Inside...	Superintendent of Insurance ...	2,800 00
Anthony O'Reilly.....	19	Oct.	1...	do ...	3rd Class	500 00
Robert Golding.....	40	Dec.	1...	Outside.	Clerk, G. B., Winnipeg.....	1,000 00
Charles Hayward.....	21	Nov.	1...	do ...	do Victoria.....	900 00

RETURN of the Names and Salaries of all Persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the year 1885—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—*Concluded.*

PROMOTIONS.

Name.	Age.	Date of Appointment or Promotion.		Inside or Outside.	Rank or Office.	Salary.
Geo. Lowe, jr.....	44	Jan.	1...	Inside...	1st Class	\$ cts. 1,400 00
C. A. Gough.....	33	April	1...	do ...	do	1,400 00
W. L. Blair.....	23	Jan.	1...	do ...	2nd Class	1,100 00
J. P. Nutting.....	29	April	1...	do ...	do	1,100 00

DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR GENERAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Harm A. Baldwin.....	34	July	1...	Inside...	3rd Class.....	500 00
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PROMOTIONS.

John Gorman.....	37	July	1...	Inside...	1st Class	1,400 00
Frederick Hayter.....	29	do	1...	do ...	do	1,400 00

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Laurence Donald Cameron	22	March	16...	Inside...	3rd Class.....	400 00
Foster Bliss.....	22	May	11...	do ...	do	400 00
William Alpheus Hunton.....	38	July	6...	do ...	do	550 00
John Ansten	40	February	6...	Outside	Indian Agent.....	600 00
James Martin.....	40	March	16...	do ...	do	500 00
John Webb Jermyn.....	60	June	9...	do ...	do	500 00
James Telfer Conway.....						

PROMOTIONS.

Samuel Stewart.....	33	Dec. 1, '84...	Inside...	2nd Class.....	1,100 00
Martin Benson.....	40	do 1, '84...	do ...	do	1,100 00
John McGirr.....	39	July 1...	do ...	do	1,100 00
B. W. Wright.....	34	October 23...	Outside.	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00
L. W. Herchmer.....	45	do 23...	do ...	Inspector of Agencies.....	1,800 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

APPOINTMENTS.

Frank Nelson.....	26	June	1...	Inside...	3rd Class Clerk.....	700 00
H. B. D. Bruce.	37	do	1...	do ...	do	700 00
A. J. Steers.....	36	do	1...	do ...	do	700 00
H. E. Hume.....	18	do	1...	do ...	do	600 00
George Bell.....	35	do	1...	do ...	do	550 00
Eugène Belleau.....	27	do	1...	do ...	do	550 00
E. A. Nash.....	34	August	5...	Outside.	Agent of Dominion Lands for the Dist. of Battleford, N.W.T.	1,200 00

RETURN of the Names and Salaries of all Persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the Year 1885—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—*Concluded.*

APPOINTMENTS—*Concluded.*

Name.	Age.	Date of Appointment or Promotion.	Inside or Outside.	Rank or Office.	Salary.
					\$ cts.
Amos Rowe.....	48	Sept. 3...	Outside.	Agent of Dominion Lands for the Dist. of Calgary, N.W.T...	1,200 00
George Roy.....	37	August 3...	do ...	Registrar for the District of Edmonton, N.W.T.....	1,200 00
Chas. D. Rickards.....	37	Nov. 27...	do ...	Permanent Staff of the Outside Service in Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	1,095 00

PROMOTIONS.

Peter Brown Douglas.....	43	July 1, '84...	Inside...	1st Class Clerk and Assistant Secretary	1,400 00
Edward Deville.	36	January 1...	do ...	Chief Clerk and Surveyor-General	2,200 00
William M. Goodeve	36	do 1...	do ...	Chief Clerk of Patents	1,800 00
Henry Kinlock	37	do 1...	do ...	1st Class Clerk	1,400 00
Narcisse Omer Côté.....	26	do 1...	do ...	2nd Class Clerk.	1,100 00
A. L. Jarvis.....	33	do 1...	do ...	do	1,100 00
Frank S. Checkly	34	July 1, '84...	do ...	do	1,100 00
J. A. Pinard	43	July 1...	do ...	Chief Clerk and Accountant...	1,800 00
Chas. H. Beddoe.....	35	do 1...	do ...	1st Class Clerk and Assistant Accountant.....	1,400 00
Henry Hall Smith	38	March 11...	Outside.	Commissioner of Dominion Lands for Province of Manitoba and N.W.T.....	5,000 00
John Macdonald Gordon.....	29	Sept. 3...	do ...	Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies and Member of the Land Board.....	2,000 00

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lawrence Morris Lamb	22	March 1...	Inside...	Artist	1,000 00
Eugène Coste	26	July 1...	do ...	Mining Geologist	1,100 00
Elfric D. Ingall.....	27	do 1...	do ...	do	1,100 00

PROMOTIONS.

Augustus S. Cochrane.	35	July 1...	Inside...	2nd Class and Assistant Topographer	1,100 00
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DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

APPOINTMENTS.

Frederick Colson.....	31	January 20...	Inside...	2nd Class	1,200 00
Edward Major Harrison.....	33	February 1...	do ...	3rd Class.....	700 00
Léonce Crébassa Labelle.....	23	April 1...	do ...	do	600 00
Cajitan Lefebvre De Villemure	23	do 1...	do ...	do	400 00
James Alexander Keays.....	24	January 1...	do ...	do	500 00

RETURN of the Names and Salaries of all Persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the Year 1885—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE—*Concluded.*

PROMOTIONS.

Name.	Age.	Date of Appointment or Promotion.		Inside or Outside.	Rank of Office.	Salary.
William Gliddon	51	July	1...	Inside...	1st Class	\$ cts. 1,400 00
Ira William Storr.....	38	do	1...	do ...	2nd Class ...	1,100 00
Gustave Emond	23	Dec.	1...	do ...	do	1,100 00

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major James Douglas Irving...	41	April	4...	Outside.	Brigade Major, District 12	1,200 00 per ann.
Lieut.-Col. John Barton Taylor	55	July	8...	do ...	Commandant Mounted Infantry	4 00 per diem, with \$1.25 for allow- ance.
Lawrence Foley.....	30	August	5...	Inside...	3rd Class Clerk, Accountant Branch.	450 00 per ann.
Capt. Lawrence Buchan	39	do	15...	Outside.	Captain, Mounted Infantry.....	3 00 per diem, with q'trs.
Alfred Codd, M.D.....	43	do	15...	do ...	Surgeon, Mounted Infantry	3 00 per diem, with q'trs.
Lieut.-Col. Pennyman White Worsley.	47	do	23...	do ...	Deputy Adjutant-General, Dis- tricts 9 and 12.	1,700 00 per ann.
Lieut. George Hunter Ogilvie.	25	do	29...	do ...	Lieutenant, Regt. Canadian Artillery.	2 00 per diem.
Lieut Oscar Charles Casgrain Pelletier.	23	do	29...	do ...	do do ...	2 00 per diem.
Capt. Jas. Chas. McDougall..	22	do	29...	do ...	Lieutenant, Inf. School Corps..	2 00 per diem.
Capt. James Alex. Bremner...	24	do	29...	do ...	do do ...	2 00 per diem.
Lieut. Robert Cartwright.....	25	do	29...	do ...	do do ...	2 00 per diem.
Lieut. J. Edmond Chinic	27	do	29...	do ...	Lieutenant, Infantry School....	2 00 per diem.
Capt. J. Chas. Gaspard Drolet	21	do	29...	do ...	Lieutenant, Mounted Infantry..	2 00 per diem.
James Kidd Oswald.....	34	do	29...	do ...	do do ...	2 00 per diem.
John Bray Cochrane.....	25	Dec.	23...	do ...	Professor, Royal Mil. College...	1,000 00 per ann.
Alfred Geo. Godfrey Wurtele.	28	do	23...	do ...	do do ...	1,000 00 per ann.

PROMOTIONS.

Major Willis Reddick Stowe Wainwright.	48	April	27...	Inside ..	2nd Class Clerk.....	1,100 00
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

APPOINTMENTS.

Orlando Sampson Strange.....	59	February	7...	Outside.	Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary	1,800 00
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RETURN of the Names and Salaries of all Persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the Year 1885—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—*Concluded.*

PROMOTIONS.

Name.	Age.	Date of Appointment or Promotion.	Inside or Outside.	Rank of Office.	Salary.
Michael Lavell, M.D	60	February 3...	Outside.	Warden, Kingston Penitentiary	\$ cts. 2,600 00

DEPARTMENT OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENTS.

James G. Foley	33	July 1...	Inside...	3rd Class Clerk.....	700 00
Alexander Robertson	30	Novem. 27...	do ...	Messenger	365 00

PROMOTIONS—NIL.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY.

APPOINTMENTS.

M. J. Griffin	38	August 6...	Inside...	Parliamentary Librarian	3,000 00
M. C. MacCormac	30	Novem. 27...	do ...	2nd Class Clerk	1,100 00
*John Smith	44	March 2...	do ...	Extra Clerk	730 00
F. A. Gordon	19	Novem. 27...	do ...	3rd Class Clerk	400 00
T. A. W. Lynton	43	do 27...	do ...	Messenger	500 00

PROMOTIONS.

A. D. DeCelles	42	July 1...	Inside...	General Librarian	3,000 00
†A. H. Todd	34	Novem. 27...	do ...	1st Class Clerk	1,600 00
J. Fletcher	33	do 27...	do ...	1st do	1,400 00
L. P. Sylvain	40	do 27...	do ...	2nd do	1,100 00
†John Smith	44	do 27...	do ...	3rd do	750 00

*Mr. Smith was appointed an Extra Clerk on 2nd March, and was made a permanent officer of the Department by Order in Council of 27th November, 1885, at a salary of \$750. Up to the present time, however, this amount has not been paid. (*See contra*).

†By Order in Council of 27th November, Mr. Todd's salary was raised to \$1,600 per annum, but salary has only been paid at rate of \$1,400 per annum up to the present time.

†Mr. Smith was appointed permanently by Order in Council of 27th November, 1885, but has only received salary at the rate of \$730 per annum. (*See contra*).

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

E. Perrin	42	July 20...	Inside...	2nd Class Clerk	1,100 00
Wilfred Dubé	17	do 20...	do ...	3rd do	400 00
François Xavier Lemieux	32	do 20...	do ...	3rd do	400 00
Robert Craig	56	do 20...	do ...	Night Watchman	600 00
Claire Hugg	26	do 20...	do ...	Messenger .....	.....

RETURN of the Names and Salaries of all Persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the Year 1885—*Concluded.*

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Concluded.*

PROMOTIONS.

Name.	Age.	Date of Appointment or Promotion.	Inside or Outside.	Rank or Office.	Salary.
Wm. O. Bowles.....	44	December'...	Inside ..	Clerk of Votes and Proceedings	\$ cts. 1,650 00
I. B. Taylor	55	do ...	do ...	Assistant Clerk of Votes and Proceedings	1,250 00

DEPARTMENT OF SENATE.

APPOINTMENTS—NIL.

PROMOTIONS.

C. T. Gibbs	38	July 17...	Inside ..	Assistant Accountant.....	900 00
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EXPENDITURE

(50)

Under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, from 1st July, 1885, to 15th March, 1886. Also Subsidiary Statement of Expenditure under same Appropriation, &c., Hudson Bay supplies, &c.

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, from 1st July, 1885, to 15th March, 1886.

EXPENDITURE AT OTTAWA.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Extra Clerks, &c.—				
J. A. Polkinghorne, 267 days, at \$2.....		534 00		
A. N. Bell 246 do 2.....		492 00		
J. A. McCann 243 do 2.....		486 00		
J. P. A. Sproule 226 do 2.....		452 00		
W. H. Pardey 194 do 2.....		388 00		
J. McTaggart 172 do 2.....		344 00		
F. A. Blais 120 do 2.....		240 00		
Miss E. K. Maybee, to Jan. 31, at \$1.50 per day, \$309.50; 1 bot. machine oil, 40c.		309 90		
W. J. Tilley, secretary, Surgeon-General's office, 86 days, at \$2		172 00		
J. K. Low, Surgeon-General's office, 58 days.....		58 00		
A. E. Panet, copying, 45,800 words, at 10c. per folio		45 80		
Mrs. M. A. Finn do 22,177 do do		22 18		
R. G. Belleau, copying documents.....		35 00		
Mrs. M. E. Wood, copying 13 folios, Surgeon-Genl.'s office..		2 60		
A. Benoit, extra work.....		500 00		
F. E. P. Aldrich, extra work.....		400 00		
			4,481 48	
Cab hire for Minister.....			211 05	
C. Campbell, meals, \$6.75; cabs, \$4.50			11 25	
F. Bocquet, meals at Commons for Minister's secretaries doing night work, March to July.....			66 85	
G. N. W. Telegraph Co., telegrams.....			3,821 88	
Dominion Express Co., freight.....			3,185 94	
Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co.—				
Preparing stone, \$50; 300 copies maps, \$15.....		65 00		
Plate of land warrant, and 6,000 copies of do		567 50		
			632 50	
Dr. F. X. Valade, professional services.....			300 00	
A. J. Stephens, inspecting boots, at \$5 per day.			113 74	
Canada Mutual Telegraph Co., \$4.15; 1 embossing press, \$13..			17 15	
H. G. Dunlevie, 56 copies "Our Volunteers in the North-West"			8 40	
Washing, \$13.20; cartage, \$6.....			19 20	
				12,869.44
GENERAL SUPPLIES.				
Jas. O'Brien & Co., Montreal—				
5,400 infantry great coats, at \$5.48.....		29,592 00		
2,013 rifle do 5.48.....		11,031 24		
1,000 artillery do 5.76.....		5,760 00		
250 cavalry do 7.22.....		1,805 00		
24 school do 6.59.....		158 16		
			48,346 40	

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

GENERAL SUPPLIES— <i>Continued.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
H. Shorey & Co., Montreal, clothing				41,511	03		
W. E. Sanford & Co., Hamilton, clothing				10,000	00		
S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa—							
33 prs. stirrup leathers, stirrup irons, &c., at \$34.12		1,125	96				
33 tapaderos, at \$2.20, \$72 60; 9 extra linches, \$27			99 60				
50 heavy felt numnahs, \$150; 50 oak-tanned halters, \$325 ..			475 00				
12 sacks, \$2.40; 115 rifle belts, at 85c., \$97 75			100 15				
6,560 white haversacks, at 40c., \$2,624; 550 black haversacks, at 55c., \$302 50		2,926	50				
1,000 halter shanks, \$330; 1,000 brown leather great coat straps, \$300			630 00				
501 knapsack straps, \$50.10; samples, \$76 20			126 30				
799 prs. leggings, at 68c.			543 32				
				6,026	83		
McIntyre & Sons, Montreal, 2,003 single grey blankets, at \$1.45				2,904	35		
Young, Biggar & Co., Galt, 2,500 prs. leather mitts, at 46c.				1,150	00		
J. Hamel et Frères, Quebec—							
4,002 prs. wool socks, at 25c.		1,000	50				
2,000 linen towels, at 17½c.			357 50				
		1,358	00				
Less—Freight charges			6 86				
				1,351	14		
J. M. Garland, Ottawa—							
1,037 prs. blankets at \$1.49		1,545	13				
2,698 towels, at 17½c.			482 27				
				2,027	40		
Tooke Bros., Montreal, 1,000 shirts, at 46c.				460	00		
S. Davidson, Toronto, 55 doz. wool caps, at \$4, \$220; express, \$3				223	00		
J. Childerhose, Eganville, 200 blankets, at \$1.80				360	00		
R. J. Devlin, 68 Scotch caps, at \$7.50, \$51; making over 2 helmets, \$1 20				52	20		
Cantlie, Ewan & Co., Montreal—							
2,501 suits underclothing, at \$1.10		2,751	10				
Less—Freight charges			20 62				
				2,730	48		
Goodyear Rubber Co., Montreal, 375 army tent blankets, at 85c.				318	75		
W. Lee, 565 pairs green serge trousers				1,553	75		
J. Coristine & Co., 1,000 hair seal wedge caps.				1,000	00		
J. G. Desormeau & Co., 1,438 pairs yellow caribou mitts.				787	31		
Packing cases with goods				69	90		
James Lockhart & Co., Toronto—							
50 doz. wool mitts, at \$4.50, \$225; 43 scarfs, at \$6, \$258 ...		483	00				
2 doz. scarfs, at \$7, \$14; 2 doz. scarfs, at \$8, \$16			30 00				
2 cases, at \$1.75; expenses, \$2.25			4 25				
				517	25		
Rev. Père Paradis, O.M.I., Ottawa, 1 doz. bottles mosquito oil, at 50c.				6	00		
G. F. & J. Galt, Winnipeg—							
350 lbs. coffee, at 18c., \$63; 480 lbs. tea, at 25c., \$120		183	00				
52 do pepper, at 25c., \$13; 3787 lbs. cheese, at 13c., \$492.31 ..		505	31				
3,750 do sugar, at 9½c., \$356.25; 937 lbs. salt, \$9.37		365	62				
1,875 do pot barley, at 4c.			75 00				
				1,128	93		
Woods & Co., Winnipeg—							
30,029 lbs. biscuit, at 5½c., less 10 per cent.		1,486	44				
351 packages, at 40c.			140 40				
				1,626	84		
Shaw & Masterman, Winnipeg—							
48½ bush. potatoes, at 80c.		323	60				
Less—Freight paid at Calgary			142 66				
				183	94		
Masterman & Benard, Winnipeg 2,957 lbs. beef, at 10½c.				383	98		
W. Bateman & Co. do 7,772 do bread, at 3½c.				259	06		
Gallagher & Sons do 1,258 do beef, at 10½c.				132	09		
W. J. Boyd do 532 do bread, at 3½c.				17	29		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

GENERAL SUPPLIES— <i>Continued.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Berryman & Co., Winnipeg,	80 bush. potatoes.....			28	00		
Dick, Banning & Co.	do lumber.....			31	72		
J. Bernard	do 1 day's board and lodging of 6 wounded.....			6	00		
J. G. Hargrave, Winnipeg—							
14½ cords wood, \$85.25; 384 lbs. biscuit, at 6½c, \$24.96....		110	21				
384 lbs. meat, at 17½c, \$68; 48 lbs. cheese, at 15c., \$7.20		75	20				
6 do tea, at 40c., \$2.40; 48 lbs. sugar, at 7½, \$3.60.....		6	00				
				191	41		
McBean Bros., Winnipeg—							
7,693½ bush. oats, at 60c., \$4,616; 338 seamless bags, \$84.50		4,700	50				
Freight paid Canadian Pacific Railway, \$975.91; 795 forage rations, \$183.82.....		1,159	73				
				5,860	23		
J. S. Gibb & Co., Calgary, provisions.....				119	65		
Lyon, Mackenzie & Powis, 3,000 lbs. sugar, at 15c.....				450	00		
H. S. Masterman, 13,000 lbs. beef, at 16c.....				2,080	00		
Hudson Bay Company, Calgary, provisions.....				679	81		
G. C. King & Co.	do materials for flags.....			16	18		
W. Mitchell	do 10 tons hay.....			160	00		
A. P. Samples	do 765 lbs. beef, at 13c.....			99	45		
S. B. Lucas	do provisions.....			126	84		
M. McCauley, Edmonton, 3,398 lbs. beef, at 15c., \$509.70; 9 seamless sacks, \$4 50.....				514	20		
George Robertson, Moose Jaw, 9,885½ lbs. bread, at 3½c.....				345	99		
American Hotel, Winnipeg, board of men.....				37	75		
M. Maloney, Edmonton, 55½ bush. wheat, \$55.53; 46½ bush. barley, \$46.54.....				102	07		
D. E. Noyes, Edmonton, 20½ bush. potatoes.....				20	50		
R. Logan	do 147½ bush barley.....			147	27		
M. McDougall	do 550 lbs. beef, at 15c.....			82	50		
J. F. Clarke, Clarke's Crossing—							
1,497 lbs. meat, at 25c., \$374.25; 350 lbs. beef, at 17c., \$59.50		433	75				
62½ bush. potatoes, at \$2 50, \$156.25; 65 loaves bread, \$22.75.....		179	00				
Board and lodging, \$31.75; stabling, 17.85.....		49	60				
48 barrels, \$60; rent, \$80.....		140	00				
1 saddle and bridle, \$30; 3 cords wood, \$15.....		45	00				
Conveying message from Fish Creek.....		30	00				
				877	35		
G. Whitford, Victoria, 560 lbs. beef, at 15c., \$84; 10½ bush. barley, \$10 50.....				94	50		
J. House, Victoria, 758 lbs. beef, 15c.....				113	70		
J. M. Anderson, board of two men.....				13	00		
T. McKenzie, Beaver River, attendance on horses.....				60	00		
Lt.-Col. Whitehead—							
Expenses of yacht and sundry payments meeting General at Selkirk.....		6	75				
Beef, \$11.20; hire of dishes, \$2.65.....		13	85				
5 galls. 7-year old rye, \$15; 2 doz. Margan, \$17.50.....		32	50				
2 doz. Appolinaris, \$4; 2 doz. English soda, \$3.50.....		7	50				
2 bottles Hennessy brandy, \$2.75; 1 bottle bitters, \$1.....		3	75				
100 cigars, \$13; 1 box cigarettes, \$1.75.....		14	75				
2 kegs, \$2.50; ox tongue, turkey, shrimps, \$27.70.....		30	20				
				109	30		
Lamoureux Bros, Calgary, bullet mould.....				4	00		
H. Yarelett, tent pegs and poles.....				32	50		
J. Coleman, 13 seamless sacks.....				6	50		
Prince Bros., Battleford, lumber.....				7	05		
A. McDonald, Battleford—							
9¾ tons hay, at \$16, \$156; 1 ox, \$90.....		246	00				
764 lbs. sugar, at 25c., \$191; 864 lbs., at 30c., \$259.20.....		450	20				
Canned milk, 80c.; rope, \$23.25.....		24	05				
Stationery, \$8; pans, dishes and plates, \$6.....		14	00				
4 tins harness oil, at 65c.....		2	60				
				736	85		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

GENERAL SUPPLIES—*Concluded.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Mahaffy & Clinkskill, Battleford—						
9 cords wood, \$36; 200 rounds cartridges, \$6.....	42	00				
Rope, \$33.50; 40 bushels lime, \$40	73	50				
1,200 lbs. sugar, at 14c., \$168; 5 lbs. nails, 75c	168	75				
			284	25		
G. B. Rouleau, Battleford—						
Horse brushes and curry comb, \$5.60; pails, shovels, &c., \$7.70.....	13	30				
Lumber and shingles.....	48	00				
			61	30		
F. Otten, 4 loads hay, \$64; bake tins, \$10; 9 loads wood, \$36.			110	00		
S. Warden, 1 cook stove.....			45	00		
R. Guthrie, 1 buckboard.....			80	00		
D. L. Clink, Battleford, lumber.....			30	00		
W. Latour do shoeing horses.....			14	25		
J. Simpson do 1 heifer.....			75	00		
T. Deman do 1 ox.....			96	90		
E. Dufers do 1 ox.....			90	00		
R. Guthrie do 2,050 lbs. beef, at 17c., \$348.50; 1 calf, \$20.....			368	50		
H. Nash, 19 bush. oats, at \$2.50.....			47	50		
D. Finlayson, 1,500 lbs. hay, at 80c. cwt.....			12	00		
L. Sayers, Battleford, 1,200 lbs. meat, at 17c.....			204	00		
R. Wyld do 9 cords wood.....			38	25		
Hudson Bay Co. do 392 lbs. tea, at 45c.....			176	40		
Gallagher & Sons, Battleford, 5,069 lbs. beef, at 18c.....			760	42		
Inspector Normand, N.W.M.P., 555 rations, groceries, meat, &c., at Fort Osborne.....			229	21		
					141,005	22
HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICE.						
Dr. Bergin, balance of pay (£2 10s.).....	1,261	49				
do transport.....	15	33				
			1,276	82		
Dr. Sullivan, pay (\$5.87 and \$3 50 allowance).....			1,320	47		
Dr. Roddick, advance on account pay.....			1,000	00		
Dr. F. W. Strange, pay.....			830	10		
Dr. Nattress, balance of pay.....	413	25				
do do expenses of Red Cross corps	106	75				
			520	00		
Dr. Reddick, pay, \$469.95; travelling expenses, \$50.55.....			520	50		
Dr. E. Hooper, pay, \$455.35; do \$21.00.....			476	35		
Dr. E. A. Gravely, pay and allowances.....			271	20		
Dr. M. O. Cloutier, pay \$470.25; travelling expenses, \$42.25.....			512	50		
Dr. N. O. Walker, pay and allowance.....			85	75		
Dr. J. W. Whitford do.....			105	40		
Dr. H. R. Casgrain, balance of pay and expenses.....			19	00		
Dr. Pelletier, balance of expenses.....			40	66		
Dr. J. A. Grant, jun., pay, \$164.15; travelling expenses, \$26.25			190	40		
Dr. Murray, pay, \$48.75; goods returned, \$4.50.....			53	25		
Dr. F. H. Powell, field allowance, \$81; travelling expenses, \$27			108	00		
Dr. F. H. Newburn, pay.....			163	80		
Dr. J. Kerr do.....			318	07		
Dr. Edwards do.....			175	15		
Dr. Might do.....			120	90		
Dr. Jas. Bell do.....			436	07		
Dr. A. Henderson do.....			232	50		
Dr. Codd do.....			261	17		
Dr. Rolston do.....			165	00		
J. P. Tobin, assistant purveyor, pay, \$464.25; expenses, \$4.50.			603	75		
J. Thomson & Co., Winnipeg, funeral expenses of Dr. Corbett...			30	00		
Dr. Griffen, Hamilton, attendance on private Jarvis.....			19	00		
Pay of medical board at Toronto.....			120	45		
Board of wounded at Winnipeg general hospital.....			1,824	25		
Pay of ambulance corps			5,289	45		
Pay of dresses, hospital sergeants, &c.....			763	80		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories—*Continued*

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICE— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Travelling expenses, J. Rea, \$7.75; W. H. Wilbur, \$35; F. Winnett, \$9.....			51	75		
Board at Winnipeg.....			218	70		
N. H. Jackson, Winnipeg, drugs.....			261	64		
F. F. Caldwell do.....			215	20		
W. J. Mitchell do.....			18	10		
Cartage and cabs at Winnipeg.....			194	00		
T. H. Scott, Winnipeg, 20 stretchers.....			20	00		
Turner, McKeand & Co., Winnipeg, provisions.....			78	03		
Teaming for ambulance corps.....			122	50		
Lieut.-Col. Houghton, travelling expenses of medical board to Birtle and back.....			50	00		
R. Irvine, bringing in dead soldiers under fire.....			10	00		
Meals at Calgary, \$119.50; drugs, \$176.12.....			295	62		
Scrubbing at Calgary, \$1.50; casing coffins, \$30.....			81	50		
At Troy, cook, \$14; waggon hire, \$22; cushions and neck-yoke, \$8.50.....			44	50		
At Battleford, washing, \$99.50; milk and eggs, \$98.87.....			198	37		
do provisions, \$53.70; knives, dishes, \$33.86.....			87	56		
do meals, \$43.05; drugs, \$13.15.....			56	20		
Blankets, \$1.25; rent at Prince Albert, \$16.....			141	00		
Bedding removed from steamers with invalids.....			21	75		
Manitoba Penitentiary, 3 lined buffalo robes for Fish Creek.....			39	00		
At Saskatoon—						
Orderly, \$130.75; chaplain, Moosejaw, \$150.....	280	75				
Rent, labor and washing.....	104	26				
Lumber, \$194.67; tinware, \$566.79.....	761	46				
Provisions, \$246.82; fuel, \$65.58.....	302	40				
Labor and cooking, \$703.37; cartage, \$665.....	1,368	37				
Pay of nurses and staff.....	769	90				
			3,587	14		
At Moosejaw—						
Boots, \$20.95; blankets, \$31.....	51	95				
Provisions, \$49.28; drugs, \$8.60.....	57	88				
Harness, \$15.25; washing, \$34.30.....	49	55				
Water supply, \$16; slings, \$2.75.....	18	75				
Rent, \$80; telegrams, \$36.67.....	166	67				
			344	80		
At Edmonton—						
Washing, \$7; milk, \$6.60.....	13	60				
Provisions, \$86.50; 1 box, \$3.50.....	90	00				
			103	60		
At Swift Current, provisions.....			55	00		
At Qu'Appelle, board of invalids.....			59	60		
At Rat Portage, meals for invalids.....			1	05		
Dr. A. Henderson, professional services rendered Lieut.-Col. Ouimet.....			40	00		
J. A. Yeomans, services at Victoria hospital.....			50	00		
L. D. Mulkins, 12 teams.....			546	00		
J. D. Higinbotham, McLeod, drugs.....			150	00		
J. C. Skelton, conveying Dr. Rolph to Fort Pitt.....			35	00		
F. W. Kerr, 1 cow.....			20	00		
G. C. Mortimer, Winnipeg, stationary.....			3	00		
Leo Gaetz, Red Deer, drugs.....			12	00		
C. MacLennan (B. M. Infantry Co.) hospital charges, \$61.50; travelling expenses, \$38.90.....			100	40		
J. McGowan, Saskatoon, 112 days' pay, \$336; travelling expenses, \$61.40.....			397	40		
G. E. Rutter, Qu'Appelle, hotel expenses at Winnipeg.....			10	00		
July, pay of invalids at Montreal.....			68	70		
J. Martin & Co., Montreal, 1 copy regulations for medical department, H. M.'s army.....			0	75		
H. Filteau, pay and travelling expenses.....			70	25		
A. H. Girard, New York—						
100 Garfield cots, at \$3.75.....	375	00				
25 Esmarck's rubber bandages.....	65	63				

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICE—Concluded.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
A. H. Girard, New York—							
Commission, 15 per cent. on \$1,841.88.....		276	20				
Bank charges		1	86				
Medical supplies (voucher not received yet)		73	35				
					792	04	
Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, medical supplies				4,225	29		
Dr. K. D. Graham, Ottawa, drugs				332	86		
Evans, Sons & Co., Montreal do				29	65		
T. D. Daniel & Co., Toronto do				312	96		
W. L. Wood, Toronto, ½ doz. snow spectacles.....				41	67		
D. B. Ross & Co., Cornwall, building one army medical trans- port cart.....				200	00		
Canada Atlantic Railway, freight on cots				24	60		
Dr. Bergin, sundry office expenses.....				18	83		
J. Bergin, Cornwall, drawing contract "army medical cart," &c.....				15	00		
Travelling expenses and subsistence of invalids.....				94	25		
Sundry supplies at Saskatoon.....				473	35		
Meals at Moosomin				10	50		
Carpenters at Saskatoon.....				297	20		
						32,582	07
TRANSPORT AND MAIL SERVICE.							
Canadian Pacific Railway, transport, \$2,009; advance, \$400.00.		402,009	00				
Grand Trunk Railway.....		10,402	29				
North Shore do		1,939	80				
Intercolonial do		724	96				
New Brunswick do		664	52				
Manitoba and North-Western Railway.....		594	40				
Northern and North-Western do		514	68				
Canada Transport Co		293	72				
Prince Edward Island Railway		49	75				
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway		22	20				
Kingston and Pembroke do		16	20				
North-West Coal and Navigation Co., advances.....		20,000	00				
Winnipeg and Western Navigation Co.—							
Steamer "Northcote," April 7 to June 3, 58 days, at \$250...	14,500	00					
do "North-West," May 12 to July 12, 62 days, at \$250.	15,500	00					
do "Marquis of Lorne," May 1 to July 12, 73 days, at \$250	18,250	00					
Transport of baggage by tramway at Grand Rapids.....	141	00					
Damage to "Northcote" at Batoche.....	950	00					
Transport of Winnipeg Light Infantry, Fort Pitt to Battle- ford.....	1,385	50					
				50,726	50		
North-West Navigation Co.—							
Freight on gun wheels, \$17.12; on horses, \$34.....	51	12					
Transport of 1,440 men, at \$5.....	7,200	00					
do 145 officers, at \$9	1,305	00					
Meals, \$758.50; special trip, \$100.....	858	50					
4 fares, at \$13.50	54	00					
				9,468	62		
North-West Transport Co., Sarnia—							
Transport 33 officers and 341 non-commissioned officers and men, Port Arthur to Sarnia.....	3,305	50					
2,584 meals, at 25c., \$646; forage, \$12.80.....	658	80					
Transport of horses.....	50	00					
Sarnia to Halifax—							
2,244 meals, at 35c., \$785.40; Pullmans, \$155	940	40					
374 officers and men, 1,351 miles, at 2c.....	10,105	48					
Freight on horses, \$92; 144 meals, at 25c., \$36.....	128	00					
				15,188	18		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

TRANSPORT AND MAIL SERVICE— <i>Continued.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	cts.
John Stewart, freighting—						
Moose Jaw to Clarke's Crossing, 572 ³ / ₄ tons, at \$110.....		63,021	80			
do to Saskatoon, 2 ³ / ₄ tons, at \$100		215	50			
Teaming, at \$5 a day.....		560	00			
			63,797			
LESS—Forage and rations supplied	\$3,652	76				
Shortage, \$962.01; damage, \$50	1,012	01				
Telegrams.....	1	33				
		4	666			
				59,131		20
Bell, Lewis & Co., Winnipeg, freighting—						
Troy to Clarke's Crossing, 318 ² / ₃ tons, at \$140.00		44	523			
Troy to Humboldt, 91 ¹ / ₂ do		9,635	58			
Troy to Touchwood, 91 ¹ / ₂ do		501	90			
			54,660			
			748			
LESS—Shortage, \$93.60; freight on shortage, \$655.20 ..				53,911		97
W. R. Sinclair, Winnipeg, freighting, &c.—						
Transport of Winnipeg Light Infantry, Battleford to Swift						
Current.....		4,010	00			
1,500 bags, at 16c., \$240; 5 days teaming do, \$25.....		265	00			
Hauling supplies from Telegraph Coulee to Fort Pitt.....		350	00			
Teaming 36,700 lbs., Battleford to Prince Albert.....		1,713	89			
250 bags, at 12 ¹ / ₂ c., \$31.25; 24 days teaming, at \$5, \$120....		151	25			
Teaming 7th Fusiliers, Clarke's Crossing to Moose Jaw		690	00			
Balance of freighting account, as settled by War Commission		45,802	81			
				52,982		95
P. Howard Wright, freighting, Saskatchewan Landing to Battle-						
ford, 176 ³ / ₄ tons, at \$125				22,658		81
Thomas Howard, freighting, Saskatchewan Landing to Battle-						
ford, 160 ¹ / ₂ tons, at \$125.....		20,107	44			
LESS—Shortage and freight on do		99	70			
			20,007			
			1,110			
2 teams, 111 days each, at \$5				21,117		74
I. G. Baker & Co., Fort McLeod—						
18 teams, 8 days each, at \$9.....		1,296	00			
Between Fort McLeod and Edmonton—						
82 days with 9 6-yoke ox teams, at \$15.....		11,070	00			
3 ¹ / ₂ do 24 do do		1,260	00			
Between Fort McLeod and Calgary—						
15 days with 8 6-yoke ox teams, at \$15.....		1,800	00			
15 do 6 do do		1,350	00			
				16,776		00
Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co.—						
Teaming, 1,019 days, at \$10.....		10,190	00			
do 308 do 5.....		1,540	00			
do 30 do 8.....		240	00			
			11,970			
			4,840			
LESS—Overcharge, 2,420 days, at \$2.....				7,130		00
				192		35
Royal Mail Line, express charges and freight.....						
A. & P. McDonald, damages to schooner "M. L. Buck," used				245		50
in crossing north shore, Lake Superior.....						
Collingwood and Lake Superior Line, transport of Montreal				897		00
Garrison Artillery.....				2,010		00
J. S. Winston, Port Arthur, 335 teams transporting troops, at \$6						
Ross & Riddell—						
Transporting nurse Miller, Moose Jaw to Saskatoon.....		80	00			
Moose Jaw and Clarke's Crossing, 17 loads, at 50c....		8	50			
417 days teaming, at \$5.....		2,085	00			
				2,173		50

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

TRANSPORT AND MAIL SERVICE— <i>Continued.</i>			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
G. J. Chink, Battleford—								
9,005 lbs. stores, Swift Current to Battleford, at 3c.....			270	15				
Transport of 25 men, at \$6.....			150	00				
G. Ronan, freighting 162 tons oats, Clarke's Crossing to Hudson Bay Crossing, at \$20.....						420	15	
Leeson & Scott—						3,240	00	
1 man, Calgary to Edmonton.....			25	00				
1 man, Battleford to Swift Current.....			25	00				
S. A. Kerr, 2 men to Moose Jaw and Clarke's Crossing						50	00	
H. Keith, teaming 35,810 lbs. from mail station, Touchwood, to Government farm, at 15c a cwt.....						30	00	
H. Nash, teaming 960 lbs., Swift Current to Battleford, at 4c.....						53	71	
J. A. MacFarlane, Battleford, transport of two men, Battleford to Swift Current.....						38	40	
Teaming at Calgary—						50	00	
15 4-horse teams, 1,065 days, at \$12.....			12,780	00				
3 do 102 do 9.....			918	00				
17 2-horse teams, 1,299 do 8.....			10,392	00				
6 do 246 do 6.....			1,476	00				
1 do 4 do 5.....			20	00				
9 carts, 317 days, at \$3 50.....			1,109	50				
1 do 48 do 3.00.....			144	00				
1 horse, 19 do 1.00.....			19	00				
At Edmonton—						26,858	50	
3 2-horse teams, 182 days, at \$8			1,456	00				
2 do 43 do 6			258	00				
Sundry teaming			245	00				
1 cart, 10 days, at \$3			30	00				
Calgary and Edmonton—						1,989	00	
2 2-horse teams, 63 days, at \$8.....			504	00				
24 carts, 888 days, at \$3.50.....			3,108	00				
Calgary, Edmonton and Fort Pitt, 8 2-horse teams, 797 days, at \$8.....						3,612	00	
Calgary and Fort Pitt—						6,376	00	
1 4-horse team, 93 days at \$12.....			1,116	00				
2 2-horse teams, 194 days at \$8.....			1,552	00				
1 horse, 10 days, at \$1.50.....			15	00				
At Battleford—						2,683	00	
5 teams, 142 days, at \$4.....			568	00				
Mail service.....			97	50				
At Swift Current, 5 days, at \$4.50.....						665	50	
At Winnipeg—						22	50	
2 teams, 29 days, at \$6			174	00				
1 do 32 do 5.....			160	00				
Sundry teaming.....			459	50				
At Fort McLeod, 4 teams, 283 days, at \$8.....						793	50	
At Red Deer—						2,264	00	
1 4-horse team, 10 days, at \$8.....			80	00				
1 2-horse do 10 do 6.....			60	00				
1 ox team, 10 days, at \$5.....			50	00				
Calgary and Battle River, 4 2-horse teams, 48 days, \$5.....						190	00	
do High River						240	00	
Fort Saskatchewan, 1 team, 9 days, at \$6.....						14	00	
Battleford and Swift Current, 34 carts.....						51	90	
Moose Jaw and Clarke's Crossing, 1 team, 14 days, at \$5.....						810	00	
Fish Creek and Moose Jaw, 16 days, at \$6.50.....						70	00	
Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, 21 days, at \$8						104	00	
						168	00	

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

TRANSPORT AND MAIL SERVICE— <i>Continued.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
F. Linchan, Calgary—							
5 4-horse teams, 395 days, at \$12.00.....		4,740	00				
2 2-horse do 192 do 8.00.....		1,536	00				
1 do do 24 do 6.00.....		144	00				
2 4-horse do 48 do 9.....		432	00				
113 days as transport officer, at 3.50.....		395	50				
				7,247	50		
F. McGuire, Calgary—							
17 carts, 969 days, at \$3.50.....		3,391	50				
17 do 578 do 3.00.....		1,734	00				
				5,125	50		
Leeson & Scott, Qu' Appelle, teaming and transport.....				81	00		
Hire of 2 ponies at Regina, 20 days, at \$3				60	00		
Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, 2 horses				400	00		
British American Rancho Company, 1 team.....				275	00		
Compensation for 3 horses killed.....				300	00		
do 2 mules and wagon lost				515	00		
E. Robb, 1 wagon lost.....				20	00		
Col. Smith, pay of boat-builders				48	50		
D. E. Hughes, Prince Albert, express on boxes and bales				49	75		
F. Fraser Tims, freighting and transport.....				29	00		
M. Lavalie, 16 teams on transport duty.....				60	50		
North-West Navigation Company, freight on stores.....				7	40		
Geo. F. Duun, Moosomin, livery hire and transport, \$30; board, \$6.75				36	75		
P. Millar, Red Deer, team hire and work.....				95	50		
George Beatty, Red Deer, freighting 1,904 bush. oats, at 5c.....				95	20		
Hauling lumber at Calgary, \$3; hauling lumber, \$3.....				6	00		
J. Kelly, 101 days' team hire, at \$12.....				1,212	00		
N. Mayette 24 do do 9.....				216	00		
J. Brewster 101 do do 8.....				808	00		
James Bight, removing freight out of reach of water.....				6	25		
W. K. Dickson, Parkdale, teams and meals.....				22	00		
H. J. Parker, Battleford, teaming, &c.....				136	00		
A. Bogue, hauling hay.....				5	00		
William McDonnell, horse hire.....				3	00		
E. Field, transport 8 men, Russell to Moosomin				40	00		
R. J. Molloy, Clarke's Crossing, hire and loss of boat.....				25	00		
Geo. Levasseur, Fort McLeod, 30 days' transport of R.M.R.				240	00		
J. Glen, Calgary, bonus for satisfactory travelling.....				10	00		
Men searching for lost horses.....				25	00		
Transport of Boulton's Mounted Infantry at Birtle.....				38	00		
Barrett & Lamb, care of sick horse.....				21	00		
A. McDonald, blacksmithing and rent of shop.....				149	50		
Captain McIntosh, freight and express				15	85		
F. F. Tims, Swift Current, freight on helmets.....				16	20		
A. D. McPherson, carting powder and shot, Red Deer to Calgary.....				15	00		
Van Allan & Co., Winnipeg, wagon tongues, whiffle-trees, &c.....				536	00		
H. J. Grassett, Toronto, 20 cart covers.....				95	00		
Jacques Bros., Calgary, 1 light wagon, \$80; cartage, \$8				88	00		
H. G. Forsyth, buckboard and harness.....				90	00		
W. Riddle, Moose Jaw, 2 tents and poles				32	00		
Kendall & Gleason, 1 Chatham wagon				70	00		
L. Lovell, sleigh, box, pole, &c.....				20	00		
S. J. Hogg & Co., Calgary, wagon poles and lumber.....				15	08		
J. H. Rodney do stove pipes, &c.....				9	37		
Balance of Guy's October voucher 211; no details				325	50		
Pay of herders of Montana cattle				111	00		
1 wagon-master, 142 days, at \$4.00				568	00		
4 do 304 do 3.50				1,064	00		
1 do 89 do 2.50				222	50		
9 herders 524 do 3.50				1,834	00		
5 do 245 do 3.00				735	00		
1 do 19 do 2.50				47	25		
15 drovers 763 do 1.75				1,335	25		
1 do 33 do 0.75.....				24	75		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

TRANSPORT AND MAIL SERVICE— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1 cook	93 days, at \$2.50.....		232 50	
2 do	61 do 2.00.....		122 00	
3 watchmen	12 do 3.50.....		42 00	
1 stableman	22 do 2.00.....		44 00	
Labor, at Calgary, \$5; at Saskatchewan Landing, \$9.			14 00	
Horse-shoeing, Edmonton, \$212; Calgary, \$277.16			489 16	
Cabs, Winnipeg, \$6; teaming, at Selkirk, \$32.20.....			38 20	
Norris & Carey, Edmonton, 4 pairs blankets, \$12; curry combs, &c., \$2.15.....			14 15	
Leo Gaetz, Red Deer, 19 boxes axle grease			4 75	
Forage, Calgary, \$67.75; Qu'Appelle, \$5.....			7 75	
do Winnipeg, \$168; Bear's Hill, \$22 50.....			190 50	
do Swift Current, \$17.70; Blindman's River, \$2.....			19 70	
Repairs to waggons, buckboards, &c.....			314 60	
Rent of stables and offices, Calgary, \$30; Qu'Appelle, \$18.75....			98 75	
Meals at Calgary, \$298.02; telegrams, \$2.47			290 49	
Depot clerks and storemen			712 00	
Travelling expenses of depot clerks, &c.....			186 60	
Lumber at Regina, \$36.26; Building ferry at Red Deer, \$5			41 26	
Swimming horses at Red Deer, \$9; drawing lumber, \$9			18 00	
Boyd & Crowe, Winnipeg—				
Freighting 527 tons across river at Clarke's Crossing	395 25			
2 barges for moving wounded	250 00			
Tools, rope, nails, &c., for Capt. Andrews.....	22 00			
Ferrying 62 tons, at 75c.....	46 50			
			713 75	
Bow River ferry, \$39; Battle River ferry, \$200	239 00			
Red Deer ferry, \$849.93; Swift Current, \$99.20.....	949 13			
Ferrying at Calgary, \$228; at Qu'Appelle, \$32.25.....	260 25			
do Saskatchewan	26 85			
do Fort McLeod.....	60 45			
do Regina	58 45			
do Edmonton	212 35			
F. Damoureux, ferrying.....	10 60			
			1,817 08	
Montgomerie & Workman, shipping charges on rifles.....			3,006 55	
				835,199 99
TELEGRAPH SERVICE.				
J. Stewart, transporting telegraph poles, &c., from Moose Jaw to Wood Mountain			4,000 00	
Great North-Western Telegraph Co.—				
Operator Linkskail, 127 days, at \$4.....	508 00			
do Pike, 127 days, at \$4.....	508 00			
Lineman and operator Hall, 120 days, at \$5.	600 00			
Assistant lineman Biggar, 119 days, at \$2.50.....	297 50			
Lineman Labelle, 142 days, at \$3	426 00			
Personal and travelling expenses	315 95			
Wire, \$22.50; insulators, \$14.....	36 50			
Side pins, \$6; sp. kes, \$1.50.....	7 50			
Spades, \$6; shovels, \$1.50.....	7 50			
2 sets field instruments	52 95			
10,560 feet wire, including duty, freight charges, &c	358 17			
1 tool bag, pliers, spurs, &c	22 95			
Miscellaneous articles.....	13 82			
Rent and repairs telephone magnetics	25 00			
5 digging bars	7 50			
			3,187 34	
T. Lewis, Touchwood Hills, 83 days' pay as operator, at \$1 50.			124 50	
W. F. Harris, pay as operator, 139 days, at \$2			278 00	
G. S. Wood, chief operator, 4 months, at \$75.....			300 00	
W. McLimont, 129 days, at \$2.....	258 00			
LESS—Unexpended balance of advance.....	6 50			
			251 50	

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

TELEGRAPH SERVICE— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
J. Horn, operator—							
27 days' pay, at \$2.....		54	00				
108 days' living allowance, at 76c.....		82	08				
Advance for expenses.....		10	00				
				146	08		
C. C. McNab, operator—							
64 days' pay, at \$2.....		128	00				
Board, \$66; travelling expenses, \$57.....		123	00				
				251	00		
H. McCleneghan, operator—							
14 days' pay, \$28; board, \$28 50; travelling expenses, \$94.....		150	50				
LESS—Advance, \$50; goods supplied, \$24.20.....		74	20				
				76	30		
				30	00		
F. Browne, operator, 15 days' pay.....							
J. S. Macdonald, operator, pay, 133 days, \$266; travelling expenses, \$228.....				494	00		
J. J. Hall, in charge of outfit, expenses, meals, board, &c.....		45	45				
Camp outfit.....		19	30				
				64	75		
G. H. Campbell, Winnipeg, 3 tickets, Winnipeg to Qu'Appelle.....				34	80		
						9,238	27
STAFF AND OFFICERS.							
Major-General Sir F. E. Middleton, staff allowance, at \$5 per day, \$725; travelling expenses, \$63.....				788	00		
Major-General Strange, pay and allowances, \$2,670; travelling expenses, \$82.65.....				2,752	65		
Major-General Laurie, balance of pay.....				475	70		
Captain H. E. Wise, Aide-de-Camp, 138 days' pay and allowances, \$483; travelling expenses, \$12.50.....				495	50		
Lieutenant A. E. Doucet, Aide-de-Camp, 210 days' pay, \$714; 123 days' field allowance, \$123.....		837	00				
Subsistence, \$176.25; travelling expenses, \$25 50.....		201	75				
Pay and travelling expenses of nurse, \$145; medicines, \$29.10.....		174	10				
				1,212	85		
Lt.-Col. Jackson, pay and allowances, \$1,691.55; travelling expenses, \$73.70.....				1,765	25		
Lt.-Col. Whitehead, pay and allowances, \$1,688.05; travelling expenses, \$100.35.....				1,788	38		
Lt.-Col. Forrest, pay and allowances, \$1,490; travelling expenses, \$34.45.....				1,524	45		
Lt.-Col. Fraser, pay and allowances, \$987.08; car fares, Winnipeg, \$3.....				899	08		
Major Guy, pay and allowances, \$2,063.50; travelling expenses, \$47.74.....				2,111	24		
Lt.-Col. Peebles, difference of pay of rank and superintendent of stores.....				829	50		
Lt.-Col. Otter, pay and allowances.....				1,781	89		
do Van Straubenzee, pay and allowances.....				1,092	16		
do Houghton, 10 days' field allowance.....				10	00		
Major Dale, pay and allowances, \$795.90; travelling expenses, \$53.....				848	90		
Major E. A. Brisbois, pay, \$296.90; travelling expenses, \$99.....				495	90		
do Smith, staff allowance, \$283.50; travelling expenses, \$14.45.....				297	95		
do Vaughan, 88 days' allowance.....				146	16		
do Griesbach, 91 days' pay.....				273	00		
do Hatton, pay.....				55	00		
do Rickards, pay and allowances, \$512.60; board, \$138.....				650	60		
Captain Allan do \$249.55; travelling expenses, \$53.25.....				302	80		
Captain Haig, R.E., pay and allowances, \$583; travelling expenses, \$134.....				717	00		
Captain Freer, pay and allowances, \$422.22; travelling expenses, \$60.75.....				482	97		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

STAFF AND OFFICERS— <i>Continued.</i>		\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Captain Wright, pay and allowances.....			312 36	
do A. W. Morton do			195 05	
do W. G. Mutton do			733 08	
do Drury, travelling expenses			45 00	
do H. Hamilton, pay and allowances			728 10	
do H. Swinford do			820 20	
do Hudson, pay and allowances, \$449.96; travelling expenses, \$92.15			542 11	
do Harston, acting Brigade-Major, allowances.....			185 00	
do Young do balance of pay			139 32	
do E. Palliser, pay, allowances, &c.....			148 34	
do Kirwan, 5 days' pay and subsistence			17 90	
do Lavasseur, extra work.....			38 00	
Lieutenant Sears, pay and allowances.....			1,155 74	
Lieutenant Dixon, pay and allowances, \$574.88; travelling expenses, \$79.95			654 83	
Major Street, pay.....			258 00	
Lieutenant H. G. Bate, pay and allowances, \$249.98; travelling expenses, \$26.40			274 38	
Lieutenant Cole, pay and allowances.....			410 59	
Lieutenant R. W. Leonard, pay and allowances, \$504.70; travelling expenses, \$60.50			565 20	
Lieutenant H. B. Strange, pay and allowances, \$860.78; hotel expenses, \$27.50			888 28	
Lieutenant E. R. A. Taschereau, pay and allowances, \$87.25; travelling expenses, \$9			96 25	
Rev. W. P. Mackenzie, Chaplain, Alberta Field Force, 76 days' pay and allowance.....			271 32	
Major Vaughan, field allowance.....			31 00	
Quartermaster Disbrowe, pay and allowances, \$196.98; small payments, \$4			200 98	
H. Bach, Orderly to General Middleton.....			143 20	
Staff-Sergeant Potts, in lieu of clothing.....			12 00	
do Benn, pay			158 00	
S. L. Bedson, Transport officer, pay.....			1,590 00	
J. H. S. Secretan, 159 days' pay, \$1,351; travelling expenses, \$13.50			1,364 50	
A. McGibbon, T.O., pay and allowances, \$1,359.40; travelling expenses, \$31			1,390 40	
P. H. Underwood, S.O., pay and allowances			423 90	
J. K. Strachan, pay, \$534.90; travelling expenses, &c., \$784.79			1,319 69	
M. T. Feron, S.O., pay and allowances, \$337.80; travelling expenses, \$20			357 80	
James Anderson, S.O., pay and allowances, \$1,056.86; travelling expenses, \$118.95			1,175 81	
J. O. Woolsey, S.O., pay, \$217.25; travelling expenses, \$7.95			305 20	
A. McQueen, S.O., Troy, pay			181 40	
S. Swinford, Assist. Commissary, 73 days' pay and allowances			357 70	
Dr. Duncan, V.S., 146 days' pay and allowances			511 00	
J. R. Benson—				
17 days purchasing horses, at \$3.90	66 30			
16 do team hire.....	80 00			
2 saddles	45 00			
			191 30	
J. C. Nelson—				
15 days purchasing horses.....	75 00			
15 do board, \$45; travelling expenses, &c., \$43.60.....	88 60			
			163 60	
W. R. Murray, W.F.B., 93 days' allowance as postmaster.....			245 00	
T. Hourie, 100 days as courier with Major-General Middleton....			500 00	
S. Ballandine, 33 days as guide do do			165 00	
North-West Cattle Co., 1 horse.....			130 00	
T. F. Burns, commission and expenses on sale of 2 horses.....			15 50	
Major Jarvis, 17 days' attendance Riel's trial			66 30	
Captain Young do do			47 94	
At Winnipeg—				
Pay of Winnipeg Commissary Staff			3,080 86	

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

STAFF AND OFFICERS— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
At Winnipeg—							
C. P. R. Tel. Co., \$2,072.03; G. N. W. Tel. Co., \$147.83...		2,219	86				
Dominion Express Co., freight, \$356.96; N. W. Navigation Co., freight, \$3 75.....		360	71				
Cabs at Winnipeg, \$86.05; cartage, \$521.95.....		608	00				
Clerks, &c, at Winnipeg, \$652.90; labor, \$127.85.....		780	75				
Rent of office, furniture and safe, \$322; telephone, \$30.....		352	00				
Conveyances, \$25.80; water supply, \$25.....		50	80				
Horse hire, \$22; forage, \$98 50.....		120	50				
Furniture, \$10.50; repairs, \$14.65.....		25	15				
Hardware, \$14.83; wood, \$49.75.....		64	58				
Stationery, \$162.45; postage, \$39.28.....		201	73				
Drugs, \$48.95; board at Winnipeg Hospital, \$392.75.....		441	70				
Oil and lamps, \$ 7.50; board, \$12.....		39	50				
Sundry supplies, \$5 50; ice, \$6.50.....		12	00				
Recovering lost goods.....		14	25				
Storage, \$36.79; value, \$6.....		42	79				
At Calgary—							
Pay of clerks, &c. \$2,000; labor, \$155.10.....		2,155	10				
Stationery, \$211.65; stamps, &c., \$25.18.....		236	83				
Cartage, \$78; transport \$25.....		103	00				
Meals, \$268.45; forage, \$32.50.....		300	95				
Supplies, \$45.91; hardware, \$29.70.....		75	61				
Wood, \$7.25; water, \$3 00; 1 valise, \$5.75.....		16	00				
Furniture, \$15.50; rent \$70; storage, \$43.....		128	50				
Drugs, \$5 50; Dr. A. Henderson, professional services, \$25.....		30	50				
At Qu' Appelle—							
Pay of clerks, &c, \$878.85; travelling expenses, \$98 10.....		976	95				
Meals and provisions, \$12; building shed, \$313.....		325	00				
At Troy, pay of clerks, &c., \$80; supplies, \$6.10.....							
		86	10				
At Edmonton—							
Pay of clerks, &c, \$323 50; labor, \$68 95.....		392	45				
Rent, \$250; telegrams, \$10.97; provisions, \$3.....		266	97				
At Battleford, rent, \$7.50; stationery and supplies, \$3.15.....		15	65				
At Moose Jaw—							
Pay of clerks, &c., \$149; rent, \$80.....		229	00				
Furniture, \$198.05; repairs, \$8.50.....		206	55				
Provisions, \$15 60; teaming, \$36.....		51	60				
Hardware, \$79.05; lumber, \$29 43.....		108	48				
At Swift Current, pay of clerks, &c., \$84; rent, \$52 50.....		136	50				
At Fort Pitt, pay of staff, &c.....		39	90				
At Red Deer do.....		68	00				
At Battle River do \$165; rent, \$112 50.....		277	50				
At Prince Albert, stationery.....		6	47				
At Selkirk, horse hire, \$4; telegrams, \$3 65.....		7	65				
At Saskatoon, rent \$30; carrying despatches, \$18.....		38	00				
At Spring Lake, forage, meals, &c.....		26	25				
At Pine Creek, horse-shoeing.....		4	50				
W. Wright, courier.....		5	00				
G. Young, Calgary, 1 cook stove.....		75	00				
J. Walker do 19 rifle cases.....		53	40				
T. C. Power, 1 set double harness.....		45	00				
Hudson Bay Co., 5 pair blankets.....		40	00				
At Regina—							
Lumber, \$6 23; cartage, \$38.....		44	23				
Stationery, \$8.50; furniture, \$4.....		12	50				
Winnipeg Times, advertising, \$118; printing, \$13.50.....		131	50				
Manitoba Printing House, printing.....		3	00				
Proctor Bros., Calgary do.....		21	50				
Saskatchewan Herald do.....		18	00				
Calgary Herald, advertising, \$26.25; printing, \$4.50.....		30	75				
Regina Leader, printing.....		11	55				
E. B. Holt, secretary War Commission, pay and allowance, \$3.85; travelling expenses, \$15.25.....		400	25				
G. Murphy, traveling expenses attending War Commission.....		38	95				
W. E. Jones do do.....		30	60				
C. F. Jones, copying evidence.....		115	50				

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

STAFF AND OFFICERS— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Major C. H. Dale, 11 days' services			64 90	
R. D. Richardson, stationery for War Commission			3 05	
Aitkens, Culver & Hamilton, legal services			65 50	
Sir A. P. Caron, advances for travelling expenses			470 00	
J. A. Ouimet, on account services as commissioner to settle losses (to be transferred to Governor General's warrant for that service)			1,000 00	
L. W. Herchmer do do			1,167 50	
				59,936 07
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.				
Beaudet & Chinic, Quebec—				
20,808 lbs. R.F.G. powder, at 17½c.			3,641 40	
Freight, \$93 60; boxes, \$3.50			97 10	
				3,738 58
ISSUES FROM HER MAJESTY'S STORES, ENGLAND.				
1,000 Martini-Henri rifles, scabbards, bayonets, &c., half paid...			75,488 86	
Paid on account of buff accoutrements			73,000 00	
				148,488 86
32ND BATTALION.				
Express on stores, \$3.60; telegrams, \$5.06; livery, \$28.50			37 16	
Board of 7 men, Co. 4, at Paisley, \$39; A. McNeil do \$39.			78 00	
G. S. Wilson, \$10.25; A. E. Campbell, \$98; Chas. Briggs, \$18; Chas. King, \$11.50. (Expenditure for which vouchers cannot be obtained)			137 25	
John F. Kleist, compensation for loss of time through illness...			8 00	
Lieut. Gadsby (15th Battalion) travelling expenses			8 70	
Lieut. Hotson (23th do) do			5 00	
				274 11
TORONTO GARRISON ARTILLERY.				
Pay June 1 to 22			690 86	
J. C. Devlin, 990 grocery rations, at 4c.			39 60	
W. Carlyle, 1,485 lbs of bread, \$42.69; 990 lbs. potatoes, \$9 90.			52 58	
G. Beddingfield, 990 lbs. meat, at 7½c.			74 25	
P. Purns, coal			7 50	
				864 80
TORONTO FIELD BATTERY.				
W. H. Scripture, drugs, \$18 73; R. Bovil, ambulance, \$1			19 73	
Lugsden & Barnett, leather, \$19.80; J. Spry, repairing harness, \$9.50			29 30	
D. Johnson, ½ doz. brass keys, \$1.75; P. Kennedy, ½ doz. brooms, \$1.20			2 95	
Toronto Lime Co., lime			0 60	
W. M. Adams, 2 galls. neat's foot oil, \$4; 4 whitewash brushes, \$1			5 00	
H. C. Howard, shoe for sponge stave, 60c.; J. Leclaire, 4 potato nets, \$5			5 60	
J. F. Ross, hardware and oil, \$33 80; E. Blain & Co., 1 doz. pails, \$2.10			35 90	
				99 08
14TH BATTALION.				
S. Cannem, washing			61 27	
G. M. Wilkinson, 6 brooms			1 50	
J. Noble, 99½ cords of wood			589 54	
T. R. Carnovsky, 12,009 lbs. bread			323 46	
J. P. Henderson, 2,711 lbs. grocery and potato rations			105 05	
J. Gowdy, 2,711 lbs. meat			139 08	
S. Loynes & Co., 55½ galls. oil			10 64	

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

14TH BATTALION.—Continued.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Pay of staff and detachment.....				6,501	88		
T. J. Donohue, 9,295 lbs. grocery and potato rations.....				371	92		
do 2,520 lbs. straw, at 30c. per cwt.....				7	56		
T. Ketching, 9,298 lbs. meat.....				510	45		
McKelvey & Birch, 94½ galls. oil.....				18	01		
do paint brushes and lime.....				12	90		
Capt. H. J. Spriggs, 13 days extra service.....				33	84		
Dr. W. H. Henderson, services and medicines.....				276	00		
J. H. Dunlop, 183 forage rations.....				42	09		
						9,005	19
56TH BATTALION.							
Advance of pay.....				830	18		
Balance July pay.....				12	10		
Wm. Maganan, straw, \$4; Mrs. H. Press, washing, \$4.37.....				8	37		
E. C. Field, M.D., medical attendance.....				71	00		
A. O. Harding, drugs, \$19.37; R. McCarthy & Co., wood, \$6.....				25	37		
W. Willard, 6 galls. oil, at 25c., \$1.50; 3 scrubbers, at 25c., 75c.....				2	25		
J. W. Plumb, 1,347 lbs. beef, at 9c., \$121.23; Wm. McGroory, 2,020½ lbs. bread, at 3c., \$60.61.....				181	84		
John P. Hayden, 1,347 lbs. rations, groceries and potatoes, at 5½c.....				74	08		
						1,205	19
1ST PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES.							
Cleaning and disinfectants, \$1.50; cab-hire, Lient. Tait, \$1.50.....				3	00		
6 tubs and water, \$5.05; W. L. Heron, cab-hire, \$2.50.....				7	55		
Sharpe's city express.....				7	75		
John Martin & Co.—							
13½ doz. Glengarry's, at \$7, \$96.83; badge, \$1.....		97	83				
Handcuffs, \$4; 25 yds. bunting, \$7.80; helmets, \$9.....		20	80				
10 lanterns, 3 do repaired, \$5.30; box, &c., \$4.75; tin box for quartermaster, \$1.75.....		11	80				
				130	43		
J. Warren, cleaning accoutrements, \$12; cartage, 75c.....				12	75		
E. Jackson, cartage, \$13.50; Canada Co-Operative Association, blacking, \$4.50.....				18	00		
J. Burns, plumbing, \$7.45; H. Prince, 4 snare drums, \$56.....				63	45		
J. B. Young, stove pipe, 60c.; 26 flue tops, at 50c., \$13; 6 sq. cones, at \$1.75, \$10 50.....				24	10		
T. C. Elliott, cartage and sundries, \$10.05; Wm. Bruce, cab-hire, 50c.....				10	55		
R. & M. Marmington—							
Coffee pot, \$1.50; oil can, 40c., coal oil, 35c.....		2	25				
Wash pan, 35c.; ladle, 25c.; strainer, 30c.....		0	90				
Funnel, 10c.; car fares, 30c.; examining range, \$1.20.....		1	60				
				4	75		
T. Davidson, 3½ doz. dish pans, at \$6.60.....				23	65		
Gault Bros. 10 doz. towels, at \$1.14.....				11	40		
David Crawford, brooms, brushes and candles.....				17	80		
Kearney Bros., candles, soap, &c.....				9	81		
Oaverhill, Learmont & Co., hardware.....				100	00		
						444	99
PRINCESS LOUISE DRAGOON GUARDS.							
S. & H. Borbridge, 40 cavalry valises and lettering, at \$2.75....						110	00
QUEBEC GARRISON ARTILLERY.							
Pay.....		5,383	62				
Captain Roy, expenses to Ottawa and return.....		10	00				
Funeral expenses gunner Pagé.....		10	00				
J. Boivan, 3 prs. boots, at \$2.98.....		8	94				
				5,412	56		
LÉVIS GARRISON ARTILLERY.							
Pay.....				2,831	40		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

SUPPLIES—QUEBEC G. A. AND LÉVIS G. A.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Renaud & Co., 55½ galls. oil, at 22c	12	27				
James McCorkell, 11,044½ lbs. bread, at 2½c.....	265	07				
T. Delaney, 11,014½ lbs. meat, at 6½c.....	748	96				
Turcotte & Prevost, 10,994 lbs. grocery and potato rations.....	552	33				
M. Brophy, 155 rations for horses, \$34.88; straw, \$9.12.....	44	00				
Mrs. Marshall, washing bedding.....	19	62				
Mrs. Coyne do	7	47				
Captain Boulanger, expenses to Quebec as witness.....	5	82				
			1,655	54		
					9,899	50
NEW BRUNSWICK PROVISIONAL BATTALION.						
				9	74	
Lt.-Col. Baird, 2 days at Sussex camp, paying battalion.....		2	00			
George Black, removing 4 sick men.....		17	38			
Freight and express charges, \$9.63; cartage, \$7.75.....		44	50			
Mrs. J. Marshall, washing 890 blankets.....		23	69			
Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams.....						97 31
QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.						
Pay of officers and men.....			14,439	56		
Ration allowances.....			752	58		
E. F. Hutchings, Winnipeg—						
100 days repairing accoutrements	300	00				
Leather trimmings, &c	115	76				
			415	76		
865 meals, at 25c			302	75		
					15,910	65
7TH BATTALION.						
			6,665	86		
Pay of officers and men.....						
C. S. Hyman & Co.—						
312 prs. reg. gaiters, at 75c.....	234	00				
125 do tongue boots, at \$2.00.....	250	00				
78 do lace boots, at 1.90.....	148	20				
56 do do 2.10.....	117	60				
5 gross leather laces 3.50.....	17	50				
254 cans dubbing 0.10	25	40				
2 cutters.....	1	50				
Packing cases.....	4	20				
			798	40		
1,304 meals, at 35c.....			456	40		
2,347 lbs. beef.....			398	99		
Field allowance.....			531	00		
Travelling expenses.....			113	00		
H. B. Elliott, expense bringing son's body, Prince Albert to						
London			108	15		
Hobbs, Osborne & Hobbs, tools.....			25	04		
S. Stewart, London, pails.....			25	74		
Loughren & Tackaberry, water bottles.....			29	05		
2½ doz. Glengarrys.....			17	25		
6 stretchers			19	00		
Repairing accoutrements			8	62		
Hay and oats			12	19		
Medicine chest and supplies.....			21	60		
Ration allowance.....			3	00		
Stabling and feed for 5 horses.....			5	00		
Hardware.....			40	70		
					9,278	99
9TH BATTALION.						
Pay of officers and men			13,872	23		
Martin Bros., Calgary, hardware.....			1,587	60		
3,273 meals.....			1,233	00		
Field allowance.....			1,074	06		
John Gamble, Fort McLeod, baking, 56 days, at \$1.50.....			84	00		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

9TH BATTALION— <i>Continued.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Cartage at Quebec.....				72	75		
Mrs. Shearer, Fort McLeod, making 64 palliasses and pillow cases, at 75c.....				48	00		
A. C. Sparrow, Calgary, 291 lbs. beef, at 12c.....				34	92		
Repairing boots.....				26	70		
Water supply.....				33	00		
Knapsack straps.....				12	40		
Hay and oats.....				16	70		
5 days' subsistence, Pte. Fortin returning home.....				5	00		
St. George's S.S. Club, Winnipeg, damages to grand stand.....				20	00		
						18,120	36
10TH ROYAL GRENADIERS.							
Pay of officers and men.....				21,907	48		
Rations.....				1,489	80		
Field allowance.....				1,560	57		
Compensation in lieu of boots and underclothing.....				2,070	10		
768 meals, at 35c.....				268	80		
Dickie & Mitchell, 253 pr. leggings, at 90c.....				227	70		
Medical services, Lieut. Morrow.....				200	50		
Advance to pay invalids.....				187	50		
J. H. Rogers, 63 hats, \$1.25.....				78	75		
Travelling expenses, Chaplain Whitcome.....				117	90		
W. & D. Dineen, 46 caps, \$1.50.....				69	00		
Lt.-Col. Grasset, no voucher furnished.....				168	50		
Fulton & Michie, 5 doz. fluid beef.....				40	85		
do wines, for Lieut. Morrow.....				11	15		
Incidental expenses for do.....				10	40		
Carting baggage.....				33	90		
Team hire.....				5	00		
Water supply.....				3	00		
						28,450	90
GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY GUARDS.							
Pay of officers and men.....				8,191	29		
Field allowance.....				509	15		
631 meals.....				280	25		
79 pairs long boots, \$4.....				316	00		
Hay and oats.....				45	01		
C. Hewson, compensation for loss of horse.....				105	00		
Horse medicine and shoeing.....				90	50		
J. F. Ross—							
10 camp kettles.....			30	00			
Use of stoves, &c.....			13	92			
						43	92
J. Kirkpatrick, repairing saddles.....				17	00		
J. Rose, cartage.....				11	25		
						9,609	37
" A " AND " B " BATTERIES.							
Pay and field allowance—							
Officers and men of " A ".....			14,736	95			
do " B ".....			17,047	81			
						31,784	76
Transport and travelling expenses.....				1,453	45		
3,836½ lbs. beef.....				523	10		
Meals.....				312	20		
16½ tons hay.....				169	69		
Horse feed, stabling and medicine.....				98	30		
50 pairs moccasins.....			50	00			
30 tuques, at 62½c., \$18.75; 32 C. caps, \$14 40.....			33	15			
2 doz. pairs mitts, at \$15.60, \$31.20; 56 pairs socks, \$54.19.....			85	39			
						168	54
Lieutenant Drury, advance for expenditure <i>en route</i>				200	00		
Carrsadden & Pell, 15½ doz. pairs mitts at \$8.....				127	06		
British American Rancho Co., 5 horses, at \$150.....				750	00		
Capt. Rutherford, compensation for horse shot at Cut Knife Hill.....				125	00		
S. Denison, recovering horse.....				25	00		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c. — *Continued.*

"A" AND "B" BATTERIES— <i>Continued.</i>					
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Hudson Bay Co.—					
100 yards duffe	50	00			
8½ doz. woollen hose	69	71			
10 boxes soap	36	00			
4½ doz. knives and forks	10	42			
4½ doz. shaving brushes	12	50			
8½ doz. spoons	7	93			
10 galls. 7-year-old rye	30	00			
Keg and case	2	50			
1 case H. V. O. brandy	19	00			
11 caddies tobacco	118	25			
			356	30	
R. C. McDonald, 19,680 lbs. hay			122	49	
Hardy & Moffatt, provisions			112	22	
Gallagher & Son, Battleford, 6,008½ lbs. beef, at 15c.			901	27	
H. McDougall, Prince Albert, 2,022½ lbs. bread, 6½c.			126	40	
Medicine and provisions			37	40	
Hudson Bay Co.—					
Groceries and provisions	1,173	11			
14 loads hay	141	00			
Leather, \$17.15; 2 pairs boots, \$18	35	15			
1 wheel, \$6; hardware, \$34.18	40	18			
5 cords wood, \$15; freight, \$25 37	40	37			
1 box matches	33	00			
			1,462	81	
Stationery	17	60			
Telegrams	23	48			
			41	08	
S. H. Caswell, Qu'Appelle—					
1,677 lbs. bread, at 5½c, \$96.43; 1,265 lbs. potatoes, at 1½c, \$15 81	112	24			
891 lbs. meat, at 12½c, \$111 37; 227 lbs. mutton, at 18c., \$40.86	152	23			
Groceries	85	98			
5 cords wood, at \$3.50, \$17.50; candles and coal oil, \$4.60 ..	22	10			
Hay, oats, straw and bran	53	90			
Lumber, \$15.15; hardware, \$54.40	69	53			
			496	00	
1 square tent			15	00	
24½ bushels potatoes			24	67	
18 cords wood			44	10	
13½ lbs. bread, \$4.13; 41 pairs overstockings, 50c., \$20.50 ..			24	63	
8 cotton duck cloth valises, at \$3.50			28	00	
Board and subsistence			132	44	
Milk and washing at Prince Albert			12	46	
Hudson Bay Co., 6 head collars			9	00	
Subsistence for 2 invalids			16	50	
Contingent expenses			96	28	
Blacksmithing			32	00	
Herding horses, Swift Current to Battleford			22	00	
Re-lining 23 overcoats			23	00	
Mahaffy & Olinkskill, cook stove			38	00	
Liquor permit for "A"			6	00	
Saskatchewan Herald, printing			11	00	
W. J. Mitchell, Winnipeg, 100 pairs goggles			12	50	
Carscadden & Peck, 8½ doz. tuques, at \$5			41	66	
J. H. Rogers, Winnipeg, 2 buffalo coats			54	00	
			40,036	31	
WINNIPEG LIGHT INFANTRY.					
Pay, officers and men	25,252	90			
Field allowance	1,321	34			
Allowance in lieu of rations	497	94			
			27,072	18	
William Wellbank, Winnipeg—					
294 pairs long boots, at \$2.75	808	50			
294 do laced do 1.65	485	10			

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

WINNIPEG LIGHT INFANTRY—Continued.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
H. Shorey & Co., 294 pairs trousers, at \$1.75				514	50	
Meals				487	65	
3,239 lbs. beef				352	59	
Camp equipage				269	89	
C. W. Graham, horse hire while organizing				194	25	
Mulholland Bros., hardware				170	79	
Hudson Bay Co., 40 pairs blankets				118	40	
H. Shorey & Co., 292 Glengarry caps.				182	50	
A. McDonald, Battleford—						
1 doz. rifle oil		9	00			
2 kegs butter, 63 lbs.; 2 cheese, 118 lbs.; 1 bag rice, 255 lbs.		111	60			
				120	60	
2,000 lbs. coal, and sacking				12	75	
3,844½ lbs. bread				128	15	
158 brls. water				47	00	
Recovering lost oxen				10	00	
L. M. Lewis, repairing 250 rifles				12	50	
Winnipeg L. Co., lumber				38	51	
Strange & Co., 6 boxes soap, \$18; 1 case matches, \$4				22	00	
R. J. Whitla, 15 packing cases, at \$1.50				22	50	
J. O. Ashdown, 4 galls. oil, \$6; 18 lbs. pipe-clay, \$1.44				7	44	
J. P. Cameron, altering clothing				22	85	
A. McDonald, 1 ox				90	00	
Mulholland Bros., 7 lbs. pipe-clay				1	05	
S. Aston & Co., 4 bugles, at \$7, \$28; cord, \$6				34	00	
Estate A. McDermott, rent of steamer, "Pride of West," 2nd to 12th April, at \$5				55	00	
Telegrams				17	05	
Mrs. Watson—						
Cleaning hall and ½ ton coal		25	00			
1 Bible for battalion		2	00			
3 cords wood		18	00			
Scissors, oil, &c.		4	00			
				49	00	
Use of stoves, &c.				14	75	
W. Welband, 10 lbs. dublin				6	00	
C. W. Graham—						
Travelling expenses		19	20			
Delay at Winnipeg		6	00			
Personal losses at Fort Pitt		6	50			
				31	70	
J. G. Golden, rent and damage to stores				59	50	
Stationery				31	60	
Ross Bros., 2 kettles				8	50	
Cleaning house used by Kildonan Co.				25	00	
Transport, travelling expenses and cartage				66	30	
12½ cords wood				75	00	
Hay and oats				33	17	
64½ bush. potatoes				48	80	
E. P. Leacock, goods returned to store				30	00	
D. Meangare, 1 ox				80	00	
Col. R. Smith, 2 saddles returned to store				90	00	
						31,947 07
MIDLAND BATTALION.						
Pay and allowances				30,770	87	
R. Bullock, Selkirk, bread and cheese				12	73	
J. Heggarty, Ignace, 297 meals, at 35c.				103	95	
Meals and feed at Muston's Dock				15	00	
Bread and cheese, en route				40	65	
C. Clewes & Sons, Port Hope, provisions, &c.				29	75	
P. A. Thompson do 737 lbs. beef				55	27	
W. Jewell do 680 lbs. bread				17	00	
Cartage, \$23; water, \$5.25				28	25	
Wood, \$15; labor, \$12				27	00	
Lumber, \$12.90; hand-cuffs, \$9.50				22	40	
Postage, telegrams, &c., \$19.56; sundry accounts, \$343.89				363	45	
Transport of remains of late Lt.-Col. Williams				200	00	

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

MIDLAND BATTALION— <i>Continued.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Guard of 46th Batt. at Col. Williams' funeral				42	10		
Lieutenant Halliwell, travelling expenses				105	00		
Captain Clewes do				36	10		
Lieutenant J. M. Weller do				6	10		
Captain Hunter do				7	50		
Major Harrison do				9	00		
Color-Sergt. W. F. Wrighton do				8	00		
Private S. Bell, advance for compensation				50	00		
do J. Barton, 51 days' do				51	00		
MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.						32,001	12
Pay and allowances				7,889	04		
Tinning & Hoskins, Regina, 12,633 grocery rations.....				610	26		
Colonization Store Co., 1,736 do				97	02		
do 292 lbs. biscuit.....				29	20		
C. Slinn, 21,115½ lbs. bread, at 3½c				703	85		
R. Robson, 1,736 do meat, at 11½c				206	15		
do 12,633 do do 14c				1,768	62		
Sibbald, Lindsay & Lyon, 4,860 lbs. potatoes, at 1½c				60	74		
McNicol Bros., 2,887 do 1½c				38	50		
O. Brickland, 4,285 do 1½c				57	13		
Sprague & Scarlett, 30 cords wood.....				209	80		
J. Windebank, water supply				11	00		
Candles, \$1; coal oil, \$1.42; lanterns and wick, \$2.25				4	67		
292 meals at Winnipeg, at 35c.....				102	20		
292 do Rat Portage				102	20		
299 do Toronto Junction.....				144	50		
293 do Carleton				146	50		
293 do Calumet				146	50		
4 coffee boilers carried away from Calumet				20	00		
J. Martin, Montreal, 276 white helmets, at \$1.80.....				496	80		
J. Linton & Co, Montreal—							
276 pairs leggins, at \$1; 3 cases, \$1		277	00				
50 do ammunition boots, \$105; 25 doz. dubbin, \$50		155	00				
				432	00		
R. Tooke, Montreal—							
2½ doz. tuques, at \$6 00		14	00				
7½ do 5.00		35	83				
13½ do 4.50		60	75				
				110	58		
Captain Trotter, travelling expenses.....				17	40		
Gunner Challacombe do				3	00		
do Lee, 21 days in hospital.....				21	00		
Captain Cole, 5 days' pay, Board of Enquiry....				14	10		
do Campbell do do				14	10		
SHARPSHOOTERS.						13,456	86
Pay and allowances				2,115	31		
50 meals at Rat Portage, at 35c.....				17	50		
95 do Toronto Junction				47	50		
50 do Carleton, at 75c.....				37	50		
Cluff Bros., cartage				4	00		
Citizen Publishing Co, advertising				4	50		
S. & H. Borbridge—							
51 pairs beef moccasins, at \$3.25.....		114	75				
1 pair soled do		4	50				
				119	25		
Private F. H. Cunningham, travelling expenses.....				7	50		
do J. C. Mullin do				7	25		
Lt.-Col. Ross, for issue of 40 new forage caps to G. G. F. Guards				70	00		
WINNIPEG TROOP OF CAVALRY.						2,430	31
Pay and allowances				683	59		
Allowance to 34 men for kits, \$13.95 each				474	30		
James Harris, V.S., attendance and medicines				26	00		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

WINNIPEG TROOP OF CAVALRY—*Continued.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
A. Lindeburgh, Touchwood, 2 tons hay			30	00		
N. Bawlf, Winnipeg, hay and cartage			5	97		
Manitoba Warehousing and Cartage Co., cartage.....			10	00		
J. Bell, Portage la Prairie, 16 suppers, at 35c.; 2 lunches, 50c....			6	10		
					1,235	96

65TH BATTALION.

311 meals at Medicine Hat, at 50c			155	50		
307 do Mattawa, at 50c.....			153	50		
307 do Ignace, at 35c.....			107	45		
2 do Rat Portage, at 35c.....			0	70		
130 do Calgary, at 50c.....			65	00		
2,577 lbs. bread, \$108.33; provisions, \$62.33, Calgary.....			170	66		
1,300 lbs. beef, at 10c.; \$130; 1,074 lbs. pork, at 12c., \$128.88, Calgary.....			258	88		
4 doz. fluid beef, at \$3.50, \$14; horse feed, \$4.75, Calgary.....			18	75		
55 pairs boots, \$138.62; camp outfit, \$63.30, Calgary			201	92		
1,740 lbs. bread at Red Deer.....			139	00		
14 lbs. coffee, at 50c.; \$7; provisions, \$12.25, Red Deer.....			19	25		
Horse hire, Red Deer.....			69	00		
Board, \$520.20; travelling expenses, \$10.50, Montreal.....			530	70		
Provisions, Bear's Hill, \$9; tobacco, \$5.....			14	00		
Quinine wine, 14; hospital supplies, \$42.80			46	80		
Ration allowance, \$461.90; 6 bottles ragoon oil, \$4.50			466	40		
Captain Des Georges, travelling expenses.....			83	00		
Pay and field allowance from 28th March to 31st July.....			19,429	70		
Paymaster's account.....			41	25		
Clothing, \$27.90; forage caps, \$269.....			296	90		
Repairs to uniform, \$1; goggles, \$10.....			11	00		
4 days' pay, board of enquiry, \$11.28; labor, \$12.....			23	28		
Burial expenses, \$105.92; repairing bugle, 25c.....			106	17		
Postage and stationery, \$91.58; telegrams, \$9.55.....			101	13		
Information from Indian guide			2	00		
Target materials, \$1.85; cartage, \$112.50.....			114	35		
Hardware, \$668.31; blacksmithing, \$40.....			708	31		
Lumber.....			214	80		
					23,554	40

90TH BATTALION.

Pay and field allowance, May, June and July.....			16,741	58		
Compensation to wounded at Fish Creek.....			588	50		
Allowance of \$13.95 to 292 N. C. O. and men for kit.....			4,073	40		
Ration allowance, 15th July to 20th.....			1,175	61		
72 meals, at 40c., \$28.80; 141 meals, at 50c., \$70.50, Winnipeg.....			99	30		
Meals at Brandon, \$20; 47 lunches, at 25c., \$11.75 do			31	75		
Hospital expenses, \$16.30; Pte. M. O. Jarvis, travelling expenses, \$17.75.....			34	05		
100 pairs grey blankets, at \$3.50.....			350	00		
3½ tons hay, at \$20, \$70; cartage, \$10.....			80	00		
Printing forms, \$16; 50 pairs goggles, \$12.50.....			28	50		
Shoemaker's work.....			23	50		
					23,226	19

91ST BATTALION.

Carscaden & Peck, Winnipeg, 408 pairs drawers, at \$10.50 per doz			357	00		
do do 408 do 6.50 do ...			221	00		
do do 408 under shirts 10.50 do ...			357	00		
do do 408 do 6.50 do ...			221	00		
do do 408 blue serge shirts 15.50 do ...			527	00		
do do 408 pair knit shirts 1.00 do ...			408	00		
do do 400 pair plain shirts 1.00 do ...			400	00		
do do 808 pairs shirts and drawers, at \$6.50 per doz			437	67		
do do 1224 pair socks, at \$3.45 per doz.....			351	90		
do do 800 do 3.50 do ...			233	33		
do do 808 pair gloves 6.25 do ...			420	83		
do do 600 pair blankets 2.80.....			1,680	00		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

91ST BATTALION— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Carscaden & Peck, Winnipeg, 350 pairs blankets, at \$2.10		735	00				
do do 4 boys' overcoats at 7.50		30	00				
		6,379	73				
LESS—Deduction by Lt.-Col. Jackson.....		2,502	33				
J. A. Wright, Winnipeg, 100 pair blankets.....				3,877	40		
R. J. Whittle & Co., Winnipeg, 25 pair blankets, \$75; 106 yds. Russia crash, \$12.72.....				210	00		
H. Shorey & Co., Montreal, shirts and drawers.....				87	72		
400 pair pants, at \$1.90, \$760; 34 doz. tuques, at \$7.50, \$255... Pay and field allowance.....				4	20		
Ration allowance.....				1,015	00		
433 meals, at 35c., \$151.55; provisions, \$175.22, Regina				8,794	18		
1,444½ lbs. bread, \$48.15; 1,801 lbs. beef, \$223.13 do				2,325	33		
Bread, \$56.46; water supplied, \$29.50, Winnipeg				326	77		
63 rubber sheets, at \$1.85, \$116.55; 67 rubber sheets, at \$2.00, \$134.00				271	28		
The Ames Holden Co —				85	96		
408 pairs long boots, at \$3.75	1,530	00		250	55		
408 pairs lace do \$2.50	1,020	00					
4 gross laces	16	00					
Jas. H. Rogers—				2,566	00		
34 caps, at 75c	25	50					
374 do 60c.....	224	40					
400 pairs shoulder straps, \$600.00; clothing, \$15.20.....				249	90		
T. H. Scott, Winnipeg—				615	20		
7 tables, at \$5 00, \$35.00; 1 table, \$4.50; 1 table, \$6.50....	46	00					
1 doz. chairs, \$10.50; 1 doz. chairs, \$9.00	19	50					
77 lbs. pipe clay, at 15c., \$11 55; 12 water barrels, \$3.00.....				65	50		
Hospital furniture, \$43.00; cotton, \$10 35.....				14	55		
Bugle, \$6.00; 2 revolvers, returned to militia stores by Lt.-Col. Scott, \$26.40.....				53	35		
Hay and oats, \$83.72; cases and cartage, \$49.50.....				32	40		
116 sacks, at 30c., \$34 80; 18 lanterns, at \$1.00, \$18.00				133	22		
4 boxes candles, \$14.60; towelling, \$28.42.....				52	80		
Stoves, wood and lamps, \$113.43; teaming, \$73.00				73	02		
Postage and stationery, \$39.95; telegrams, \$19.29				186	43		
Advertising, \$8.00; lumber, \$14.20; labor, \$28.00				59	24		
Cleaning privy, \$5 00; altering tunics, \$74.00.....				50	20		
Hardware.....				79	00		
				471	16		
"C" INFANTRY SCHOOL.						21,950	36
Pay and field allowance 1st April to 31st October				5,417	88		
Groceries and potatoes, \$124.53; 160 lbs. meat, at 8½c., \$14.00				138	53		
70 meals at Ignace, at 35c., \$24.50; 73 meals at Brandon, at 35c., \$25.55.....				50	05		
73 meals at Moccasin, at 35c., \$25.55; 160 lbs. bread, Winnipeg, at 3½c., \$5 00.....				30	55		
15 days' subsistence, \$52.50; Lieut. Sears for forage, \$8.00.....				60	50		
W. D. Blachford & Bros., Winnipeg—21½ lbs. soleleather, at 35c., \$7.44; 5½ lbs. kip, \$5.75.....				13	19		
Travelling expenses and transport of baggage, &c. of N.C.O. and men from Battleford to Swift Current.....				652	00		
Express charges.....				2	20		
CAVALRY SCHOOL CORPS.						6,364	90
Pay and field allowance				1,782	87		
Meals at Quebec, \$30.00; 6 meals at Montreal, at 50c., \$3.00... ..				33	00		
6 meals at Ottawa, at 50c., \$3.00; 50 meals at Carleton Place, at 50c., \$25.00.....				28	00		
48 meals at Mattawa, at 50c., \$24.00; 49 meals at Winnipeg, at 35c., \$17.15				41	15		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
CAVALRY SCHOOL CORPS—Continued.							
48 meals at Rat Portage, at 35c., \$16.80; 47 meals at Broad-							
view, at 35c., \$16.45					33 25		
O. Little, V.S., Winnipeg, attending mare					10 00		
Jas. Harris, V.S., attendance and medicines					60 50		
F. Marwood, Touchwood, shoeing horses					50 50		
						2,039 27	
HALIFAX PROVISIONAL BATTALION.							
Pay and field allowance					8,911 09		
Geo. C. McQuaig, Medicine Hat—							
9,930 lbs. bread, at 4c., \$397.20; 5,939 lbs. meat, at 12½c ,		1,139 58					
\$742.38							
7,058 lbs. potatoes, at \$1 per bushel, \$117.64; groceries,		538 85					
\$421.21							
81 lbs. candles, at 29c., \$23.49; 12 lbs. candles, at 35c.,		27 69					
\$4.20		125 95					
32 cords wood, \$107.50; 1,845 lbs. hay, \$18.45		89 04					
2,955 lbs. oats, at 80c. per bushel, \$69.54; cartage, \$19.50		47 25					
18 pairs overalls, \$25.00; lumber, \$18.75; 1 saw, \$3.50		3 10					
Stationery, \$1.00; 6 axe handles, \$2.10					1,971 46		
J. L. Wells, Winnipeg—							
2 Pacific hotel ranges, \$90 00; 1 cooking range, \$40.00		130 00					
1 Union cooking stove, \$34.00; 1 box stove, guard room,		40 00					
\$6.00		17 00					
1 20-feet smoke chimney		51 85					
Stove pipe, boilers, &c., \$35.85; 32 hours' labor, \$16.00					238 85		
					218 75		
H. Shorey & Co., Montreal—350 wool tuques, at \$7.50 per doz.							
Tweed & Ewart, Medicine Hat—							
Scales, \$20; lumber, rope, &c., \$24.72		44 72					
2 loads wood, \$20; 10½ lbs. tea, \$5.25		25 25					
					69 97		
Issued by H.M. Staff, Halifax—							
Surgeon's case of instruments and medicine chest		202 09					
15 per cent. departmental expenses		30 30					
					232 39		
Dempsey Bros., Medicine Hat, 1,083 lbs. m. at, at 13c					234 39		
J. C. Colter, Medicine Hat, 2,296 lbs. bread, at 4c					91 84		
744 meals, at 35c., \$260 40, Winnipeg; 343 meals, at 35c., \$120.05,							
Rat Portage					380 45		
348 meals, South Que., \$43.50; water supplied, Moose Jaw, \$53.75					97 25		
24½ yds. sheeting, at 38c., for targets, Moose Jaw					9 22		
200 ft. lumber for targets, Moose Jaw					5 60		
Travelling expenses, \$32.05; coffin, \$16.18; target, \$3.40					51 63		
Wood, Moose Jaw, \$8; forage, Truro, \$6.13					14 13		
Washing blanket, \$1.20; shoemaking, \$12 40; tailoring, \$2.80.					16 40		
Adversing, \$3; postage, \$10; cartage, \$32					45 00		
						12,588 42	
WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY.							
Pay and allowances		446 40			3,302 73		
Kit allowance, 32 men, at \$13.95		197 46					
LESS—Supplies at Prince Albert					248 94		
S. B. Caswell, Troy, supplies					27 00		
T. O. Davis, Prince Albert, rent, \$18; syrup, \$7; eggs, \$1.50					26 50		
J. M. Campbell, Prince Albert, 13 doz. eggs					3 25		
H. McDougall, Prince Albert, baking					4 00		
Prince Albert Times, printing					5 00		
J. Sinclair, Prince Albert, altering uniforms					67 55		
J. L. Johnson, Prince Albert, scythe and stone					3 25		
R. H. Bra naber, Prince Albert, in. e. f. e. r. g. boots					2 00		
J. Gunn, lead harness for gun					5 00		
W. Tait, Prince Albert, hire of buckboard					2 00		
A. Stackhouse, Prince Albert, extracting teeth					5 00		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY— <i>Concluded.</i>			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
J. Paul, ferry at Ba oche					18	90		
Tea, \$1 65; bath brick, 40c.; postage, \$4					6	05		
Reward for finding horse					10	00		
Teaming, \$5; drugs, \$2 25					7	25		
Blacksmith's work and repairs					6	90		
Wash basin, 75c.; goggles, \$12 50					13	25		
J. B. Millikin, Qu'Appelle, 1 doz. bridle reins, \$9; 2 holsters, \$2					11	00		
E. Burling, Winnipeg, 10 halter br dles, \$25; harness fittings, \$33 02					58	02		
A. Schmidt, Winnipeg, 4 limber keys					4	00		
Meals for 45 men, 3 days, at 60c. per day					81	00		
O. P. R. Dining Room, Winnipeg, 47 meals					16	45		
J. Hore, Winnipeg, 6 camp beds					30	00		
J. Stevens & Sons, 1 veterinary case					20	50		
Drugs at Winnipeg					325	80		
G. Strachan, 15 yds. veiling					3	75		
M. Keachie, cartage					16	75		
Surgeon Oodd, travelling expenses					33	60		
YORK AND SIMCOE BATTALION.							4,365	44
Pay and allowances					17,194	72		
Expenses calling out troops					39	25		
W. H. Henback, Touchwood, 1,175 lbs. beef, at 17c					199	75		
J. Harris, V.S., Moosomin, medicines for horses					6	00		
C. P. R. Dining Rooms, Winnipeg, 351 meals, at 35c					122	85		
J. Heggarty, Ignace, 355 meals, at 35c					124	25		
Water supply, Winnipeg; \$21; telegrams, \$1 60; baking powder, &c., \$5 50					30	10		
Toronto Shoe Co., 26 pairs lace shoes					52	00		
Horse hire, \$9; board, \$17 95					26	95		
Invalids' allowance, \$123; Capt. Hunter, travelling expenses, &c., \$66 45					189	45		
BOULTON'S MOUNTED INFANTRY.								
Pay					7,834	47		
Pte. H. B. Perrin, 212 days' compensation for wound, \$212; expenses to Winnipeg, \$20 05					232	05		
Pay 7 teamsters, at \$7 per day					3,926	09		
G. W. Ludlow, board and meals					33	15		
F. J. Thompson, travelling expenses home					7	50		
R. Clavering, 1 team without wagon 58 days, at \$4					232	00		
Field allowance, July 4-22, \$110 16; 4 months' stationery allowance, \$16; allowance for horse hire, \$1,021					1,147	16		
Sanderson & Looly, Edmonton, shoeing horse					7	50		
A. Doig, Birtle—								
4 candle sticks, \$1; 3 pails, \$2 55					3	55		
78 spoons, \$1 55; 30 plates, \$1 50					9	05		
John McDougall, Birtle, meals and horse feed, \$115; inspecting horses, \$10					12	60		
Thos. Yeandle, Birtle, blacksmithing					125	00		
Sheriff Adams, Birtle, meals and horse feed					20	50		
Thos. Gillman, Moosomin—					41	15		
Board, 299 meals					81	85		
Board and lodging					80	40		
Jas. S. Aylesworth, Birtle, services buying horses					163	25		
Ed. Mariott, keeping 8 horses 6 days					8	00		
Dan. Smith, Prince Albert, iron work for posts tethering horses					17	50		
J. A. Simpson, Russell, 200 lbs. chop (sick horses)					3	75		
George McKennith, Moosomin, 33 meals					2	50		
George F. Dunn, 1 saddle, \$10; 7 days' employment, \$14					13	65		
George J. Cox, Quartermaster disbursements					24	00		
J. P. Wallens, 142 lbs. beef					26	80		
W. F. Buchanan, 36 prs. heavy Mexican spurs					17	04		
					46	80		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
BOULTON'S MOUNTED INFANTRY—Continued.							
H. Hope, Shoal Lake—							
Pay, 1st June to 22nd July, at 75c.....			39 00				
52 days' horse hire.....			52 00				
					91 00		
Mrs. J. Scott—							
10 days' board, 10 troopers, \$1.50.....			150 00				
18 meals and beds, 2 troopers, at 35c.....			6 30				
					156 30		
A: Hamilton, travelling expenses					2 50		
						14,192 37	
GATLING GUN BRIGADE.							
Pay account.....					458 25		
Captain A. L. Howard, personal and living expenses.....					214 00		
Gatling Gun Company, Hartford—							
2 gatling guns			2,500 00				
2 carriages and limbers			560 00				
8 magazines.....			300 00				
Packing 2 guns			10 00				
Bank commission, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....			4 25				
					3,374 25		
						4,046 50	
ALBERTA MOUNTED RIFLES.							
Pay account					9,053 77		
J. Finnigan, 374 meals, at 25c.....					93 50		
Meals at Calgary.....					18 50		
Barrett & Lamb, meals, horse feed and hire.....					36 00		
Trooper C. D. White, compensation for horse.....					100 00		
A. C. Sparrow, Calgary, 747 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....					89 70		
T. J. Claxton do bread					33 16		
E. L. Bell, injury to a horse					8 00		
Edmond Hotel, board and lodging.....					14 50		
I. G. Baker & Co., Calgary, 100 shirts and drawers.....					95 00		
						9,542 13	
DENNIS' INTELLIGENCE CORPS.							
Pay account					5,912 63		
Expenses of men returning home					568 70		
W. E. Chaloner, D.L.S.—							
Travelling expenses			35 00				
Meals and board			42 00				
19 days' allowance			19 00				
					96 00		
					16 75		
B. J. Saunders, travelling expenses, Troy to Ottawa.....						6,594 08	
FRENCH'S SCOUTS.							
Pay of scouts					12,822 88		
R. S. Cook, advance on sick pay.....					10 00		
Wm. Sutherland, Qu'Appelle, 1 mare, \$225; 1 saddle and bridle, \$25.....					250 00		
						13,082 88	
BATTLEFORD RIFLES.							
Pay and allowances					2,297 18		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill, Battleford 3 yds. towelling, 60c.; blank books, \$5.25.....					5 85		
Alex. Macdonald, Battleford—							
100 pairs blankets			577 50				
Groceries, \$10.50; plates, &c., \$37.45.....			47 95				
					625 45		
						2,928 48	
MOOSE MOUNTAIN SCOUTS.							
Officer's hotel expenses.....					56 75		
Dr. W. L. Bain, professional services					6 60		
Boyd & Co., Winnipeg, repairing carbine.....					1 50		
Stalker & Hutchings, 1 doz. wood stirrups					3 00		
						67 85	

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
BATTLEFORD HOME GUARD.						
Pay list.....			4,692	67		
Allowance in lieu of kits, 49 at \$15.....			735	00		
A. McDonald, Battleford, 1 cook stove, \$40; 6 pans, \$3.75.....			43	75		
Mahaffy & Chinkskill, Battleford—						
2½ doz. spoons, at \$1, \$2.50; 6 cups, at 15c., 90c.; knives and forks, \$2.....	5	40				
1 tin, \$1.50; 8 soap, \$1; 1 axe, \$1.50.....	4	00				
Stationery, \$2.45; nails, \$1.13.....	3	58				
			12	98		
BIRTLE COMPANY.						
					5,484	40
Pay list and allowances.....					1,376	67
ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANGERS.						
Pay list and allowance.....			17,050	38		
Travelling expenses Captain Stewart and officers, Ottawa to Fort McLeod.....			279	37		
Lieutenant Christie, travelling expenses.....			47	25		
I. G. Baker & Co., Fort McLeod—						
3 pack saddles, \$37.50; 346½ lbs. rope, \$69.30.....	106	80				
Campess outfit, \$105.35; 8,700 cartridges, \$391.50.....	496	85				
52 pair \$ grey blankets, at \$7, \$364; 52 suits underclothing, at \$6.50, \$338.....	702	00				
29 hats, at \$6, \$174; 7 rubber sheets, \$17.50; 100 Colt's pistol cartridges, \$3.50.....	195	00				
			1,500	65		
Quail & Scott, Fort McLeod, 2 pair stretchers.....			8	00		
J. D. Higinbotham & Co., drugs for horses.....			9	50		
A. H. Heney & Co., Fort McLeod—						
50 gun slings, at 75c., \$37.50; 58 do at \$1, \$58.....	95	50				
6 pairs stirrups, at \$2, \$12; 11 bits, at \$1.50, \$16.50.....	28	50				
2 halters, at \$3, \$6; 1 lynch, \$3.50.....	9	50				
			133	50		
G. C. King & Co., Calgary—						
24 woollen blouses, at \$4.50, \$108; 18 woollen shirts, at \$3.50, \$63.....	171	00				
25 felt hats, at \$3.....	75	00				
			246	00		
W. F. Foster, Medicine Hat, shoeing horses and repairing waggon.....			202	50		
C. P. R. Telegraph Co., telegrams.....			61	18		
do freight on saddlery and linen.....			28	50		
Smiler & Clark, Fort McLeod, shoeing, \$54; 75 picket pins, \$75.....			129	00		
Ferriage, Fort Kipp, May and June.....			16	75		
Government telegraph, telegrams.....			5	35		
R. Payne, horse shoeing.....			12	50		
Ferriage at Fort McLeod.....			3	00		
Tweed & Ewart, Medicine Hat—						
15 Sombrero hats, \$42.75; 12 Montana suits, canvas cloth, \$100.50.....	143	25				
7 pairs spurs, \$16; 10 halters, at \$2.75, \$27.50.....	43	50				
49 blankets and 16 horse blankets.....	270	50				
71½ lbs. rope, \$14.30; ammunition, \$36.75.....	51	05				
2 tents, tent poles and pins.....	35	00				
Mallet, hammer, sledge, rope and axe.....	10	95				
Drugs, \$5.40; camp supplies, \$109.45; stationery, \$22.30.....	137	15				
			691	40		
Winder & Co.—						
82 pairs grey blankets, at \$6, \$492; 4 pairs white blankets, at \$7, \$28.....	520	00				
Weggon sheet, \$14; 2 large tents, \$50.....	64	00				
6 tents and poles.....	96	00				
Camp supplies.....	144	55				
			824	55		
J. B. Smith & Bro., 50 pair Hudson Bay blankets, trail, at \$6.....			300	00		
Leamer & Stedman, hire of team and driver to High River.....			30	00		
Transport, Fort McLeod to Calgary.....			18	00		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANGERS— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ [cts.
Pullman, \$15; cabs, \$2.....	17 00			
Hotel, \$16.50; meals, \$13.50.....	30 00		65 00	
Heney & Co., Ottawa— 250 ammunition belts and knife sheathes with knives	237 65			
Packing	2 00		239 65	
ST. ALBERT MOUNTED RIFLES.				21,884 03
Pay-list.....			2,865 84	
Lieutenant St. George, travelling expenses			157 00	
Rev. J. J. M. Lestaux, O.M.I., St. Albert— 803 lbs. flour, at 9c., \$72.27; 430 lbs. bacon, at 35c., \$150.50	222 77			
1,286 lbs. beef, at 20c., \$257.20; 300 lbs. fish, at 6c., \$18 ...	275 20			
8 brls. potatoes, at \$1.50, \$12; peas, \$3; oats, \$3... ..	18 00			
14½ lbs. tea, at \$1, \$14.25; 15 lbs. tobacco, at 75c., \$11.25..	25 50		541 47	
Ant. Ducharme, Lac LaBiche, 1 sack flour.....			13 00	
SCOUTS WITH MAJOR PERRY.				3,577 31
24 meals, \$12; hay, &c., \$3.....				15 00
SHOAL LAKE HOME GUARD.				
D. L. Wilson, Shoal Lake, transport of arms and ammunition...				14 25
SUPPLIES TO INDIANS.				
McDonell Bros., Gleichen, 4 lbs. tobacco, at 70c., \$2.80; 2 lbs. tea, \$1.....				3 80
SCOUTS, GUIDES, COURIERS, &c.				
Magnus Brown, guide, Red Deer			5 00	
4 Indian scouts, 88 days, at \$2	176 00			
5 lbs. tobacco to each, at 75c.....	15 00			
Meals and forage			191 00	
Thos. Howrie, 53 days, at \$5, W. L. I.....			327 75	
Donald Sutherland, 15 days' horse hire, at \$1.50			265 00	
Sam. Renauld, Fort Saskatchewan— Pay as scouting, 77 days, at \$2.50.....	192 50		22 50	
LESS—Horse, paid by Government	125 00			
J. Steele, pay as scout, 9 days, at \$2.50			67 50	
John Whitford, Beaver Lake— Pay as scout, 17 days, at \$3	51 00		22 50	
do 64 do \$5	320 00			
	371 00			
LESS—Horse, paid by Government.....	\$85 00			
Rations for family, 3 months.....	47 58			
	132 58		238 42	
John Henderson, Fort Saskatchewan— Pay as scout, 76 days, at \$2.50.....	190 00			
LESS—Horse, paid by Government	\$80 00			
Rations for family.....	52 26			
	132 26			
Levasseur & Steadman, Fort McLeod, 1 horse, 2 days, as courier			57 74	
Jasper Smith, High River, 49 days' horse hire, at \$1.50.....			3 00	
Smith & Chalmers, High River— 77 meals, at 60c	38 50		73 50	
26 days' hay for 2 horses.....	26 00			
780 lbs. oats.....	31 20			
			95 70	

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

SCOUTS, GUIDES, COURIERS, &c.— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
F. Geroche, St. Albert, 17 days' pay, at \$2.50.....				42	50		
N. Delannes do do				42	50		
H. St. Amand do do				42	50		
J. Gladu do do				42	50		
G. L. H. Roudelle do do				42	50		
O. Loyer, St. Albert, 17 days' courier, at \$2.50.....				42	50		
Chas. Henderson, Fort Saskatchewan—							
8 days' scouting, at \$3.00.....		24	00				
67 do 2.50.....		167	50				
		191	50				
LESS—Rations for family		66	50			125	00
E. J. Collins, Fort Saskatchewan—							
84 days' scouting, at \$2.50		210	00				
LESS—Horse		60	00			150	00
L. D. Mulkins, Fort Saskatchewan, 11 days' scouting, at \$2.50.						27	50
P. Nelson, Fort Saskatchewan—							
7 days' scouting, at \$2.50.....		17	50				
67 do 5.00.....		335	00				
		352	50				
LESS—Horse paid by Government		125	00			227	50
J. H. Cummings, Calgary, 52 days' courier service between Cal-							
gary and Edmonton, at \$100 per day				5,200	00		
Pay list, couriers between Calgary and Fort McLeod				2,054	25		
Saylers Bros., carrying despatches.....				7	50		
R. C. Macdonald, despatches from Battleford to Lt.-Col. Otter,							
3 days, at \$3.50.....				10	50		
						9,426	86
STEEL'S SCOUTS.							
Pay and allowances				16,245	55		
Captain Oswald, pay for extra hazardous services.....				1,239	50		
Pay of invalids				129	00		
Compensation for 8 horses killed				735	00		
Meals and board at Calgary.....				472	50		
Horse feed and stabling at Calgary.....				161	00		
Stationery, \$67.60; cartage, \$13.25				80	85		
Blacksmithing, \$57.50; rent, \$70				127	50		
I. G. Baker & Co., 1 tent				14	00		
T. J. Claxton, Calgary, bread.....				33	17		
A. C. Sparrow do 747½ lbs. beef, at 12c.....				89	70		
T. P. McHugh, 6 cords wood				24	00		
M. A. Armstrong, making 50 scarfs				10	00		
Hudson Bay Co., 1 doz. scarlet sashes, \$5; rations, \$20 90				25	90		
Jno. Richard, Red Deer, care of horses.....				21	50		
R. W. McLellan, Red Deer—							
13½ tons hay, at \$25		336	25			367	25
Rent, wood, flour, &c.		31	00			56	00
Dr. H. C. Wilson, Edmonton, drugs, &c						7	55
Tin box, \$6.50; boot jacks, \$1.05						170	00
Hudson Bay Co., advance to Sergeant Stiff							
						20,009	97
SCOUTS WITH COLONEL OTTER.							
Pay of men scouting.....				3,466	00		
Hire of horses for scouts at \$1 per day				374	00		
D. Smith, 29 days looking for horse				58	00		
1,262 lbs. beef at Battleford, at 17c.				214	54		
						4,112	54
ESCORT SCOUTS WITH CAPTAIN DONNELLY.							
11 horses for Scouts.....				1,645	00		
F. F. Tims, 1 horse and 2 saddles				153	00		

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

ESCORT SCOUTS WITH CAPTAIN DONELLY— <i>Continued.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
M. Teko, 2 saddles and 3 bridles.....					55 00		
Pay, 13 men, at \$4 per day					949 00		
do 2 do 64 days, at \$3.....					192 00		
						2,994 00	
YORKTON COMPANY.							
Pay-list.....					346 20		
Allowance in lieu of rations					84 25		
2 pairs blankets, at \$5.....					10 00		
Medicine.....					10 00		
Stationery.....					3 85		
Travelling expenses, Major Watson					8 00		
Forage cap, \$2; trousers, \$6		8 00					
Overcoat, \$5; boots, \$6		11 00					
					19 00		
						481 30	
BATTLE RIVER BRIDGE.							
Pay-list, home guard work.....					37 50		
3,433 ft. planking.....					163 41		
760 ft. spruce logs, at 9c					68 40		
1,540 ft. timber, at 9c.....					169 40		
160 rails, at 5c					8 00		
1 cross-cut saw					6 50		
120 ft. poplar logs, at 6c.....					7 20		
Poplar poles					7 00		
110 lbs. iron spikes.....					16 50		
34 days with team.....					17 50		
J. G. Oliver, 9 days superintending					45 00		
5 galls. coal oil, \$4.50; 1 qt. vinegar, 50c.....		5 00					
Matches, pepper and salt.....		2 35					
					7 35		
1 tape line.....					4 50		
						548 26	
SUNDRY PAYMENTS—NO VOUCHERS.							
Wm. Quigley, Savanne, meals					556 25		
T. W. Gravely, team hire					12 00		
H. Gisborne, sundries.....					25 75		
Jas. Alexander, interpreter					84 00		
Ross & Riddle, waggons, teams, &c					250 00		
do transporting mules.....					160 00		
do hospital stores					80 00		
J. A. Hill, teaming.....					40 00		
Wm. Hunter do					40 00		
Jas. Collings do					40 00		
F. K. yworth, herding cattle					15 00		
R. P. Corrydon, lumber, &c					10 00		
Rott. Wilson, transporting Lieutenant Weller					8 00		
J. S. Connell, slaughtering cattle					48 50		
D. Hattie, carpenter work					8 00		
Geo. Hilbard do					144 42		
H. Godwin, fuel, &c					24 05		
J. A. Mooney, carpenter work					36 00		
Thos. Stevenson, services					6 00		
H. C. McQuarrie, 8 pairs gloves.....					5 00		
Martin Bros, stoves, &c					8 55		
J. McGregor, driving cattle.....					34 00		
Dr. Bain, Prince Albert, fees					5 00		
W. D. Barron, coffin lining					6 15		
O. P. R. Telegraph Co., telegrams					20 37		
W. J. Holmes, Moose Jaw, rent.....					10 00		
M. Filer, house rent					20 00		
J. G. Quilleau, 9 days' use of pony.....					13 50		
O. B. Fysh, horse shoes					1 75		
						1,712 28	

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

SUNDRY EXPENSES.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Washing 4,198 pairs blankets at 8c., at Winnipeg			335 84	
J. Cottingham, Calgary, advance for saddlery			50 00	
At Toronto—				
7 horses, 3 days' for funerals, Lieut. Fitch and Moore			21 00	
P. Burns, use of cart and harness, 13 days			13 00	
Pte. Beaumont, balance of pay			20 50	
Toronto Garrison Battery, coal oil			1 62	
At Kingston and Port Hope—				
Telegrams, \$10.97; livery hire, \$5			15 97	
Drivers and horses, funeral of Lieut.-Col. Williams			16 90	
Board of prisoners, Frontenac county gaol			21 00	
McKelvey & Birch, hardware			17 45	
J. O'Brien, cartage			34 00	
At Montreal, cartage			18 00	
At Quebec, Quebec and Lévis ferry			37 50	
North-West Mounted Police, proportion of C. P. Ry.'s. Telegraph Co.'s accounts			729 59	
Public Works, telegrams over Government lines			51 51	
4 months' salary, P. Hourie, interpreter			300 00	
Bank of Montreal, commission on Hourie's salary			3 00	
Indian Consolidated Fund, 30 cords wood			105 00	
				1,791 88
Balances in hands of paymasters—				
Paymaster Alger, balance, 1st Jan			666 99	
do King do			564 88	
do do subsequent advances			5,000 00	
do DeBellefeuille, balance, 1st Jan			60 52	
do Forrest (at Quebec) do			5 24	
do do subsequent advances			9,000 00	
do Peebles, balance, 1st Jan			869 06	
do do subsequent advances			2,000 00	
Lieut.-Col. Jackson, balance, 1st Feb			1,752 02	
Bank of Montreal, cost of telegram from Winnipeg, transferring balance			1 56	
Lieut.-Col. Jackson, February advance			100,000 00	
Major Guy, balance, 1st Feb			11,355 34	
				131,275 61
Bank of Montreal, charges on Lieut.-Col. Jackson's drafts				1,123 85
Advances to Hudson Bay Co. (See accompanying statement)				700,000 00
				2,535,897 18
REFUNDS.				
Balances on hand, 1st July, 1885—				
Paymaster Jackson	48,613 20			
do Guy	12,589 22			
do Forrest	8,845 34			
do Alger	236 16			
			70,283 92	
Proceeds of sales of horses, supplies, &c.			28,279 44	
Gallagher & McGregor, beef returned			1,344 00	
Refund of advance to Capt. Peters			500 00	
Lieut. Sears, Infantry School, 1 horse			200 00	
Major Bell & J. Neilly, blacksmithing			216 75	
Hudson Bay Co., paid them in error			145 12	
Lieut. Leonard, refund for revolver issued			13 20	
Capt. Drury, balance of advance			51 05	
Dr. Roddick do			105 60	
Rev. Mother Superior do			67 00	
Surgeon-General Bergin, Dr. Casgrain's travelling expenses			37 10	
Dr. Sullivan, refund			48 45	
Surgeon Newburn			24 80	
do Wright			91 96	
Lieut. Cole			20 00	
91st Battalion, pay, &c.			15 50	
Yorkton Rifle Co., stoppages			51 25	

EXPENDITURE under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Concluded.*

REFUNDS— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Steele's Scouts, overpay to Sergeant Stiff.....				19	75		
Winnipeg Light Infantry, rations issued in excess.....				25	00		
do overdraft on account of Brigade							
Major King.....				10	50		
Major Kelly, Midland Battalion, refunds.....				30	00		
J. F. Clarke, Clarke's Crossing, over-charge in Guy's							
November voucher 182.....				0	50		
North-West Mounted Police, for transport ammunition.....				42	86		
Public Works Telegraph Lines, oats supplied.....				720	00		
						102,343	75
Net expenditure to date.....						2,433,553	43
LESS—Amount charged to Governor General's Warrant of 23rd Feb.....						133,553	43
						2,300,000	00

Expended as follows:—

By the Department of Interior.....	\$	2,167	50		
do Militia and Defence.....		2,431,385	93	2,433,553	43
LESS—Amount charged to Governor-General's Warrant.....				133,553	43
				\$2,300,000	00

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000, to defray expenses and losses arising out of troubles in the North-West Territories.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S SUPPLIES.

STAFF AND OFFICERS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
From Winnipeg, for Troy—							
Stationery				59	45		
At Qu'Appelle—							
Stationery, \$20.85 ; 9 cases axle grease, \$58.50.....				79	35		
At Calgary—							
Unloading cars, \$24.00 ; storage, \$15 00		39	00				
135 lbs. oats, at 3c., for Rev. J. McDougall.....		4	05				
				43	05		
At Prince Albert—							
Stationery, \$17 43 ; broom, 40c.....		17	83				
1 gall. coal oil, \$2.00 ; matches, 50c.....		2	50				
				20	33		
At Edmonton—							
18 tins canned vegetables.....		6	30				
18 do fruits		11	25				
4 tins prepared mustard		1	60				
2½ lbs. mustard, \$1.00 ; 2 bottles walnuts, \$2.50		3	50				
Axe, \$1.50 ; 2 auger bits, 75c		2	25				
3 yds. bunting, \$1.20 ; 3 yds. cotton, 66c.....		1	86				
2 galls. coal oil, \$2 00 ; 5 lamps, \$10.....		12	00				
20 lbs. soap, \$5.00 ; 2 butcher knives, \$1.50....		6	50				
3 pairs butts, 75c. ; 26 paves glass, \$4.00		4	75				
Nails, \$3.10 ; twine, \$1.00		4	10				
Pins, \$1.50 ; cotton, \$1.50		3	00				
Cleaning sheds for stores		9	00				
				66	11		
HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICE.							
						268	29
From Winnipeg, for Moose Jaw—							
6 yds. oilcloth, \$3.17 ; 2½ lbs. yarn, \$2.32				5	49		
At Prince Albert—							
30 galls. lime juice, at \$2.00				60	00		
At Cumberland, for Steamer "Alberta"—							
500 lbs. ice, \$5.00 ; 20 lbs. fish, \$1.00.....				6	00		
At Qu'Appelle—							
24 lbs. oatmeal, \$1.44 ; 5 lbs. corn meal, 25c.....		1	69				
10 lbs. butter, \$2 00 ; 4 bottles pickels, \$1 80.....		3	80				
5 lbs. butter, at 25c., \$1.25 ; 6 cans tomatoes, \$1.80.....		3	05				
20 lbs. soda biscuits, \$2.00 ; 1 tin syrup, \$1.60.....		3	60				
4 tins mustard, 80c. ; 1 bottle vinegar, 30c..		1	10				
21 lbs. bacon, \$3.15 ; 12 lbs. cheese, \$2.40.....		5	55				
6 tumblers, \$2.40 ; 2 wash basins, 70c.....		3	10				
2 galls. coal oil, 80c. ; wicks, 10c.....		0	90				
6 towels, \$1.50 ; toilet soap, 60c.....		2	10				
				24	89		
At Edmonton—							
Lumber, \$255.93 ; shingles, \$6 25		262	18				
Building paper, \$16.44 ; laths, 60c		17	04				
Carpenter's work, \$378 10 ; nails, \$17.00.....		395	10				
Screws, \$2.65 ; chalk and chalk line, 25c.....		2	90				
Lock and bolts, \$2.50 ; latch and hinges, 70c.....		3	20				
Glass, \$6.00 ; thread and twine, \$2.35.....		8	35				
30 yds. Hessian, \$6 60 ; 17 yds. duck, \$5.10		11	70				
45 yds. cotton, \$5.00 ; 12 pairs blankets, \$84.00		89	00				
Drugs, \$240 25 ; 6 bottles chlorodyne, \$9		249	25				
2½ lbs. butter, \$11.40 ; provisions, \$3.20		14	60				
Kettles, pots and pans, \$10.10 ; 2 brooms, \$1.00		11	10				
Cups and saucers, \$3.25 ; 100 lbs. bran, \$1.00		4	25				
6 towels, \$3 ; tar soap, \$1.80.....		4	80				
6 lbs. candles, \$2.10 ; candlestick, 25c.....		2	35				
Cleaning boat shed for hospital.....		8	00				
				1,083	82		
GENERAL SUPPLIES.							
						1,180	20
At Winnipeg, for Moose Jaw, &c.—							
833 doz. corn beef, at \$3.75		3,123	75				
20,063 lbs. biscuit, at 5½c., \$1,103.47 ; 180 bags salt, \$13.50		1,116	97				

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY SUPPLIES—Continued.

GENERAL SUPPLIES—Continued.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,054 lbs. tea, at 35c., \$368.90; 10 kegs syrup, \$20.00.....		388 90		
2,200 lbs. sugar, at 9½c., \$203.50; 35 lbs. pepper, \$8.75		212 25		
34½ bush. beans, at \$1.75, \$61.16; 1,499 lbs. apples, at 7½c., \$112.43		173 59		
10 sacks oatmeal, \$35 10; 17 sacks, \$4.25.....		39 35		
249 boxes and barrels		124 50		
150 pairs blankets, at \$2.80		420 00		
At Qu'Appelle, 656 lbs. bacon, at 14c., \$91.84; 1 doz. sacks, \$3.75			5,599 31	
At Prince Albert—			95 59	
2,098 lbs. tea, at 75c., \$1,573.50; 10,870 lbs. sugar, at 25c., \$2,717.50	4,291 00			
Salt, 560 lbs., at 12½c.; 280 lbs., at 12c.	103 60			
100 lbs. evaporated apples, \$40; 10 cords wood, \$30.	70 00			
Soap, 300 lbs., at 18c; 120 lbs., at 20c.....	78 00			
1 doz. axe handles, \$5; 1 sheath and belt, \$1.05	6 05			
6 knives, \$5.70; 2 hammers, \$3.90	9 60			
At Saskatchewan—			4,558 25	
5 doz. canned meat, \$36; 2½ doz. canned fruit, \$18.	54 00			
6 lbs. tea, \$4.50; 15 lbs. sugar, \$3.75	8 25			
2 lbs. coffee, \$1; 36 loaves bread, \$4.50.....	5 50			
12 lbs. butter, \$4.80; 1 month's rent of warehouse, \$10.....	44 80			
At Edmonton—			112 55	
18,618 lbs. bacon, at 25c., \$4,654.50; 6,915 lbs. corn beef, at 30c., \$2,074.50	6,729 00			
Flour, 284 bags, at \$7, \$1,988; 79 bags, at \$6, \$474.....	2,462 00			
1,884 lbs. tea, at 65c., \$1,224.60; 28,382 lbs. chop feed, at 1½c., \$425.72	1,650 32			
Sugar, 6,750 lbs., at 25c., \$1,687.50; 730 lbs. beans, at 15c., \$109.50	1,797 00			
432 lbs. yeast powder, at 70c., \$302.40; 4 doz. baking powder, at \$7.20, \$28.80	331 20			
20 lbs. coffee, \$10; 455 lbs. dried apples, at 20c., \$91.....	101 00			
200 lbs. catmeal, \$20; 1,728 lbs. potatoes, at 1½c., \$25.92	45 92			
1,960 lbs. salt, at 7c., \$137.20; 2 brls. salt, \$30.....	167 20			
4 lbs. pepper, at 50c., \$20; 50 lbs. oats, at 3c., \$1.50.....	21 50			
21 galls. coal oil, \$21; 30 lbs. candles, at 35c., \$10.50 ...	31 50			
Soap, 20 lbs., at 25c., \$5; 11 lbs., at 30c., \$3.30	8 30			
Axle grease, 96 boxes, at 30c.; 32 boxes, at 35c.....	40 00			
2 office desks, \$20; 1 pair desk handles, 40c	20 40			
1 horse blanket, \$6; 3 saddle blankets, \$6.75.	12 75			
3 surcingle, \$5.25; 3 hay forks, \$3.	8 25			
625 seamless bags, \$245; 579 sacks, \$86.85.	331 85			
2 tents, \$60; 1 reindeer skin, \$4.....	64 00			
83 lbs. rope, \$20.75; 6 tin kettles, \$8.30.....	29 05			
21½ yards flannel, \$10.75; 89 yards duck, \$24.....	34 75			
10 do print, 1.50; 2 do Turkey red, 60c....	2 10			
2 do white cotton, 50c.; wool and braid, \$1 50.....	2 00			
1 duck suit, \$3; darning needles and twine, 37c.....	3 37			
2 axes, \$3.50; 3 butcher knives, \$2.75..	6 25			
3 files, \$1; 2 rasps, \$2	3 00			
Nails and screws, \$2.65; packing case, 25c.	2 90			
Hinges, 25c.; 253 lbs. lead, at 10c., \$25.30.....	25 55			
150 lbs. gunpowder, at 70c.....	105 00			
At Calgary—			14,036 16	
12,301½ lbs. bacon, at 15c., \$1,845.23; 600 lbs. beef, at 18c., \$108.....	1,953 23			
54 tins corn beef, at 50c., \$27; 991 tins meat, at 25c., \$247.75	274 75			
1 doz. tins brawn, \$6.00; ½ doz. tins ox tongues, \$5.10	11 10			
4,740 lbs. biscuit, at 12½c., \$592.50; 3,927½ lbs. beans, at 8c., \$314.20	906 70			

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—*Continued.*

HUDSON BAY COMPANY SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

GENERAL SUPPLIES— <i>Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
At Calgary—				
Bread, 2,119½ lbs., at 4c., \$84.78; 3,514 lbs., at 3½c., \$122.99		207	77	
823½ lbs. cheese, at 25c., \$205.69; 975½ lbs. rice, at 10c., \$97.58		303	27	
Potatoes, 8,525 lbs., at 2½c., \$213.14; 759 lbs., at 2c., \$15.18		223	32	
Tea, 112 lbs., at 65c., \$72.80; 1,768½ lbs., at 50c., \$884.17		956	97	
Sugar, 4,630½ lbs., at 15c., \$694.53; 499½ lbs., at 12½c., \$62.40		756	93	
345½ lbs. coffee, at 50c., \$172.55; 1,856 lbs. flour, at 3c., \$55.68		228	23	
192½ lbs. barley, \$19.25; 362½ lbs. oatmeal, at 6c., \$21.73		40	98	
674½ lbs. salt, at 5c., \$33.72; 57½ lbs. pepper, at 50c., \$28.75		62	47	
106 lbs. baking powder, at 50c., \$53; 325 lbs. butter, at 40c., \$130		183	00	
12½ quarts molasses, \$1.21; 40 lbs. wine biscuits, \$8		9	21	
6 lbs. fresh pork, \$1.20; 1 can apples, 75c.		1	95	
1 box extract coffee, 75c.; 1 box extract meat, 75c.		1	50	
7 bottles pickles, \$5.25; 14 bottles Worcester sauce, \$7		12	25	
6½ doz. canned fruit and vegetables, \$24.20; ½ doz. jelly, \$3		27	20	
406 lbs. candles, at 35c., \$142.11; 46½ gross matches, \$46.50		188	61	
Soap, 27 boxes, at \$6, \$162; 719 lbs., at 10c., \$71.90		233	90	
2 lbs. Castile soap, 40c.; 1 lb. mustard, 75c.		1	15	
3 quarts sweet oil, \$3.50; 4 bottles salad oil, \$3		6	50	
1 doz. lime juice, \$12; 28 lbs. tobacco, \$28		40	00	
2 do briar pipes, \$21; 4 buffalo robes, \$48		69	00	
242 seamless sacks		100	40	
Overcoats, 5, at \$11; 12, at \$9		163	00	
1 field glass, \$20; 40 towels, \$16		36	00	
Felt hats, 28, at \$2.50; 11, at \$2		92	00	
42 pairs serge trousers, at \$4, \$168; 12 duck suits, \$120		288	00	
Riding trousers, 5 pairs, at \$9; 15 pairs, at \$7		150	00	
2 suits overalls, \$25; 1 pair overall trousers, \$1.50		26	50	
6 suits underclothing, \$24; 21 duck coats, at \$8, \$168		192	00	
Socks, 2 pairs, at \$1; 15 pairs, at 50c.		9	50	
Gloves, 35 pairs, at \$2.50, \$87.50; 15 pairs, at \$3, \$45		132	50	
do 2 pairs, at \$2, \$4; riding boots, 3 pairs, at \$7.50, \$22.50		26	50	
Riding boots, 1 pair, at \$7; 5 pairs, at \$6, \$30		37	00	
do 18 pairs, at \$5.75, \$103.50; 31 pairs, at \$5, \$155		258	50	
Blankets, 16 pairs, at \$10, \$160; 27 pairs, at \$8, \$216		376	00	
2 shirts, \$5; 6 scarlet belts, \$1.50		6	50	
28 yds. scarlet merino, \$28; 9½ yds. canvas, \$2.33		30	33	
26 do cotton, \$3.35; needles and thread, 80c.; tape line, \$2.75		6	90	
372 cart covers, at \$3.75, \$1,395; 40 doz. axle grease, \$80		1,475	00	
Coal oil, 15 galls., at 70c., \$10.50; 5 galls., at 60c., \$3		13	50	
Wicks, 36c.; 10 chimneys, \$1.50; oil can, \$1		2	86	
Lanterns, 4, at \$1, \$4; 15, at 75c., \$11.25		15	25	
6 lantern globes, \$2.10; 2 lamps, \$4		6	10	
3 large tents, \$75; 1 small tent, \$18		93	00	
8 do flags, \$16; 8 do flags, \$10		26	00	
1 set scales, \$15; 30 water flasks, \$30		45	00	
6 bridles, \$12; 3 rifle covers, \$4.50		16	50	
5 rifle slings, \$3.75; 2 linches, \$2		5	75	
Towels, 30, at \$1, \$30; 2, at 75c., \$1.50		31	50	
Rope, 336 lbs., at 15c., \$50.40; 480 lbs., at 20c., \$96		146	40	
Paint, oil and brushes		23	30	
1 gall. rangoon oil, \$4; ½ doz. castor oil, \$1.50		5	50	
3 doz. knives and forks, \$7.50; 13 doz. spoons, \$6.50		14	00	
7½ do plates, \$7.50; 9½ doz. cups, \$14.25		21	75	
4 do glass-coated plates, basins and saucers		4	50	
22 frying pans, \$11; 7 tin pails, \$5.25		16	25	
16 can-openers, \$4; 1 doz. blacking, \$1.75		5	75	
3 blacking brushes, \$1.50; 5 galls. neatsfoot oil, \$12.50		14	00	
3 brooms, \$1.50; 20 butcher knives, \$10		11	50	

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—*Continued.*

HUDSON BAY COMPANY SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

GENERAL SUPPLIES— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
At Calgary—							
Towelling, 75c.; window glass and putty, 95c.....		1	70				
3 pudding dishes, \$2.75; 3 bake pans, \$1.05.....		3	80				
1 tea pot, \$2; coffee pot, \$1.50; tin kettle, \$1.50.....		5	00				
1 steel, 50c.; 1 dipper, 25c.; 6 bathbricks, 75c.....		1	50				
1 camp stove, pipes and elbows.....		9	65				
1 lock and key, \$2.50; curry comb and brush, \$1.15.....		3	65				
Lampblack, 40c.; twine, 20c.; nails and tacks, \$3.64.....		4	24				
12 axe handles, \$4.20; 12 spades, \$15.....		19	20				
2 shingling axes, \$2; 3 saws, \$5.....		7	00				
3 screwdrivers, \$1.80; 2 hammers, \$2.25.....		4	05				
2 braces and bits, \$6 50; 2 augers, \$2.75.....		9	25				
1 doz. files, \$2.25; 3 chisels, \$2.....		4	25				
1 draw knife, \$1; 1 hatchet, \$1.25.....		2	25				
2 scythe stones, 30c.; 2 lbs. iron, 20c.....		0	50				
1 meat saw, \$2.25; 200 rounds ammunition, \$6.....		8	25				
Stationery.....		13	05				
				10,727	37		
9TH BATTALION.						35,129	23
At Winnipeg—							
271 lbs. barley, at 4½c., \$3.02; 144 lbs. cheese, at 16c., \$23.04.....		26	06				
18 do tea, at 35c., \$6 30; 144 lbs. sugar, at 9½c., \$13.32...		19	62				
36 do salt, 72c.; 2 lbs. pepper, 51c.....		1	23				
24 do coffee, at 35c., \$8 40; 5 galls. oil, \$2.....		10	40				
1 oil can, 85c.; 6 lbs. candles, \$1.26.....		2	11				
1 doz. lamp wicks.....		0	24				
						59	66
10TH GRENADIERS.							
At Prince Albert—							
½ doz. Worcester sauce, \$3; 4 bottles pickles, \$3.....		6	00				
10 lbs. biscuits, \$3; 12 tins marmalade, \$6.....		9	00				
5 galls. syrup, \$12.50; 12 tins lemon sugar, \$6.60.....		19	10				
12 tins jam, \$6; 2 tins egg plums, \$1.20.....		7	20				
25 galls. lime juice, \$50; 60 lbs. lard, at 75c., \$45.....		95	00				
6 bottles Eno's fruit salt, \$7.50; 1 bottle essence orange, 80c.....		8	30				
1 scrubbing brush, 60c.; 1 snaffle bridle, \$2.90.....		3	50				
1 lb. black paint, 60c.; 1 padlock, 50c.....		1	10				
Hinges, 15c.; cartage, \$3.25.....		3	40				
				152	60		
At Winnipeg—							
15½ lbs. barley, at 4½c., 66c.; 31 lbs. cheese, at 16c., \$4.96.		5	62				
3½ do tea, at 35c., \$1.36; 31 lbs. sugar, at 9½c., \$2.87....		4	23				
5½ do coffee, at 35c., \$1.81; salt, 16c.; pepper, 11c.		2	08				
				11	93		
65TH BATTALION.						164	53
At Edmonton—							
2 sacks flour, \$12; 10 lbs. butter, \$4.....		16	00				
24 lbs. cheese, \$7.20; 20 lbs. tea, \$13.60.....		20	80				
15 do chewing tobacco, \$9; 10 lbs. oatmeal, \$1.....		10	00				
5 pairs trousers, \$23; 20 pairs gambroon pants, \$55.....		78	00				
20 flannel shirts, \$40; 4 pairs drawers, \$6.....		46	00				
39 pairs knee boots, at \$4.50, \$175.50; 42 pairs socks, at 65c., \$27.30.....		202	80				
33 yards cotton, \$3.75; 2 kettles, \$2.90.....		6	65				
1 buck saw, \$1.25; 1 frying pan, \$1.....		2	25				
5 galls. coal oil, \$5; 1 water barrel, \$7.....		12	00				
2 wash basins, \$2; 40 lbs. castile soap, \$12.....		14	00				
1 doz. knives and forks, \$2.50; ½ doz. teaspoons, \$1.80..		4	30				
½ do tin cups, \$1.20; ½ doz. earthenware plates, \$1.20.		2	40				
39 boxes blacking, \$9.75; 1 broom, 50c.....		10	25				

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—*Continued.*

HUDSON BAY COMPANY SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

65TH BATTALION— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
At Edmonton—							
7 lbs. nails, \$1 05; stationery, \$10 50		11	55				
1 bottle horse liniment		0	75				
				437	75		
At Fort Cumberland, 110 lbs. lump sugar, at 25c					27	50	
At Grand Rapids—							
18 lbs. nails, \$2.70; 2 brooms, \$1		3	70				
½ gross matches		1	50				
				5	20		
90TH BATTALION.							470 45
At Prince Albert, 180 lbs. Myrtle Navy tobacco, at \$1							180 00
91ST BATTALION.							
At Qu'Appelle—							
40½ lbs. tea, at 45c., \$18.17; 80½ lbs. sugar, at 10c., \$8.07.		26	24				
20½ do salt, 60c.; 1½ lbs. pepper, 63c.		1	23				
80½ do beans, at 8c., \$6.46; 60½ lbs. apples, at 14c., \$5.48.		14	94				
969 do bread, at 7½c., \$72.67; 646 lbs. potatoes, at 2½c., \$16.15		88	82				
1 cord wood, \$4; 1 doz. clothes lines, \$3		7	00				
12 axe handles, \$4.20; 6 lbs. nails, 36c.		4	56				
				142	79		
At Winnipeg, 1 ration of groceries.....					45	00	
							143 24
"A" AND "B" BATTERIES.							
At Prince Albert—							
60 lbs. lard, \$22.50; 54 lbs. tobacco, \$54		76	50				
Jumpers, 18, at \$2; 88, at \$1.10		132	80				
Overalls, 88 pairs, at \$1.50; 12 pairs, at \$1.30; 9 pairs, at \$1.10		159	00				
6 lbs. chocolate, \$5.40; 44 lbs. rope, \$15.40		20	80				
4 doz. buckets, \$3.70; 4 doz rivets, 60c.		4	30				
				393	40		
At Qu'Appelle—							
6 bush. oats, at 90c.		5	40				
3 do \$1.12 (for Touchwood)		3	36				
				8	76		
At Saskatchewan—							
7,368 lbs. beef, at 17c., \$1,252.56; 1,197½ lbs. beans, at \$8.36, \$100.09		1,352	65				
862½ lbs. sugar, at \$15.29, \$131.87; 145½ lbs. tea, at 44c., \$63.97		195	84				
9 lbs. salt, 57c.; 23 lbs. pepper, \$9 54		10	11				
18½ lbs. coffee, at \$20.68, \$3.84; 43½ lbs. do at 55c., \$24.09		27	93				
105 lbs. candles, \$27.14; 33½ lbs. apples, at \$5.09		32	23				
10 do oatmeal, \$1.65; 10 lbs. soda biscuits, \$1.50.		3	15				
21 do flour, \$1.57; 606 lbs. potatoes, \$10.10		11	67				
600 do ice, \$3; 13 cords wood, \$39		42	00				
4 loads hay, \$30; 1 gross matches, \$1.20		31	20				
24 lbs. coarse salt, \$3.12; 25 sponges, \$19 25		22	37				
14 do Russet leather, \$9.80; 3½ M lumber, \$131.25		141	05				
500 ft. scantling, \$18.75; 1 keg nails, \$9 75		28	50				
Riding boots, 2 pairs at \$9.25; 1 pair at \$8.75		27	25				
do 3 do 8.00; 6 do 6.50		63	00				
do 1 do 6.75		6	75				
Lumber, \$17.50; scantling, \$5.50		23	00				
1 double waggon, \$150; 1 sett double harness, \$65		215	00				
2 bush. charcoal, \$1.10; stovepipes, \$2 55		3	65				
10 lbs. horseshoe nails, \$5; 10 lbs. tallow, \$2.50		7	50				
1½ ton hay, \$8 21; 1½ gal. sweet oil, \$5.76		13	96				
25 curry combs and brushes		45	00				
24 mane combs, \$7.20; 25 water brushes, \$25.		32	20				
25 nose bags, at \$1.75, \$43.75; 2 lanterns, \$1.80		45	55				

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY SUPPLIES—Continued.

"A" AND "B" BATTERIES—Concluded.

10 lbs. beeswax, \$12; 10 chain burnishers, \$10.....
Ink, \$1; cotton, 60c.; pipe clay, \$1.50.....
12 boxes axle grease, \$3; tools and nails, \$10.49.....
Materials for repairs to harness.....
Cups, pitchers, &c., \$5.90; brooms, pails, &c., \$3.50.....

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	22	00				
	3	10				
	13	49				
	4	09				
	9	40				
			2,433	64		

CAVALRY SCHOOL CORPS.

2,835 80

At Qu'Appelle—

1,204½ lbs. beef, at 20c., \$240.90; 1,181½ lbs. bread, at 10c.,
\$118.15.....
85 lbs. bread, at 7½c., \$6.37; 226½ lbs. biscuit, at 12c. \$27.18
Tea, 58½ lbs., at 60c., \$34.83; 4½ lbs. do at 45c., \$2.22...
Sugar, 116½ lbs., at 15c., \$17.42; 9½ lbs., at 10c., 99c.....
Apples, 881½ lbs., at 16c., \$14.19; 2½ lbs., at 14c., 35c.....
67 lbs. potatoes, at 2½c., \$1.67; 17½ lbs. beans, at 8c., \$1.39
Salt and pepper, 14c.; 30 lbs. soap, \$4.50.....
5 galls. coal oil, at 75c., \$3.75; 6 lanterns, \$5.10.....
10½ cords wood.....

359 95
33 55
37 05
18 41
14 54
3 06
4 64
8 85
42 00

521 15

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

At Qu'Appelle—

116 lbs. bread, \$11.60; 116 lbs. beef, \$23.20.....
7½ do tea, at 60c., \$4.35; 14½ lbs. sugar, \$2.17.....

34 80
6 52

41 32

HALIFAX BATTALION.

At Winnipeg—

164½ lbs. barley, at 4½c. \$6.99; 328½ lbs. cheese, at 16c.,
\$52.54.....
41½ lbs. tea, at 35c., \$14.37; 328½ lbs. sugar, at 9½c., \$30.37
82 lbs. salt, \$1.64; 4½ lbs. pepper, \$1.15.....
54½ lbs. coffee, at 35c.....

59 53
44 74
2 79
19 16

126 22

MIDLAND BATTALION.

At Grand Rapids, 6 pairs brogan boots, at \$2.25.....

13 50

MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

At Winnipeg—

24½ lbs. cheese, at 16c., \$3.92; 3½ lbs. tea, at 35c., \$1.13...
6½ do salt, 12c.; 4½ lbs. coffee, at 35c., \$1.54.....
Pepper, 10c.; 13 lbs barley, at 4½c., 55c.....
26½ lbs. sugar, at 9½c.....

5 05
1 66
0 65
2 44

9 80

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

At Winnipeg, 16½ lbs. barley, at 4½c. 70c.; 33½ lbs. cheese, at
16c., \$5.30.....
4½ lbs. tea, at 35c., \$1.46; 33½ lbs. sugar, at 9½c., \$3.06...
Salt and pepper, 29c.; 5½ lbs. coffee, at 25c., \$1.93.....

6 00
4 52
2 22

12 74

WINNIPEG LIGHT INFANTRY.

At Edmonton—

1,000 ft. lumber, \$25; 2 water barrels, \$15.....
38 pairs Shetland pants, at \$1.85, \$70.30; 38 pairs under
shirts, at \$1.25, \$47.50.....
122½ lbs. barley, at 4½c., \$7.55; 355½ lbs. cheese, at 16c.,
\$56.82.....
28½ do tea, at 35c. \$10.04; 355½ lbs. sugar, at 9½c., \$31.84
89 do salt, \$1.78; 3 lbs. pepper, 76c.....
37½ do coffee, at 35c., \$13.12; 40 lbs. biscuits, at 5½c.,
\$2.20.....
1½ doz. corn beef, at \$3.75, \$6.25; 10 lbs. candles, \$2.10

40 00
117 80
64 37
42 88
2 54
15 32
8 35

291 26

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—*Continued.*

HUDSON BAY COMPANY SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

WINNIPEG TROOP OF CAVALRY.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
At Winnipeg—				
3½ lbs. barley, at 4¼c., 14c.; 6½ lbs. cheese, at 16c.	\$1.02...	1 16		
Tea, 27c.; sugar, 21c.; coffee, 37c.; salt and pepper, 5c. ...		0 90		
				2 06
WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY.				
At Prince Albert—				
Sundry supplies to men		197 46		
575 lbs. beef, at 17c., \$97.75; 100 lbs. bacon, \$30		127 75		
12 bags flour, at \$8.50, \$102; 15 lbs. soap, \$2.70		104 70		
3 lbs. mustard, \$3.60; 40 lbs. candles, \$20		23 60		
2 do pepper, \$1.25; 2 kegs syrup, \$25		26 25		
36 do tobacco, \$27; 2 boxes wood matches, \$1		28 00		
6 boxes wax matches, \$2.22; 8 straw hats, \$2		4 22		
2½ cords wood, \$7.50; 1 doz. axle grease, \$3		10 50		
6 whip lashes		2 40		
			524 88	
At Winnipeg—				
Drugs and medical supplies		110 46		
Riding boots, 6 pairs, at \$5.25, \$31.50; 2 pairs, at \$4.25, \$8.50		40 00		
8 kegs battery powder, \$40; 26 black rubber sheets, \$2.20, \$57.20		97 20		
3 doz. surcingle, at \$14.25, \$42.75; 20 yds. cod line, 35c. ...		43 10		
4 pickaxes, \$4.25; 2 wrenches		5 25		
2 pairs farriers pincers, \$1.50; ½ doz. gimlets, 38c. ...		1 88		
4 axes, \$3.84; 8 spades, \$7.76		11 60		
3 nail hammers, \$1.65; 1 hand hammer, 90c.		2 55		
4 boxes axle grease, 50c.; 1 qt. machine oil, 50c.		1 00		
40 lbs. castor oil, \$5.20; 2 jack screws, \$12		17 20		
4 hand screws, \$6; 60 lbs. lixel rope, at 9c., \$5.40		11 40		
63 lbs. manilla rope, \$8.19; 32 lbs. cotton rope, \$8		16 19		
2 augers, \$2.80; 4 lbs. nails, 20c.		3 00		
4 bed cords, \$1.20; 12 sheet-iron kettles, \$5.20		6 40		
4 frying pans, \$1.30; 2 butchers' knives, 70c.		2 00		
2 doz. granite plates, \$4.32; 2 doz. cups, \$1.50.		5 82		
			375 05	
				899.93
YORK AND SIMCOE BATTALION.				
At Qu'Appelle—				
88 lbs. bread, \$3.80; 88 lbs. meat, \$17.60		26 40		
88 do potatoes, \$2.20; 16½ lbs. apples, \$2.64		4 84		
11 do sugar, \$1.66; 11 ozs. salt, 4c.		1 70		
5½ do tea, \$3.30; pepper, 10c.		3 40		
Screwdriver, 50c.; cold chisel, 50c.		1 00		
Hammer, \$1; 15 lbs. nails, 75c.		1 75		
2½ yds. sheeting, \$1.25; 6 yds. cotton, \$1.20		2 45		
			41 54	
At Winnipeg—				
43½ lbs. barley, at 4¼c. \$1.87; 87½ lbs. cheese, at 16c., \$14 ..		15 87		
11 do tea, at 35c., \$3.84; 87½ lbs. sugar, at 9¼c., \$8.09 ...		11 93		
Salt, 43c.; pepper, 30c.; 14½ lbs. coffee, at 35c., \$5.12		5 85		
			33 65	
SUPPLIED TO INDIANS.				
At Edmonton—				
44 lbs. bacon, at 25c., \$11; 75 lbs. flour, at 6c., \$4.50		15 50		
2 cans corn beef, \$1.20; ½ lb. baking powder, 35c.		1 55		
210 lbs. oats, \$3, \$6.30; 8 lbs. tea, at 65c., \$5.20		11 50		
26 do sugar, at 20c., \$5.20; 56 lbs. potatoes, at 1¼c., 84c. ...		6 04		
16 do tobacco, at 75c., \$12; 6 bunches matches, 12c.		12 12		
1 tin pan, 60c.; 4 slates, 50c.		1 10		
				47 81

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY SUPPLIES—Continued.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
ALBERTA MOUNTED RIFLES.							
At Edmonton—							
35 yds. duck, at 25c., \$8.75; twine, \$1		9	75				
5 lbs. butter, \$2; 4½ lbs. cheese, at 30c., \$1.43		3	43				
4½ do chewing tobacco, at 60c.		2	85				
						16	03
BOULTON'S MOUNTED INFANTRY.							
At Qu'Appelle—							
210 lbs. bacon, at 14c., \$29.40; 167 lbs. biscuit, at 12c., \$20.04		49	44				
13 do bread, \$1.30; 16 lbs. ham, \$4		5	30				
1 caddie M. N. tobacco, \$12; 2 snaffle bridles, \$5		17	00				
1 Pelham bridle, \$6.50; 1 common bridle, \$1.50		8	00				
2 wool jackets, \$12; 2 waterproof sheets, \$11		23	00				
11 pairs stirrup irons, \$8.80; 5 pairs jack straps, \$9		17	80				
1 cow-bell, 75c.; 1 butcher knife, 50c.		1	25				
½ gross pain killer		21	50			143	29
At Prince Albert—							
1 caddie tobacco, \$18; 12 pairs blankets, \$108		126	00				
2 yds. stroud, \$1.50; stationery, \$1.25		5	75				
Auger, \$1; nails, 30c.; hinges, 30c.		1	60			133	35
							276 64
DENNIS' INTELLIGENCE CORPS.							
At Prince Albert, 6 yds. red flannel, at 55c.							3 30
EDMONTON VOLUNTEER COMPANY.							
At Edmonton—							
36½ lbs. tea, at 65c., \$23.50; 1,037½ lbs flour, at 9c., \$93.37		116	87				
188½ do sugar, at 20c., \$37.74; 97½ lbs. potatoes, at 1½c., \$12.13		49	87				
28 do coffee, at 50c., \$14.02; 62½ lbs. rice, at 20c., \$12.57		26	59				
12 do biscuit, at 15c., \$1.80; 8 lbs. apples, at 25c., \$2.00		3	80				
15 do bacon, at 25c., \$3.75; 5 cans corn beef, at 65c., \$3.25		7	00				
½ do yeast powder, 17c.; ½ lb. baking powder, 35c.		0	52				
39 do salt, at 8c., \$3.12; 1½ lbs. pepper, at 40c., 64c.		3	76				
1 do mustard, 90c.; 1 lb. corn starch, 25c.		1	15				
3 tins lunch tongue, \$2.40; 1 can ham, 25c.		2	65				
2 lbs. raisins, 50c.; 2 bottles essence lemon, \$1		1	50				
83 do os's, at 4c., \$3.32; 305 lbs. chopped feed, at 1½c., \$4.58		7	90				
Spikes and nails, \$28.25; lumber, \$308.75		337	00				
9½ lbs. rope, at 25c., \$2.38; 9½ yds. cotton, at 12½c., \$1.20		3	58				
38 tin cups, at 25c., \$9.50; 36 tin plates, \$3.60		13	10				
6 galls. coal oil, \$6; 35 lbs. gunpowder, at 75c., \$26.25		32	25				
3 yds. holland, \$1.05; 1 yd. muslin, 30c.		1	35				
5 do flannel, \$2.50; buttons, 56c.		3	06				
Chalk line, 20c.; coffee-pot, \$1.50		1	70				
1 pail, \$1; 1 butcher knife, \$1		2	00				
4 kettles, \$7.25; 10 pans, \$8.10		13	35				
12 spoons, \$1.80; 1 granite basin, 75c.		2	55				
1 scythe stone, 20c.; 1 meat saw, \$1.25		1	45				
2 yds. duck, 60c.; 2 yds. white flannel, \$1.20		1	80				
3½ do girthing, 53c.; thread, 15c.		0	68				
Files, \$1.50; 1 auger, \$1; nails, 19c.		2	69				
1 lb. candles, 40c.; 4 towels, 50c.		0	90				
2 cakes soap, 25c.; 1 looking glass, 25c.		0	50				
Matches		0	79				
						640	36
MOOSE MOUNTAIN SCOUTS.							
At Qu'Appelle, Medicines, \$18.75; 4 axe-handles, \$1.40							20 15

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY SUPPLIES—Continued.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
MAJOR PERRY'S SCOUTS.						
At Edmonton, 1,155 lbs. oats, at 3c.						34 65
STEELE'S SCOUTS.						
At Edmonton—						
25 pairs blankets, \$125; horse shoeing \$35.....	160	00				
Camp supplies	42	63				202 63
ST. ALBERT RIFLE Co.						
At Edmonton—						
45 pairs blankets, at \$3.50, \$157.50; 50 lbs. powder, \$32.50.	190	00				
Shot and caps, \$10; moulds, \$1.50; seamless sacks, \$7.20.	18	70				208 70
STURGEON RIVER HOME GUARD.						
At Edmonton, 500 rifle cartridges.....						15 00
SCOUTS AND COURIERS.						
At Edmonton—						
92 lbs. flour, at 6c., \$5.52; 131 lbs. bacon, at 25c., \$32.75.	38	27				
12 lbs. tea, at 65c., \$7.80; 16 lbs. sugar, at 20c., \$3.20	11	00				
17 lbs. sugar, at 25c., \$4.25; 2 lbs. sugar, at 40c., 80c.....	5	05				
9 cans corn beef, at 60c., \$5.40; 4 cans corn beef, at 65c., \$2.60	8	00				
8 tins lunch tongue, at 80c., \$6.40; 4 tins pigs' feet, at 65c., \$2.60	9	00				
3 cans ham, at 35c., \$1.05; 3 lbs. baking powder, \$2.10....	3	15				
1 bag salt, 40c.; yeast powder, 70c.....	1	10				
10 lbs. biscuit, at 15c., \$1.50; 1 bot. coffee, 40c	1	90				
Matches, \$1.23; 4 kettles, \$4.50	5	73				
5 tea cups, \$1.25; 2 tea bells, \$2	3	25				
Knives and forks, \$1; 4 tin plates, 55c	1	55				
43 lbs flour, at 8c., \$3.44; pepper, 26c.....	3	70				
1 fry pan, \$1; 1 bread pan, \$1	2	00				
3 wash basins, \$2; tin pail, 90c.....	2	90				
692 lbs. chop feed, at 1½c., \$10.37; 1,200 lbs. hay, \$9	19	37				
255 lbs. oats, at 3c., \$7.65; ¼ lb candles, 20c	7	85				
2 cotton bags, 40c.; 3 towels, 60c.....	1	00				
Curry comb and brush, \$1.75; soap, 30c	2	05				
20 lbs. ball, at 20c., \$4; 25 lbs gunpowder, at 65c., \$16.25.	20	25				
Gun caps, \$1.44; 10 lbs. pitch, \$3.....	4	44				
1½ lbs. nail, 38c.; 1½ yds. flannel, 75c	1	13				
1 blanket, \$4.50; labor on canoes, \$2.....	6	50				
2 canoes, at \$25, \$50; horse, bridle and halter, \$150	200	00				
Paid L. Larocque—5 days' courier, \$25; 1 saddle, \$10.....	35	00				
F. Smith, for 2 horses lost on courier service.....	275	00				
Horse hire, \$10; carrying de-patches, \$6.	16	00				
TRANSPORT SERVICE.						
At Winnipeg—						
200 waggon covers (for Moose Jaw)	950	00				
2 blacksmiths' outfits (Swift Current)	214	35				
869½ bush. oats, at 55c.....	493	15				
				1,657	50	
At Qu' Appelle—						
2 months, 27 days' use of stable, at \$35	101	50				
5 tons loose hay, at \$20	100	00				
Stationery, \$25; padlock and staples, 75c	25	75				
				227	25	

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,500,000 to defray expenses, &c.—*Continued.*

HUDSON BAY COMPANY SUPPLIES—*Concluded.*

TRANSPORT SERVICE— <i>Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
At Prince Albert—				
47 days' rent of warehouse		47 00		
Stabling 3 horses, 47 days, at 25c.		35 25		
Teaming, \$5; 3 bush. oats, \$4.50.		9 50		
1 camp kettle, \$1; 1 tea kettle, \$4.75.		5 75		
6 tin cups and plates, \$2.07; 6 granite plates, \$2.40.		4 47		
Nails, 75c.; tea pot, \$1.60.		2 35		
4 pairs knives and forks, at 50c.; \$2; 2 table knives, \$2.70		4 70		
2 E. plate dessert forks, \$2.20; 2 lbs. cheese, \$1		3 20		
2 lbs. sugar, 50c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, 37c.		0 87		
12 lbs. soda biscuits, \$2.40; 2 lbs. fruit biscuits, 70c.		3 10		
2 tins chicken, \$3.75; 3 tins turkey, \$1.50		8 25		
3 tins sardines, \$2.25; 2 cotton bags, 50c.		2 75		
6 tins jam, \$3		3 00		
			130 19	
SCOWS, FLAT BOATS, &c.				2,014 94
At Edmonton—				
Lumber, 42,888 ft., \$1,435.42; 7 pieces, \$7.		1,442 42		
1 large scow, \$260; material and labor for targets, \$6.		266 00		
125 lbs. hoop iron, \$18 75; ironwork, \$28.63.		47 38		
Nails, 1,800 lbs., \$180; 347 lbs. rope, at 35c., \$86.75.		266 75		
Pitch, 286 lbs., at 30c., \$85.80; 10 galls. tar, \$30.		115 80		
186 lbs. oakum, at 40c., \$74.40; iron, 2 lbs., 40c.		74 80		
Augers, \$2; file, 25c.		2 25		
30 lbs. bacon, at 25c., \$7.50; 100 lbs. beef, at 25c., \$25.		32 50		
40 lbs. beef, at 20c., \$8; 130 lbs. flour, at 9c., \$11.70		19 70		
235 lbs. flour, at 8c., \$18.80; 429 lbs. potatoes, \$6.04.		24 84		
20 lbs. sugar, at 20c., \$4; 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. sugar, at 25c., \$12 07.		16 07		
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tea, at 65c., \$3.08; 4 lbs. coffee, at 50c., \$2.		5 08		
3 lbs. baking powder, at 70c., \$2.10; 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. rice, at				
20c., \$2.90		5 00		
5 lbs. apples, \$1; 10 lbs. apples, at 25c., \$2.50.		3 50		
5 lbs. currants, \$1; 5 lbs. raisins, \$1.25.		2 25		
Mustard, 45c.; salt and pepper, 90c.		1 35		
Soap, 75c.; jam, 25c.		1 00		
Cotton, 25c.; candles, 20c.; matches, 8c.		0 53		
Dishpan, \$1; washpan, 50c.		1 50		
10 cups, \$2.50; 15 plates, \$1.88.		4 38		
3 kettles, \$3.75; fry pan, \$1.		4 75		
Superintending boatmen		40 00		
Nails and screws, \$2.41; hinges, 25c.; latch, 15c.		2 81		
				2,380 66
Total Hudson Bay Company Supplies				48,970 63
BANK OF MONTREAL.				
Charges on drafts on the Hon. the Minister of Militia and				
Defence, commission on drafts $\frac{1}{2}$ —				
$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on \$960,000		600 00		
8 days' interest, at 7 per cent., on draft No. 6 (\$250,000).		383 60		
11 do do do 7 (\$250,000)		527 45		
Discount on draft No. 8 at 30 days (\$250,000)		1,917 80		
do do 9 do (\$250,000)		1,917 80		
do do 10 do (\$100,000)		767 12		
20 days' interest on draft No. 10, at 7 per cent.		383 53		
				6,497 33
				55,467 96

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,0 00 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS.

STAFF AND OFFICERS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Depôt and Transport Clerks, Winnipeg.....				425	50		
do do Edmonton.....				416	00		
do do Calgary.....				120	50		
do do Fort Pitt.....				148	00		
do do Saskatchewan.....				108	00		
Labor and watchmen, Edmonton.....				80	25		
do Qu'Appelle.....				99	48		
do Fort Pitt.....				3	12		
Rent of offices and warehouses, Qu'Appelle.....				355	85		
do do do Station.....				200	00		
do do Troy.....				191	40		
Office furniture, &c., Edmonton.....				25	00		
do Qu'Appelle.....				7	50		
do do Station.....				18	90		
Stationery, Calgary.....				23	40		
do Troy.....				14	90		
do Qu'Appelle Station.....				1	95		
do Edmonton.....				11	00		
C. P. R. Tel. Co., \$782.73; G. N.-W. Tel. Co., \$1.42.....				784	15		
C. P. Ry., freight, \$311.38; Dom. Exp. Co., \$7.70.....				319	08		
P. G. Laurie, Winnipeg, advertising.....				1	50		
F. Oliver, Edmonton, printing, \$15; advertising, \$2.55.....				17	55		
Calgary Herald, printing, \$307.60; advertising, \$9.40.....				316	90		
Regina Leader, printing.....				49	00		
Major Butler (with Maj.-Gen. Strange) 42 days' pay, at \$5 90...				247	80		
Rev. J. McDougall, Morleyville, 77 days as interpreter and guide		308	00				
do do 77 days horse hire.....			77	00			
do do Services as chaplain.....			50	00			
Rev. Canon McKay, Cumberland, interpreter and scout.....				435	00		
J. Rutherford, 62 days waggon master.....				150	00		
Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co., 3 horses.....				186	00		
F. Stimson, High River, 2 horses, with saddles, &c.....				725	00		
J. Ellis, Calgary, 2 horses.....				425	00		
Geo. Murdock, Red Deer—				275	00		
3 saddles, \$195; 3 bridles, \$12.....		207	00				
60 belts and frogs, \$100; 2 pairs blankets, \$12.....			112	00			
1 doz. gun straps.....			6	00			
S. McGillvray, Edmonton, 1 saddle.....				325	00		
M. Cook do 1 do.....				35	00		
Brown & Curry do 1 bridle.....				16	00		
J. B. Milliken, Qu'Appelle, 4 saddle girths, \$4; 2 curry combs				5	00		
and brushes, \$2.50.....				6	50		
J. Looly, Edmonton, repairing straps.....				2	50		
Curry Bros., Swift Current—							
4 pairs blankets, \$24; stationery, \$1.15.....		25	15				
Hardware, \$3.25; broom, 80c.....			4	05			
Lard.....			2	25			
W. Byers, Calgary, horse shoeing.....				31	45		
J. McEwen, Qu'Appelle do.....				25	00		
Meals and forage, Horse Hill Plains.....				2	25		
do Saskatchewan.....				28	00		
do Troy.....				20	00		
do Edmonton.....				15	00		
J. Walter, Edmonton, 1 skiff.....				8	00		
B. Congdon, Saskatchewan, 1 skiff.....				40	00		
Repairing waggons, &c., at Saskatchewan.....				30	00		
W. D. Hurst, reward for repairing whistle of "Northcote,"				22	00		
under fire at Batoche.....				50	00		
S. J. Donaldson, Saskatchewan—							
Warehousing 1,000 bush. oats.....		25	00				
1 day team hire.....			8	00			
				33	00		

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000, to defray expenses, &c.—*Continued.*

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

STAFF AND OFFICERS— <i>Continued.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
C. G. King & Co., Calgary, material for blinds				2	00		
C. L. Gowen, Calgary, 1 tent, \$12; backing map, \$1.50				13	50		
G. P. Player, Calgary, Supply Officer, travelling and sundry office expenses				47	80		
Conveyance of telegrams, &c., at Calgary				13	60		
C. B. Rouleau, conveying Dr. Kennedy and party from Swift Current to Battleford	40	00					
Conveying General Laurie to South Branch	2	00		42	00		
A. P. Wismer, Troy—							
Box stove and pipes	6	90					
3 despatch boxes, \$8; 1 pail, 60c.	8	60					
2 galls. coal oil, 80c.; 1 flour scoop, 40c.	1	20		16	70		
S. H. Caswell, Troy—							
Hardware, \$4.25; 1½ cords wood, \$6.	10	25					
2 lamps, \$2; 2 galls. oil, 80c.	2	80		13	05		
J. Walker, Calgary, lumber				144	92		
L. W. Mulholland, Qu'Appelle Station—							
Horse hire, 1½ days	7	00					
Fare, J. Anderson, to Qu'Appelle and back	4	00					
do Colonel Forrest, to Troy	2	00		13	00		
L. Langis, Qu'Appelle Station, 3 cords wood				11	00		
Russell & Davis, Qu'Appelle, corraling horses				9	00		
A. V. Whitehead do 1 day with team				3	00		
A. S. Empey, Leopold, needles and twine, \$1.50; letter clip, 50c.				2	00		
Wm. Harder, Winnipeg, cartage				62	00		
Major-General Strange, 1 pair top boots				8	00		
Dr. H. C. Wilson, Edmonton, drugs, &c.				17	75		
						7,296	75
HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICE.							
G. C. King & Co, Calgary, 2 pairs blankets, \$13.00; 20 yds cotton, \$2.50				15	50		
E. R. Pughe, Calgary, 40 days' labor, \$40.00; oatmeal, 75c.				40	75		
J. H. Vanwart, Calgary, 116 pints milk, \$5.80; 10 lbs. oatmeal, 50c.				6	30		
Norris & Carey, Edmonton—							
32 tins canned fruits and vegetables	18	80					
½ gall. vinegar, \$1.00; 2 doz. eggs, \$1.00	2	00					
3 cans milk, \$1.20; jam and jelly, \$1.15	2	35					
Cups and plates, \$4.20; tin dishes, \$1.60	5	80					
Scrubbing brush, 50c.; 1 tub, \$2.00	2	50					
3 towels, \$1.75; 2 yds. cotton, 30c.	2	05		33	50		
J. A. McDougall & Co., Edmonton, medical supplies				416	00		
D. McLeod do 2 medicine chests				40	00		
Dr. H. C. Wilson do drugs				17	50		
Jas. McDonald do burial expenses of A. Mc-Kenzie, killed by lightning				60	08		
A. Wismer, Troy—							
Tin bath, \$4.00; stove pipes and elbows, \$1.60	5	60					
4 pails, \$2.20; tea kettle, \$1.25	3	45					
2 galls. coal oil	0	80		9	85		
S. H. Caswell, Troy—							
3 months' rent of hospital	60	00					
Provisions, \$13 85; hardware, \$1.70	15	55					
Table and cooking utensils	12	90					
Cotton, duck and towels	3	03		91	48		

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—Continued.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICE—Concluded.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Baker & Lee, Moose Jaw—							
Provisions, \$27.05 ; soap and candles, 45c.....		27	50				
Castor oil, \$75c. ; matches, 50c.....		1	25				
Cups, plates, &c., \$2.30 ; lantern, \$1.25.....		3	55				
Oil, 25c. ; 3 sacks, 45c.....		0	70				
E. M. Robinson, Moose Jaw—					33	00	
Provisions, \$10.19 ; towel and matches, 25c.....		10	44				
4 pairs blankets, \$12.00 ; cups, &c., \$1.60.....		13	60				
A. S. Empey, Leopold, cook stove, \$13.50 ; 36 yds duck, \$9.24.....					24	04	
Love & Raymond, Troy, 3 doz. lemons.....					22	74	
L. Langis do 1 cord wood.....					3	00	
G. H. V. Bulyea do 206 lbs. bread, at 6c.....					3	00	
L. W. Mulholland, fare, Dr. Wright, to Fort Qu'Appelle.....					12	36	
C. Gibson, Qu'Appelle Station, 16 lbs. bread.....					2	00	
Curry Bros., Swift Current—					0	96	
1 Winchester rifle and ammunition.....		32	00				
2 rubber blankets, \$5.00 ; 30 knives and forks, \$8.00.....		13	00				
3 spoons, \$1.00 ; 6 ladles, \$1.50.....		2	50				
1 lb. butter, 35c. ; 4 tins fruits, \$1.30.....		1	65				
S. W. Trett, Calgary, 1 horse.....					49	15	
J. Lineham do do.....					200	00	
A. D. Osborne, Edmonton, stationery.....					150	00	
A. McDonald & Co. do 1 bath tub.....					2	00	
M. A. Walker do sewing canvas for stretchers.....					4	00	
T. Welsh, Troy, 114 quarts milk.....					2	00	
A. V. Whitehead, Troy, 9 cords wood.....					11	40	
North-West Coal and Navigation Co., 1 four-horse team.....					22	50	
J. C. Price, Troy, repairing stretchers.....					600	00	
Wm. Hallett do scrubbing hospital.....					11	00	
R. W. Caswell, Clarke's Crossing, 35 days' horse hire for messengers.....					4	00	
					157	50	
GENERAL SUPPLIES.							2,045 61
Gallagher Sons & McGregor, Winnipeg, 15,775½ lbs. beef, at 17c.....					2,681	83	
Mahaffy & Clinskill, Winnipeg, 1,200 lbs. beef, at 17c.....					204	00	
A. H. Sayers, Winnipeg, 1,200 lbs. beef, at 17c.....					204	00	
Crawford & Robinson, Troy, 385 bushels potatoes.....					385	00	
S. Parrish & Co., Calgary—							
4,600 lbs. potatoes, at 2½c.....		115	00				
50,000 lbs. oats, at 2½c.....		1,260	00				
J. Sinclair, Calgary, 60,000 lbs. oats, at 2½c.....					1,365	00	
I. G. Baker & Co., Calgary—					1,650	00	
5 pairs blankets, \$38.75 ; 3,259 lbs. rope, \$651.80.....		680	55				
288 lbs. myrtle navy tobacco, at 58c.....		167	04				
92 lbs. chewing tobacco, at 45c.....		41	40				
5 cases axle grease, \$28.75c. ; 2 lanterns, \$2.....		30	75				
					919	74	
T. C. Power & Co., Calgary, 6,198 lbs. beef, at 13c.....					805	74	
G. G. King & Co., Calgary, 99½ lbs. ham, \$19.70 ; 175 lbs. coffee, \$78.75.....							
P. Quirk, Calgary, blacksmiths' outfit.....					98	45	
T. McHugh, Calgary, 24 tons hay, at \$12.....					54	00	
A. G. McDonald, Calgary, 3 tons baled hay.....					288	00	
Goyette & Arnott do 358 meals.....					60	00	
J. Walker do lumber.....					179	00	
A. E. Shelton do 10 flags.....					12	90	
Leeson & Scott, Calgary—					5	60	
23 feeds of hay.....		5	75				
6,944 lbs. oats (at Blindman's River) at 8c.....		555	52				
					561	27	

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—*Continued.*

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

GENERAL SUPPLIES— <i>Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. McGinnis, Calgary, 3,900 lbs. hay			24 62	
S. Gibb & Co., Calgary, 100 lbs. rice.....			9 00	
Rogers & Grant, Calgary—				
1 truck, \$15; ammunition, \$14.75		28 75		
1 galvanized iron box, lettered		11 00		
Camp supplies and general hardware.....		14 30		
			54 05	
A. Côté, Calgary, cleaning rifles.....			45 00	
J. A. McDougall & Co., Edmonton—				
300 bushels oats, \$450; 13 sacks flour, \$117.....		567 00		
50 do potatoes, \$50; 32 sacks, \$16.....		66 00		
10 gallons coal oil, \$25; 2 oil cans, \$5		30 00		
			663 00	
Brown & Curry, Edmonton—				
119 lbs. baking powder, at 70c.....		83 30		
10 lbs. hops, \$8; 1½ doz. canned meats, \$10.50.....		18 50		
6 axes, \$13.50; 3 gross matches, \$1.80.....		18 30		
			120 10	
Norris & Carey, Edmonton—				
9 kegs gunpowder, at \$12.50		112 50		
6 boxes Winchester primers.....		6 00		
47 bushels oats, \$17; 170 lbs. beans, \$20 40.....		67 40		
3 doz. baking powder, \$21.60; matches, \$3 75.....		25 35		
7½ do canned fruits and vegetables.....		48 50		
1 do condensed milk		4 50		
25 sacks		7 20		
			271 45	
M. McCauley, Edmonton, beef, 5,653 lbs., at 20c.; 1,024 lbs., at 25c			1,386 60	
C. Sanderson, Edmonton, 36 bushels potatoes, \$36; 38 bushels barley, \$38			74 00	
J. McPherson, Edmonton, 28½ bushels oats, \$35.62; 14 sacks, \$3.50			39 12	
W. Lenney, Edmonton, horse shoeing.....			82 75	
J. Walter do 12 loads wood			72 00	
555½ bushels barley, at Edmonton, at \$1.....			555 70	
J. Price, 20 bushels oats, at \$1			20 00	
J. Coleman, Edmonton, 28 bushels oats, at \$1.25.....			35 00	
W. J. Burns do 1 ton hay.....			15 00	
M. McCauley do 60 bushels potatoes.....			60 00	
P. Kelly do 21 sacks for barley			10 50	
H. Collings do hauling water.....			15 00	
G. A. Simpson, Edmonton—				
4,635 lbs. crushed feed, at 2½c.....		115 88		
2,248 do barley, at 2c.....		44 96		
1,958 do oats, at 3c.....		58 75		
50 do horse-shoe nails, at 30c		15 00		
71 do horse-shoes, at 16c.....		11 36		
262 do nails, at 10c.....		26 20		
1 set platform scales		45 00		
1 rasp		0 50		
			317 65	
Ross Bros., Edmonton—				
16 kettles, \$35 50; 17 fry pans, \$17.....		50 50		
65 cups, \$16.25; 75 plates, \$11.25.....		27 50		
73 knives and forks, \$29.40; 6 pans, \$9.....		38 40		
2 reflectors, with pans		6 00		
			122 40	
Sanderson & Looby, Edmonton—				
Shoeing horses		107 50		
6½ bush. oats		6 75		
			114 25	

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—*Continued.*

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

GENERAL SUPPLIES— <i>Continued.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
L. Larocque, Edmonton, 2,200 lb. hay					11 00		
J. Mewhort, Fort Saskatchewan, 50 bush. oats, at \$1.35					67 50		
H. Schultz, Fort Saskatchewan, 75 bush. oats					101 25		
B. McKenzie, Red Deer, 800 lbs. beef, at 15c.					120 00		
R. W. McClelan, Red Deer—							
Use of field for grazing, 1 day			10 00				
2½ cords wood			16 00				
33 sacks			12 00				
J. B. L. Smith, Lone Pine, 12 meals					38 00		
F. Lucas, Peace Hills, hay					3 00		
H. McDougall, Prince Albert, baking 2,000 lbs. bread					4 00		
J. D. McCall do 1 649 lbs. hay, at 18c.					40 00		
A. J. Stalker, Clarke's Crossing, 175 lbs. bread, at 10c.					296 82		
A. McDonald, 102 bush. oats					17 50		
J. Norn, 12 bush. potatoes					102 00		
G. Spence, Victoria, 700 lbs. beef					12 00		
Mickanow, Bear's Hills, 500 lbs. potatoes					140 00		
A. W. Colpman, 1 doz. canned vegetables					20 00		
					5 00		
9TH BATTALION, QUEBEC VOLTIGEURS.						14,559 79	
1,826 meals at Calgary, at 50c					913 00		
Beds for officers at Calgary, 9, at 50c					4 50		
G. C. King & Co., Calgary—							
Straw hats, 51, at 50c.; 88, at 15c.			38 70				
24 helmets, \$60; 1½ yds. sheeting, 19c.			60 19				
5 yds. blue de laine, \$1.25; 2½ yds. Turkey red, 63c.			1 88				
Butter, 84 lbs., at 30c.; 61 lbs., at 25c.			40 45				
270 lbs. rice, at 7½c.; 50 lbs. pipe clay, at 25c.			32 75				
6 doz. corn beef, at \$1.50; 10 yds. canvas, at 25c.			29 50				
Wrapping paper, \$1.80; twine, 25c.			2 05				
					205 52		
F. J. Claxton, Calgary—							
Bread, 2,823 lbs., at 4½c.; 936½ lbs., at 5c.			173 85				
75 lbs. biscuits, at 16c.			12 00				
					185 85		
A. O. Sparrow, Calgary, 2,524½ lbs. beef, at 12c.					302 94		
J. S. Gibb & Co., Calgary, 4 doz. corn beef					24 00		
I. G. Baker & Co., supplies for trip to mountains					60 00		
S. W. Trott, Calgary, drugs					67 85		
Geo. Murdoch do 1 set buggy harness					45 00		
H. Yalette do 1 coffin and case					27 00		
A. Lake do cleaning barracks					12 00		
Wm. Byers do 70 lbs. spikes, \$10.50; blacksmithing, \$5			15 50				
Dominion Express Co., express			8 30				
Telegrams and cartage at Calgary			18 00				
Curry Bros., Swift Current, 9 yds. cotton, 90c.; 1 hammer, 80c.			1 70				
C. P. R. Tel. Co., telegrams at Gleichen			16 86				
P. Beaupré, Gleichen—							
3 bottles syrup, \$3; 2 bottles vinegar, 50c.			3 50				
4 lbs. butter, \$1.60; 4 doz. eggs, \$1.60			3 20				
1 bottle lime juice, \$1.50; lemons, 25c.			1 75				
6 bottles pain killer, \$1.50; candles, 15c.			1 65				
13 plugs tobacco, \$3.25; 2 tins lobsters, 50c.			3 75				
Coal oil, 40c.; matches, 25c.			0 65				
600 lbs. hay, \$9; 115 lbs. bran, \$3.45			12 45				
					26 95		
G. Weale, Crowfoot, 921 meals, \$203.25; fuel and coal oil, \$8. ..					238 25		
J. Smith, High River—							
13 meals, \$6.50; forage, \$2.25			8 75				
Ferriage			59 50				
					68 25		
R. K. Kennefick, Mosquito Creek, 38 meals, \$19; horse feed, \$16					35 00		

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SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—Continued

65TH BATTALION.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
J. A. McDougall & Co., Edmonton—				
Long boots, 4 pairs, at \$3, and 2 pairs, at \$6.....	44	00		
42 pairs pants, at \$10, \$120; 59 pairs socks, at 60c., \$35.40.....	455	40		
70 suits underclothing, at \$4	280	00		
28 towels	28	00	807	40
W. L. Wood, Edmonton—				
1 month's rent of furniture, \$5; 1 large lamp, \$4.....	9	00		
Plates, cups, saucers and dishes	6	70	15	70
Brown & Curry, Edmonton—				
3 pairs pants, \$13; 33 pairs socks, at 60c., \$19.80.....	32	80		
28 lbs. tobacco, at 75c., \$21; stationery, \$6	27	00	59	80
A. D. Osborne, Edmonton, stationery			14	30
R. Holmes do 1 bag turnips			2	00
M. McKenzie do 105½ lbs. bread, at 12½c.....			13	19
A. Macdonald & Co. do 2 doz. canned vegetables			12	00
J. Latulippe do 12 lbs. leather, \$12; repairing accoutrements, \$6 50			18	50
X. St. Jean do 3 chairs			6	00
Norris & Curry do horse brush and comb			2	50
W. Lenney do shoeing horses			5	00
C. J. Duchesnay, travelling expenses			10	00
F. Oliver, 1,500 ft. lumber			45	00
C. G. King & Co., Calgary, 100 yds. cotton, \$15; 5 cart covers, \$30			45	00
A. G. McDonald, Calgary, hire of buckboard			10	00
W. Byers, Calgary, 288 lbs. hinges, \$57.60; 76 lbs. bolts, \$38.....			95	60
A. E. Shelton, Calgary—				
12 ambulance stretchers.....	30	00		
24 flags	14	40	44	40
S. W. Trott, Calgary, drugs			50	68
Thomson Bros. do stationery			4	25
523 meals at do at 50c.			261	50
J. Haly, Red Deer Crossing—				
82 lbs. tea, at 75c., \$61.50; 25 lbs. coffee, at 60c., \$15	76	50		
15 do pepper, at 75c., \$11.25; 100 lbs. potatoes, \$2.....	13	25		
120 do barley, at 7c., \$8.40; 300 lbs. oats, at 6c., \$18.....	26	40		
200 do oats, at 5c., \$10; 74 house logs, \$74	84	00		
1 counter scale, \$15; 2 dippers, \$1.50	16	50		
Soap, \$4.50; 20 flannel shirts, \$60	64	50		
Clock, \$3; 1 gall. coal oil and can, \$1.75	4	75		
1 bag salt, 35c.; stationery, \$4.50	4	85		
2 candle-sticks, 60c.; 1 bucket, \$1.50	2	00		
1 coffee-pot, 75c.; 1 axe, \$2.50	3	25		
2 yds. cotton, 50c.; matches, 65c.....	1	15		
102 lbs. pork, at 25c	25	50	322	65
D. McKenzie, Red Deer, 1,346½ lbs. beef, at 18c.....			242	37
R. W. McLellan, Red Deer—				
1 cook stove and furniture.....	50	00		
1 large box stove, \$20; pipes and elbows, \$12.....	32	00		
7 chairs, \$8.75; 3 lamps, \$3.75	12	50		
2 doz. knives and forks, \$7; 1½ doz. table spoons, \$1.50.....	8	50		
2 doz. large plates, \$5; 1 doz. cups and saucers, \$3	8	00	111	00
F. Lucas, Peace Hills, 49 days' rent, &c.....			15	00
L. Thompson, Victoria, 25 bush. barley, \$25; 18 bush. potatoes, \$18			43	00
Leo Gaetz, Red Deer, 24 lbs. tea			12	00
M. McPherson do 2 tons hay			60	00
W. Reade do 400 lbs. oats			24	00

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—Continued.

65TH BATTALION—Continued.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
W. McDonnell, Battle River—							
30 lbs. rice, \$8; 45 lbs. beans, \$9		15	00				
2 sacks flour, \$14; 10 sacks salt, \$4.50		18	50				
5 lbs. butter, \$2.50; rope, \$4.25		6	75				
6 cans baking powder, \$3; 24 cakes soap, \$3		6	00				
5 bottles pain-killer, \$2.50; cartage \$2		4	50				
					50	75	
D. Barker, Birtle River—							
1 overcoat, \$10; 2 sacks potatoes, \$2		12	00				
1 tin pail, \$2; 2 auger bits, \$1		3	00				
Saw, \$1.50; plane, \$1.50; hammer, 60c		3	60				
					18	60	
A. Pepin, Battle River, 3 sacks flour					21	00	
A. W. Colpman, Battle River—							
1 cook stove, \$20; 1 cart, \$15		35	00				
2 sets harness, \$10; 1 bridle and saddle, \$5		15	00				
2 sacks flour, \$16.50; 2 sacks potatoes, \$6		22	50				
100 lbs. dried apples, \$36; 65 lbs. beans, at 16c., \$10.40		36	40				
25 lbs. soap, \$5; 50 lbs. split peas, \$8		13	00				
10 do coffee, \$5; 25 lbs. tea, \$13.75		18	75				
25 do salt, \$2.50; 28 lbs. biscuits, \$5.04		7	54				
4 cans baking powder, \$3; 8 cans pepper, \$4.80		7	80				
7 lbs. hops, \$7.70; 2 qts. vinegar, \$1		8	70				
2 galls. coal oil, \$2.20; 1 lantern, \$1.50		3	70				
11 pairs long boots, \$66; 1 moleskin coat and vest, \$7.50 ..		73	50				
6 do lace do \$31.50; 2 woollen shirts, \$4		35	50				
2 shirts, \$3.50; 2 towels, \$1.70		5	20				
20 lbs. rope, \$4; 25 yards netting, \$3.75		7	75				
6 pairs overalls, \$7.50; 6 wash tubs, \$12		19	50				
9 spades, \$15.75; 1 grindstone, \$9.01		24	76				
10 lbs. wire, \$7.50; 7 pails, \$7.50		15	00				
Axes, hatchets and handles		13	25				
1 two-man saw, \$5.25; nails, \$4		9	25				
1 bush. barley \$3; 1 coffee mill, \$2.50		5	50				
Frying pans and oish pans		6	00				
Washboard, 50c.; 3 brooms, \$1.50		2	00				
Screws, \$1.85; screw-driver, 75c		2	00				
20 yards cotton, \$3.40; 1 curry comb and brush, \$1 75		5	15				
6 bottles gun oil, \$4.50; 6 lamp chimneys, \$2.10		6	60				
1 auger		1	50				
					400	85	
90TH BATTALION.							
S. H. Caswell, Troy, 262 lbs. meat, at 20c							2,844 04
							52 40
91ST BATTALION.							
Thomson & Nelson, Troy, lumber			6	12			
S. H. Caswell do stationery			8	95			
C. Gibson, Qu'Appelle Station, 105 lbs. bread			6	00			
W. Henly do 12 cords wood			30	00			
L. W. Mulholland do 3 cords wood, \$12; stage fare, \$2			14	00			
A. Wismer do stove and pipes			3	25			
L. Langis do 10½ cords wood			52	50			
E. A. N. R. Cameron, team hire, \$32; interpreter, \$5			37	00			
Paymaster Copeland, travelling expenses			47	00			
Pte. J. Grey, fare Calgary to Qu'Appelle			3	25			
							208 07
"A" AND "B" BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.							
Winnipeg and Western Transport Co., freight			2	60			
Freight and charges at Winnipeg			67	95			
Owen, Hughes & Co., Prince Albert, expressage			33	80			
Shannon McLeod, Prince Albert—							
Shoepacks, 21 pairs, at \$3.50; 20 pairs, at \$2		113	50				
4 canvas jumpers, \$6; 1 gross laces, \$4		10	00				
					123	50	

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—Continued.

"A" and "B" BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY—Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
H. McDougall, Saskatchewan, 6,881½ lbs. bread		430 09	
W. H. Clark & Co., Saskatchewan, drugs		27 20	
M. Robinson, Saskatchewan, 30 qts. milk		3 00	
			688 14
CAVALRY SCHOOL CORPS.			
R. S. Smith, Fort Qu'Appelle, 1 ton hay		20 00	
G. H. V. Bulyea, Fort Qu'Appelle, 1 ton bran		20 00	
C. Gibson, Qu'Appelle Station, 100 lbs. bread		6 00	
R. McManus, Troy, 50 meals		25 00	
P. Galarneau, Touchwood—			
Wagon hire, Touchwood to Qu'Appelle	10 00		
Hire, buckboard and harness	10 00		
2 wagons and teams to Troy	50 00		
		70 00	
J. Milligan, Touchwood, 2½ tons hay, at \$40		110 00	
			251 00
GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.			
Mrs. McLean, Qu'Appelle, 48 lbs. bread, at 6½c.		3 00	
C. Gibson, Qu'Appelle, 16 lbs. bread, at 5c.		0 80	
Peter McDonald, 3 days as scout and interpreter		10 00	
			13 80
WINNIPEG LIGHT INFANTRY.			
1,350 meals at Calgary, at 50c		675 00	
Lodgings for officers, &c.		38 50	
G. Murdoch, Calgary, 25 canteen straps		25 00	
W. Byers, Calgary, repairs to buckboard		6 50	
G. C. King & Co., Calgary, 1 water barrel		5 00	
W. Carr, Calgary, 1 saddle and bridle		25 00	
J. H. Cummings, Calgary, 2 horses, \$185; stabling and forage, \$15		200 00	
Jas. Ross, Calgary, 2 horses, \$210; saddle and bridle, \$65		275 00	
Miss Armstrong, Calgary, 90 havelocks		90 00	
A. Ferland & Co., Calgary, rifle and ammunition		31 00	
A. C. Sparrow, Calgary, 185 lbs. beef, at 12c.		22 20	
S. W. Trott, Calgary, drugs, \$97.20; towels and brushes, \$2.75		99 95	
A. E. Shelton, Calgary, 4 flags		4 00	
D. Henderson, Calgary, 27 loads water		40 50	
Thomson Bros., stationery		25 80	
J. R. Kevin, Calgary, telegrams		2 00	
J. A. McDougall & Co., Edmonton—			
20 pairs long boots, at \$10	200 00		
42 towels, \$42; 1 bucksaw, \$3	45 00		
		245 00	
Brown & Curry, Edmonton, 190 havelocks, at 35c.		66 50	
J. McDonald, Edmonton, 1 box for stores		5 50	
J. Noran, Battle River—			
170 lbs. apples, at 25c, \$42.50; 50 lbs. salt, \$12.50	55 00		
6 bush. potatoes, \$6; 5 sacks, \$5	11 00		
		66 00	
W. McDonnell, Battle River, 23 sacks potatoes		38 00	
Smith & Chambers, High River, 65 meals, \$32.50; hay for 8 teams, \$8		40 50	
J. W. Trolinger, Mosquito Creek—			
77 meals, \$38 50; hay for 8 teams, \$12	50 50		
1 bag potatoes, \$3.70; 1 bag salt, 25c.; fuel, \$10	13 95		
		64 45	
315 meals at Maple Creek, at 50c		157 50	
D. A. Fraser, New Oxley, 220 meals, \$110; hay for men's beds, \$12		122 00	
Leo Gaetz, Red Deer—			
20 lbs. yeast germs, \$11; 10 lbs. pepper, \$4.50	15 50		
50 lbs. salt, \$3; 1 padlock, \$1	4 00		
		19 50	
			2,390 40

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—Continued.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
WINNIPEG TROOP CAVALRY.							
N. Bawlf, Winnipeg, 12½ bush. oats, at 65c, \$7.95; 204 lbs. hay, \$6.30.....				14	25		
Holman Bros., Winnipeg, 50 lbs. potatoes.....				0	53		
Wm. Scott, Winnipeg, ½ cord wood.....				4	00		
						18	78
WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY.							
M. Keachie, Winnipeg, hack hire.....				9	25		
J. F. Caldwell & Co., Edmonton, medical supplies.....				164	00		
Moore & Macdonald, Prince Albert lumber.....				72	00		
Wm. Gordon, Prince Albert, blacksmithing.....				60	75		
H. McDougall, Prince Albert, baking 2,523 lbs. flour, at 2c.....				50	46		
J. L. Johnston & Co., Prince Albert, hardware, &c.....				35	67		
R. H. Bratnobar, Prince Albert, repairing saddlery.....				22	50		
T. J. Agnew, Prince Albert—							
1 doz. horse brushes, \$4; 10 curry combs, \$3.50.....		7	50				
25 sheets emery cloth, \$2.50; 1 gall. oil, \$1.50.....		4	00				
1 doz. emery, \$1; padlock, staples and screws, \$2.....		3	0				
2 iron pails.....		2	00				
				16	50		
W. H. Clark & Co., Prince Albert, medical supplies.....				13	15		
G. E. Carter, Prince Albert, 1½ bush. potatoes.....				3	00		
						447	28
YORK AND SIMCOE BATTALION.							
Gallagher, Sons & McGregor, 325 lbs. beef at 17c.....				55	25		
Dr. Hall, Qu'Appelle, 1 case medicine.....				33	05		
L. Langis do 1 load wood.....				6	00		
L. W. Mulholland, fare, Troy to Qu'Appelle and return.....				4	00		
						98	30
ALBERTA MOUNTED RIFLES.							
I. G. Baker & Co., Calgary—							
33 Dutch overcoats, at \$8, \$264; 9 great coats, at \$15, \$135	399	00					
3 prs. blankets, at \$5.75, \$17.25; 48 duck suits, at \$7. \$336	353	25					
50 pairs gauntlets, at \$2.75, \$137.50; 100 pairs socks, at 65c., \$65.....	202	50					
						954	75
J. Cottingham, Calgary, 9 saddles.....				297	00		
G. Constantine, Calgary, shoeing 17 horses.....				68	00		
41 hats, at \$3.25, \$13.25; 25 single ticks, at \$1.15; \$28.75....	162	00					
18 seamless sacks, \$4.50; 50 lbs. rope, \$7.50.....	12	00					
1 yd. cotton, 15c.; 2 yds. Turkey red, 70c.; braid 25c.....	0	90					
2 waterproof sheets, \$5; tacks, 25c.....	5	50					
				180	40		
G. Murdoch, Calgary, 3 halters, \$12; 6 cartridge belts, \$12...				24	00		
J. A. McDougall & Co., Edmonton—							
17 pairs riding boots, \$170; 17 pairs riding breeches, \$170.	240	00					
17 overshirts, at \$3.50, \$59.50; 17 suits underclothing, \$68	127	50					
34 pairs socks, at 60c., \$20.40; 17 towels, \$17.....	37	40					
1 sack flour, \$10; 1 box soap, \$10.....	20	00					
2 scythes, \$3.50; 2 snaths, \$4.....	7	50					
2 scythe stones, 50c.; 100 revolver cartridges, \$3.....	3	50					
				535	90		
J. Looly, Edmonton—							
30 rifle slings, \$30; 7 linches, at \$3, \$21.....	51	00					
6 linches, at \$1, \$6; repairing 14 linches, \$14.....	20	00					
Repairing halter, \$2.50; 1 stirrup leather, \$1.50.....	4	00					
				75	00		
R. A. Fraser, Willow Creek, 15 meals, \$7.50; horse feed, \$7.50				15	00		
N. T. Williams, Gleichen, 475 lbs. oats, at 3c.....				14	25		
Mickanow, Edmonton, house rent for headquarters.....				5	00		
J. D. Gilchrist, 1 horse killed.....				150	00		
W. Rowland, 51 days as guide, at \$3.50.....				178	50		
						2,497	80

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—Continued.

BOULTON'S MOUNTED INFANTRY.			
	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
J. Hingston Smith & Co., Winnipeg—			
25 Winchester rifles, at \$21.....	525	00	
10 M cartridges, at \$20.90.....	209	00	
40 rifle covers, \$90; 40 cartridge belts, \$50.....	140	00	
Gun oil, \$3; lights, \$11.10; packing, \$1.25.....	15	35	
			889 35
F. Spain, transport and expenses of 2 men from Birtle to Qu'Appelle.....			20 00
R. McManus, Qu'Appelle, board and lodging.....			9 50
Joyner Bros. & Atherton, Qu'Appelle, 3 meals.....			1 50
L. W. Mulholland do use of corral.....			4 00
O. W. Evans do blacksmithing.....			11 40
J. R. McPhail, Prince Albert, 2 sheet-iron stoves, \$26; stove-pipes, \$2.....			28 00
W. Gordon, Prince Albert—			
1 sledgehammer, \$5; crowbar, \$4.....	9	00	
8 hooks, \$4; 8 bands, \$3.....	7	00	
			16 00
R. H. Bratnaber, Prince Albert, harness and repairs.....			14 50
T. C. Agnew do cups, plates, &c.....			7 90
J. Sinclair do making and trimming breeches.....			3 00
P. R. Danby, Fort Ellice, 74 bush. oats, at 40c.....			29 60
R. P. Easson do board and lodging 8 men.....			13 75
A. Henderson do ferriage.....			12 00
T. Almack, Birtle, board and team hire.....			5 00
G. McPhee, travelling expenses.....			26 25
D. A. Smith, teaming volunteers to Birtle.....			4 00
T. Gillman, Moosomin, 17 days' board.....			25 50
H. Trairs, Prince Albert, paid on account of teams for transport.....			60 00
Dr. Redmond, Moosomin, medical attendance.....			21 00
			1,202 25
DENNIS' INTELLIGENCE CORPS.			
G. Gibson, Qu'Appelle Station, 60 lbs. bread.....			3 60
L. W. Mulholland, Troy, stabling.....			1 50
D. W. McKenzie, Red Deer, 50 lbs. beef.....			9 00
Curry Bros., Swift Current—			
120 lbs. rope, \$24; 3 whips, 75c.....	24	75	
10 lbs. soap, \$1; ½ doz. bottles sweet nitre, \$1.20.....	2	20	
			26 95
			41 05
EDMONTON VOLUNTEER COMPANY.			
Pay of men, \$934.80; scouts, \$50.....	984	80	
Carpenters, \$205.53; boatbuilders, \$111.70.....	317	23	
			1,302 03
J. Sinclair, Edmonton, 1,950 cartridges, at \$3.00, \$58.50; 500 lbs. gun powder, \$30.....			88 50
J. Knowles, 2,100 lbs. hay, at \$15.....			15 75
Brown & Curry, 1 keg syrup, \$8; 1 bucksaw, \$1.50.....			9 50
Mary Sutter, making 42 cartridge pouches and 40 powder bags.....			14 50
W. S. Robertson, 20 lbs. bacon, \$5; 400 lbs. hay, \$2.....			7 00
W. Lenney, blacksmithing.....			25 90
W. Humberstone, 3 tons coal.....			12 00
L. Larocque, 5 cords wood.....			20 00
G. Goodridge, 1 water barrel.....			6 00
A. D. Osborne, stationery.....			3 70
J. McDonald, 25 plugs for cannister shot.....			2 12
			1,507 00
GATLING GUN BRIGADE.			
L. W. Mulholland, Qu'Appelle, stabling.....			1 50

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—Continued.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN SCOUTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
J. H. Shillington, Troy—							
4 tons hay, \$20; 13 loads wood, \$52.....		72	00				
12 bush. oats		9	00				
				81	00		
G. H. V. Bulyea, Troy, 150 lbs. bread				9	00		
S. H. Caswell do 2 frying pans.....				1	00		
A. N. Wismer, Qu'Appelle Station, 4 lanterns, \$3 40; 1 frying-pan, 50c				3	90		
S. Hislop, Wolesley, blacksmithing				14	50		
						109	40
MAJOR PERRY'S SCOUTS.							
Wm. Connor, Edmonton, 1 saddle.....				45	00		
M. Sutter do 100 ammunition bags				25	00		
Edmonton Hotel, 92 meals				46	00		
L. Gaetz, Red Deer—							
Stationery, \$1 30; oil, \$1; twine, 30c.....		2	60				
Nails, \$1; 3 pails, \$3; 2 washdishes, \$1.....		5	00				
Teapot, \$1; 1 campkettle, 90c		1	90				
				9	50		
						125	50
ST. ALBERT MOUNTED RIFLES.							
A. J. McDonald, Edmonton—							
1 sack flour, \$10; 32 lbs. sugar, \$8.....		18	00				
50 lbs. biscuits, at 25c		12	50				
				30	50		
E. Pagé, Edmonton, 1 ton hay.....				15	00		
J. A. Youmans, ferrying at Beaver River				25	00		
						70	50
STEELE'S SCOUTS.							
I. G. Baker & Co., Calgary—							
12 fur lined coats, at \$12		144	00				
40 yards red cashmere, at 50c.....		20	00				
				164	00		
S. W. Trott, Calgary, drugs				88	00		
J. Looly, Edmonton—							
1 doz. belts and knife sheaths.....		9	00				
24 cartridge belts.....		96	00				
				105	00		
Brown & Curry, Edmonton—							
3 dandy brushes, \$2.25; 9 curry combs, \$4.50		6	75				
2 manilla lines, \$1; 8 lbs. rope, \$2.40		3	40				
2 spades, \$3; 1 axe and handle, \$1.....		5	00				
9 horse brushes, \$3.50; 2 pkgs. condition powders, \$1		14	50				
				29	65		
W. Lenney, Edmonton, shoeing horses.....				45	00		
Sanderson & Looly do				10	00		
W. T. Spearin, rifle broken in service				25	00		
E. Laframboise, Edmonton, 1 saddle and bridle				15	00		
11 horses purchased at Edmonton.....				1,375	00		
R. W. McClellan, Red Deer, meals				15	00		
Leo Gaetz, Red Deer—							
10 bundles hay, \$3.50; 13 lbs. rope, \$2.60.....		5	10				
1 tea pot, 50c; 2 camp kettles, \$3		3	50				
				8	60		
P. Whitford, Victoria—							
42 bush. barley, \$12; 3 bush. wheat, \$7.50		49	50				
2 bags flour, \$10; 8 bags bran, \$8		18	00				
				67	50		
L. Lapointe, Saddle Lake, 250 bush. barley				250	00		
						2,197	75
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.							
L. W. Mulholland, Qu'Appelle Station, fare H. McCleneghan to Fort Qu'Appelle.....							
							2-01

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—Continued.

SCOUTS, COURIERS, &c.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
A. McDonald, Calgary—							
Courier service, Fort Saskatchewan to front, under contract, 24 days, at \$150.....		3,600	00				
Courier service, Calgary and Edmonton, 14 days, at \$50...		700	00				
				4,300	00		
18 men, 664½ days in all, at \$5.00.....		3,322	50				
4 do 47 do 4.00.....		188	00				
4 do 71 do 3.50.....		248	50				
10 do 109 do 3.00.....		327	00				
20 do 733 do 2.50.....		1,832	50				
3 do 92 do 2.00.....		184	00				
1 do 7 do 1.50.....		10	50				
Horse hire, forage, ferriage, &c.....		80	50				
		6,193	50				
Less—Stoppages for supplies, horse, &c.....		308	08				
				5,885	42		
R. W. Tate, Prince Albert, carrying despatches.....				40	00		
A. G. Macdonald, Calgary do.....				130	00		
E. Laboucane, despatches, Beaver Hill to Battle River.....				8	00		
J. LaRonde do do Peace Hills.....				10	00		
G. Sinclair do to Whitefish and Saddle Lake.....				25	00		
C. Rossiter do Fort Pitt to Battleford.....				50	00		
A. Margot do do.....				50	00		
L. Bushman do do.....				50	00		
Jas. Grant do do.....				10	00		
P. Henry, Prince Albert, 2 days' team hire.....				3	00		
W. W. Clarke (Saskatchewan) ½ day's team hire.....				40	00		
J. Mewhort, 40 days' horse hire.....				80	00		
A. Brazeau, 1 horse.....				10	00		
W. House, care of sick horse.....							
W. F. Myers, Prince Albert—							
2 teams and saddle horse, 3 days.....		69	00				
1 man, 3 days, \$6; meals and provisions, \$19.....		25	00				
250 lbs. hay, \$10; 5 bush. oats, \$10.....		20	00				
				114	00		
J. Smith, Calgary, 15 meals, \$7.50; horse feed, \$5.25.....				12	75		
S. Watson, Calgary, meals and horse feed.....				51	50		
Jas. Goodridge, Edmonton, meals.....				10	00		
"Sampson's Wife," forage and rations.....				3	00		
A. W. Colpman, Battle River, 16 meals, \$8; feed, \$5.75.....				13	75		
Donald Ross, meals and forage.....				163	10		
F. Lucas, board of men, \$25; horse feed, \$13.25.....				38	25		
J. Pruden, Beaver Lake—							
18 days' horse hire, \$18; 108 lbs. beef, \$16.20.....		34	20				
50 lbs. flour, \$3.13; 9 lbs. sugar, \$2.25.....		5	38				
3 lbs. tea, at \$1.....		3	00				
				42	58		
J. A. Patterson, Fort Saskatchewan, 1 saddle.....				25	00		
T. W. Robinson, Calgary, 1 bridle.....				2	50		
W. Lenney, Edmonton, horse shoeing.....				14	25		
Sanderson & Looly do do.....				6	25		
A. Boag, 1 day teaming, \$5; 5,150 lbs. hay, at \$20, \$51.50.....				56	50		
H. F. Ross, 3 tons hay, at \$15.....				45	00		
K. A. McLeod, 2 tons hay, at \$10.....				20	00		
C. Sanderson, 1,800 lbs. hay, at \$15.....				13	50		
J. Coleman, 25 bush. oats, at \$1.25.....				31	25		
J. Goodridge, 4½ do 1.00.....				4	75		
Brown & Curry, Edmonton, 3 bush. oats, \$3; ammunition, \$20.....				23	00		
J. A. McDougall & Co., Edmonton, oats, 16½ bush., at \$1, \$16.42; 12½ bush., at 65c., \$8.30.....				24	72		
A. D. Osborne, Edmonton, 13 bush. oats, \$16.25; 2 trips to Boggy Plains, \$5.....				21	25		
Kingston Powell, 3,400 lbs. hay.....				17	00		
A. D. Macdonald & Co., Edmonton, 22½ bush. oats.....				33	75		
L. Larocque, 2 tons hay.....				20	00		

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—Continued.

SCOUTS AND COURIERS—Continued.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
O. Osborne, 1 canoe for scouting				25	00		
Norris & Carey, Edmonton, 100 cartridges, \$1.50; 3 boxes primers, 45c					1 95		
W. G. Ross, 16-lb. trade ball					4 00		
J. Chase, Fort Saskatchewan, repairing arms.				30	00		
"Special Constables" at Edmonton—							
1 sergeant and 18 men, pay		213	00				
Pay for horses.		375	00				
Compensation for disabled horse, \$25.50; medicine, \$6.....		31	50				
				619	50		
TRANSPORT SERVICE.							
E. Labrican, Calgary, freighting 21,320 lbs. between Calgary and Edmonton, at 8c				1,705	60		
P. Laboucane, freighting—							
12,060 lbs., Calgary to Edmonton, at 8c		964	80				
330 do Red Deer, at 4c.			13 20				
				978	00		
Mrs. Gardipie, freighting 5,040 lbs., Calgary to Edmonton, at 8c.				403	20		
E. La Marsh, freighting—							
4,171 lbs., Calgary to Edmonton, at 8c.....		333	68				
944 do Red Deer, at 4c.....			37 76				
				371	44		
T. McNicol, freighting 40 sacks oats, Saskatchewan Landing to Swift Current				40	00		
Stewart & Earl, 100 teams, 4,308 days, at \$6.50				28,002	00		
Thos. Howard, 74 do 4,664 do 6.50				30,316	00		
Howard & Co, 98 do 5,806 do 6.50				37,739	00		
Sinclair & Flanagan—							
54 teams, 5,722 days, at \$8		45,776	00				
19 do 1,779 do 7		12,453	00				
				58,229	00		
Manitoba Carting and Warehousing Co., 12 teams, 432 days, at \$8				3,456	00		
Armitt & Kelly, 99 teams, 7,294 days, at \$6.50				47,411	00		
Rockwood Teams, 36 teams, 1,466 days, at \$8				11,728	00		
Portage la Prairie, 41 teams, 1,167 days at \$8				9,336	00		
Battleford "B."—							
49 teams, 1,432 days, at \$8.....		11,456	00				
16 do 565 do 7.....		3,965	00				
6 carts, 347 do 3.....		1,041	00				
				16,452	00		
Battleford "B. B."—							
10 teams, 251 days, at \$8.....		2,008	00				
4 do 116 do 7.....		812	00				
6 carts, 119 do 5.....		595	00				
8 do 739 do 3.....		2,217	00				
5 teams, under paid, 231 days.....		231	00				
				5,863	00		
Battleford "E."—							
29 teams, 802 days, at \$6.....		4,812	00				
2 do 18 do 8.....		144	00				
				4,956	00		
Battleford "F."—							
1 team, 60 days, at \$8.00.....		480	00				
4 teams, 111 do 7.00.....		777	00				
1 do 29 do 6.50.....		188	50				
11 do 369 do 6.00.....		2,214	00				
1 do 30½ do 5.00.....		152	50				
				3,812	00		
Battleford "U." 50 teams, 810 days, at \$5.....				4,050	00		
do "W." 46 teams, 1,093 days, at \$5.....				5,465	00		
Moose Jaw "C."—							
4 teams, 105 days, at \$6.		630	00				
20 carts, 280 do 3.....		840	00				
				1,470	00		

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—Continued.

TRANSPORT SERVICE—Continued.				\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Qu'Appelle "E."—									
47 teams,	1,389 days,	at \$10 ;	less \$17 for rifle.....	13,873	00				
2 do	79 do	8.....		632	00				
2 do	12 do	5.....		60	00				
						14,565	00		
Qu'Appelle "F."—									
14 teams,	212 days,	at \$10.....		2,120	00				
1 team,	20 days,	at \$8		160	00				
						2,280	00		
Troy "B. B."—									
22 teams,	296½ days,	at \$ 8.....		2,372	00				
2 do	66 do	10.....		660	00				
1 do	7 do	7.....		49	00				
						3,081	00		
Troy "B. B. B."—									
5 teams,	158 days,	at \$10.00.....		1,580	00				
25 do	1,154 do	8.00.....		9,232	00				
15 do	280½ do	7.00.....		1,963	50				
5 do	76 do	6.50.....		494	00				
						13,269	50		
Troy "B. B. B. B."—									
1 team,	44 days,	at \$10 00.....		440	00				
21 teams,	772 do	8.00		6,176	00				
2 do	73 do	7.00.....		511	00				
5 do	52 do	6.50.....		338	00				
2 do	8 do	6.00.....		48	00				
6 do	83 do	5.00.....		415	00				
1 team,	4 do	4.50.....		18	00				
						7,946	00		
Troy "D. D.," 3 teams, 18 days, at \$7.00.....						126	00		
Troy "D. D. D. D."—									
12 teams,	98½ days,	at \$6.50.....		640	25				
4 do	36 do	7.00.....		252	00				
						892	25		
Troy "E."—									
23 teams,	422 days,	at \$6.....		2,532	00				
1 do	46 do	5.....		230	00				
						2,762	00		
Troy "F."—									
20 teams,	762 days,	at \$9.00.....		6,096	00				
5 do	179 do	7.50.....		1,342	50				
15 do	710 do	7.00.....		4,970	00				
6 do	62 do	6.50.....		403	00				
						12,811	50		
Troy "V."—									
1 team,	40 days,	at \$7.....		280	00				
2 teams,	67 do	6.....		402	00				
28 do	931 do	5.....		4,655	00				
1 team,	57 do	1.....		57	00				
						5,394	00		
Troy "W.," 11 teams, 316 days, at \$5.....						1,580	00		
do "X. X.," 19 teams,	290 days,	at \$5.....				1,450	00		
do "Y. Y.," 22 do	795 do	5.....				3,975	00		
do "Z.," 15 do	498 do	8.....				3,984	00		
Pay-rolls, vouchers absent (Statement 9).....						21,100	46		
Sundry pay-rolls—									
9 teams,	880 days,	at \$8.....		7,040	00				
1 team,	46 do	7.....		322	00				
2 teams,	46 do	5.....		230	00				
						7,592	00		
Teaming (Voucher absent, V. 115, st. 13).....						184	00		
Between Calgary and Edmonton—									
8 4-horse teams,	266 days,	at \$12.....		3,192	00				
11 do	293 do	9.....		2,637	00				
48 2-horse teams,	1,200½ days,	at \$8.....		9,604	00				
37 do	863 do	6.....		5,178	00				

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—Continued.

TRANSPORT SERVICE—Continued.		\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Between Calgary and Edmonton—				
8 carts, 168 days, at \$4.00.....		672 00		
70 do 1,788 do 3.50.....		6,258 00		
61 do 1,528 do 3.00.....		4,584 00		
3 transport officers, 98 days, at \$4.....		392 00		
D. McLeod, team hire.....		40 00		
4 waggon masters, 187 days, at \$4.....		748 00		
1 cart driver, 9 days, at \$2.....		18 00		
1 head herder, 40 days, at \$4.....		160 00		
24 herders, 698 days, at \$3.50.....		2,443 00		
6 cooks, 208 do 2.00.....		416 00		
			36,342 00	
Between Calgary and Fort Pitt—				
17 4-horse teams, 1,618 days, at \$12.....		19 416 00		
1 do 38 do 9.....		342 00		
72 2-horse teams, 6,400 do 8.....		51,200 00		
2 carts, 202 days, at \$4.00.....		808 00		
1 horse, 92 do 1.50.....		138 00		
2 transport officers, 192 days, at \$5.....		960 00		
3 waggon masters, 237 days, at \$4.....		948 00		
1 farrier, 88 days, at \$5.....		440 00		
1 blacksmith, 90 days, at \$1.50.....		135 00		
1 herder, 89 days, at \$4.....		356 00		
18 herders, 1,464 days, at \$3.50.....		5,124 00		
1 cook, 89 days, at \$2 50.....		222 50		
1 do 94 do 2.00.....		188 00		
		80,277 50		
Less—deducted for horse shoeing		24 25		
			80,253 25	
Between Calgary, Edmonton and Fort Pitt—				
1 4-horse team, 76 days, at \$12.....		912 00		
3 2-horse teams, 247 do 8.....		1,976 00		
2 herders, 194 days at \$3 50.....		679 00		
1 cook, 96 days, at \$2.....		192 00		
			3,759 00	
Calgary, Edmonton and Red Deer—				
2 4-horse teams, 63 days, at \$12.....		756 00		
1 do 18 do 9.....		162 00		
1 2-horse team, 26 do 8.....		208 00		
1 do 18 do 6.....		108 00		
1 waggon master, 24 do 4.....		96 00		
			1,330 00	
Calgary and Fort McLeod—				
1 4-horse team, 10 days, at \$12.....		120 00		
10 do 48 do 10.....		480 00		
12 2-horse teams, 94 do 8.....		752 00		
			1,352 00	
Calgary and Red Deer—				
4 2-horse teams, 51 days, at \$8.....		408 00		
Cart driver, 16 days, at \$1.75.....		28 00		
			436 00	
Calgary, Edmonton and Willow Creek—				
1 2-horse team, 39 days, at \$3.....		312 00		
1 do 22 do 6.....		132 00		
			444 00	
Edmonton and Fort Pitt—				
1 4-horse team, 60 days, at \$12.....		720 00		
38 2-horse teams, 2,352 days, at \$3.....		18,816 00		
Oats for 2 teams.....		8 08		
			19,544 08	
Edmonton and Red Deer—				
1 4-horse team, 14 days at \$12.....		168 00		
14 2-horse teams, 156 do 8.....		1,248 00		
8 do 88 do 6.....		528 00		

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—*Continued.*

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

TRANSPORT SERVICE— <i>Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Edmonton and Red Deer—			
3 carts, 36 days, at \$4.00	144 00		
Forage and rations	35 96		
		2,123 96	
Edmonton, Calgary and Victoria—			
3 4-horse teams, 183 days, at \$12	2,196 00		
8 2-horse do 249 do 8	1,992 00		
		4,188 00	
Edmonton and Victoria—			
3 2-horse teams, 23 days, at \$9	184 00		
Horse hire, \$24.50; veterinary charges, \$6	30 50		
		214 50	
Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan, 11 teams		244 00	
do and Peace Hills, 6 teams		148 00	
do Fort Saskatchewan and Lac la Biche		390 00	
do and Lac la Biche, 1 team		76 00	
do and Red Deer, 1 horse		15 00	
Fort McLeod and Medicine Hat, 2 teams		368 00	
Calgary and Medicine Hat		40 00	
Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Co.'s Ferry—			
102 teams, 825 days, at \$6.50	5,362 50		
10 do 170 do 6.00	1,020 00		
9 carts, 99 do 4.00	396 00		
8 do 64 do 3.00	192 00		
5 do 80 do 2.50	280 00		
1 herder, 23 do 2.50	57 50		
		7,308 00	
A. House, cart hire, scouting and courier service between			
Edmonton and Lac la Biche		535 00	
Sundry teaming—			
1 team, 24 dys., at \$9.00, \$216; 4 teams, 162 dys., at \$8, \$1,296	1,512 00		
1 do 6 do 6.50, 39; 3 do 22 do 6, 132	171 00		
2 do 45 do 5.00, 225; 1 cart 31 do 1, 31	254 00		
Teaming at Calgary, \$372; at Edmonton, \$162	534 00		
do Troy, \$24; at Red Deer, \$505	529 00		
do Prince Albert	3 25		
		3,005 25	
Bonuses of \$10 each to teamsters		230 00	
Compensation to 18 teamsters for injuries to horses, &c.		1,890 00	
3 depôt clerks at Prince Albert, 154 days, at \$2 50		385 00	
2 guides, 16 days, at \$6 00		96 00	
1 guide, 15 do 2.00		30 00	
3 waggon masters, 154 do 3 50	539 00		
1 waggon master, 8 do 3 00	24 00		
1 do 11 do 2.00	22 00		
		585 00	
2 herders, 28 do 4 00	112 00		
3 do 68 do 2.00	136 00		
		248 00	
2 cooks, 68 do 2.50	170 00		
1 cook, 43 do 1.00	43 00		
		213 00	
2 butchers, 5 days each		15 00	
2 drivers, 56 do at \$1.75		98 00	
4 watchmen, 16 do at 3.50	56 00		
3 do 46 do at 2.00	92 00		
		148 00	
Labor, Calgary, \$47.50; Qu'Appelle, \$91; Saskatchewan, \$95.05		233 55	
Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co.—			
39 tons loose hay, at \$20	780 00		
193½ do baled do 22	4,264 35		
Leeson & Scott, Qu'Appelle—		5,044 35	
5 tons hay at Touchwood, \$250; 15 tons at Houghton, \$525	775 00		
Meals, \$8; feed, \$10 50; stage fares, \$37	55 50		
Horse hire, \$99; conveyance of mail, \$175	274 00		
		1,104 50	

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—*Continued.*

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

TRANSPORT SERVICE— <i>Continued.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
F. Fraser Tims—							
Pony, cart and harness, \$100; team hire, \$139.50.....		239	50				
Ferriage at Saskatchewan Landing		821	66				
Freighting, Swift Current to Saskatchewan Landing, 6,410 lbs		64	10				
2 saddles and bridle, \$45; neck yoke and strap, \$10.....		55	00				
Freight on horses, \$12; stabling, \$18		30	00				
Labor, \$3; reward for finding horses, \$5.....		8	00				
Carrying mail, \$6; lumber, twine and nails, \$7.05.....		13	05				
				1,231	31		
Wm. Schoutts, Winnipeg, 9 tons hay, at \$17.50				157	50		
J. L. McInnis, Winnipeg, 40 bush. oats				25	15		
N. Bawlf, Winnipeg, 112 lbs. hay, \$1.68; 224 lbs. oats, \$4.48....				6	16		
G. A. Kerr, transport of Riel and escort, Saskatchewan to Moose Jaw—							
5 double teams. 9 days each, at \$8		360	00				
3 single buckboards		90	00				
				450	00		
J. A. Carson, Edmonton, 393 ³ / ₄ bush. oats, at \$1.10.....				43	87		
C. Sanderson do 24 ³ / ₄ do barley				24	64		
J. Coleman do 69 days' horse hire.....				69	00		
J. McDonald, 1 cart collar and harness				4	00		
W. Macdonnell, Peace River, 9 sacks potatoes				11	75		
F. Lucas, Peace Hills 3 bags do				4	50		
G. Murdoch, Calgary—							
Repairs to harness		93	50				
Fly nets, \$17.25; neck-yokes, &c., \$3.....		20	25				
				113	75		
J. S. Gibb & Co., Calgary, rope.....				2	00		
R. McLellan, 10 tons hay				400	00		
S. W. Trott, Calgary, drugs				35	53		
G. C. King & Co., 370 lbs. rope, \$55.50; 36 boxes axle grease, \$12.60				68	10		
J. McEwen, Troy, horseshoeing				56	25		
J. Gilmour, Moose Jaw, saddlery.....				49	30		
O. B. Fysh do blacksmithing, \$62.90; 6 hay racks, \$30				92	90		
L. Langis, Qu' Appelle—							
1 ¹ / ₂ cords wood		12	00				
Forwarding cases sent by ladies.....		91	50				
				106	50		
J. Murphy, teamster				37	35		
J. J. McLean, Moose Jaw—							
43 ¹ / ₂ lbs. chewing tobacco, \$21.75; 1 caddie T & B, \$10.75...		32	50				
18 boxes axle grease, \$3.60; labor, \$14.80		18	40				
Candles, 40c.; soap, \$4; provisions, \$58.20		62	60				
				113	50		
McManus House, Qu' Appelle, 34 meals.....				17	00		
C. Gauthier, reward finding pony				5	00		
Baker & Lee, Moose Jaw, 6 doz. axle grease				18	00		
F. Plante, Moose Jaw, 24 pairs blankets				75	00		
A. M. McLean, Qu' Appelle—							
Rent of stables, 3 ¹ / ₂ months.....		134	00				
Use of blacksmith shop.....		42	40				
1 set of harness, \$30; 2 tons hay, \$24.....		54	00				
				230	40		
Curry Bros., Swift Current—							
1 case axle grease, \$9.60; horse brushes, &c., \$1.40.....		11	00				
Oil cloth, \$2.75; twine, \$1.20.....		3	95				
Tools, \$6.25; nails and tacks, \$1.70		7	95				
Bolts, \$1.50; camp outfit, \$23.50		25	00				
				47	90		
D. J. Campbell, Prince Albert, 1 ¹ / ₂ tons hay.....				40	00		
P. Fraser, do hay for horses, \$6; coming and going for horse, \$5				11	00		
J. L. Johnson & Co. do carpenters' tools.....				15	00		
J. R. McPhail do				8	20		

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—Continued.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—Continued.

TRANSPORT SERVICE—Continued.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Prince Albert Times, printing.....				9	50	
J. Meade, Prince Albert, making pack saddle				5	40	
G. P. Murray, Qu'Appelle, 3 tons hay.....				45	00	
W. McLean do 1 neck yoke				2	00	
Crawford & Robinson, Indian Head—						
8½ tons hay, \$165; 4 doz. timebooks, \$6	171	00				
2 galls. coal tar, 75c.; 2 lbs. horseshoe nails, 40c.....		15				
J. Harris, Qu'Appelle, veterinary surgeon.....			172	15		
J. B. Milliken, harness and repairs.....			186	10		
S. H. Caswell, Troy, 4 whips, \$3.50; rope, 85c.; fry pans, \$7....			15	50		
W. Walker, Qu'Appelle, 1 cord wood.....			11	35		
G. Thorburn, herding, &c			4	00		
J. W. Rigby, 94 days' paymaster of teams, at \$4.50.....			47	00		
A. Wismer, Troy, coal oil and can, \$1.60; cups, &c., \$5.50.....			423	00		
G. H. V. Bulyea, Leopold, 315 lbs. bread, at 6c.....			7	10		
R. Wilson, Beaver Creek, 6 tons hay			48	89		
W. Walsh, Moose Jaw, wood, \$8; hay-racks, \$15; feed, \$9 75....			240	00		
R. Alexander do 1 tent, \$15; checking freight, \$3.....			32	75		
L. W. Mulholland, Troy, 1 set double harness, \$40; horse hire, \$5			18	00		
W. Gibson, Troy, 2 cords wood			45	00		
O. W. Evans, Qu'Appelle, blacksmithing.....			8	00		
A. Smith, Troy, repairing buckboard			122	25		
Lyman, Sons & Co., Moose Jaw, medicines			3	00		
Ottawa House, Moose Jaw, 453 meals, at 35c			5	90		
A. McKenzie, Moose Jaw, blacksmithing			158	55		
R. Bogue, Moose Jaw—			54	00		
8 axes, \$10; 3 doz. axle-grease, \$7.20	17	20				
Rope, \$4.35; camp outfit, \$60.85		65 20				
Meals and forage at Calgary			82	40		
do do Edmonton			585	25		
Repairs to waggons, Calgary			55	50		
do do Edmonton.....			10	00		
Horse shoeing at Calgary.....			55	34		
Pte. C. Coombe, "C" Company, reward for repairing whistle on "Northcote"			9	00		
H. Bolster, drawing contracts and other instruments between Government and Mr. Sinclair, for freighting, &c.....			50	00		
			25	00		
					553,319	88
SCOWS AND FLAT BOATS.						
G. A. Simpson, Edmonton—						
1 ferry scow, \$300; 1 capstan, \$20	320	00				
1,000 ft. wire rope, \$160; 76 lbs. manilla, \$11.40	171	40				
8 blocks, \$18.80; freight on cable, \$52.56	71	36				
Freight charges		3 25				
			566	01		
J. M. Lestanc, St. Albert—						
Oakum, \$2; tarred rope, \$3.25	5	25				
Making 131 lbs. oakum	32	75				
J. McDonald, Edmonton, 1 skiff, \$30; 1 day's work, \$5			38	00		
Brown & Curry, 150 cotton bags, \$27; carpenter's tools, \$28.45			35	00		
W. Smith, Red Deer, carpenter's work.....			55	45		
D. W. McKenzie, Red Deer, lumber			6	00		
D. Thorburn, carpenter's work			65	16		
2 men towing scow at Red Deer.....			8	00		
D. Noyes, rope			10	00		
F. Lamoureux, fitting scows with aprons.....			56	00		
A. D. Osborne, 3 bush. potatoes			25	00		
A. MacDonald & Co., 75 lbs. spikes			3	00		
W. Humberstone, fuel			9	37		
J. D. Snell, teaming and labor			2	00		
2 scouts, 4 days each, at \$3			85	00		
			24	00		

SUBSIDIARY Statement of Expenditure under Appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses, &c.—*Continued.*

HUDSON BAY COMPANY PAYMENTS—*Concluded.*

SCOWS AND FLAT BOATS— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
T. McKay, lumber		121 71	
2 men, 3 days at Edmonton, making trade balls		24 00	
57 boat builders and carpenters		1,688 25	
				2,821 95
FERRYING, ROAD MAKING, &c.				
J. Walter, ferrying at Edmonton		804 85	
F. Lamoureux, ferrying at Fort Saskatchewan		198 85	
G. Hamilton do Bow River		174 40	
T. Bannerman do Red Deer		72 50	
J. M. Davis, Calgary, 10 days supt. of construction of scow		50 00	
J. Stewart do 1,400 ft. timber		350 00	
R. W. McClellan, lumber for Red Deer ferry		68 00	
Drawing do do		6 00	
S. T. Searlett (at McGibbon Bridge), meals and grain, \$15; labor, \$10		25 00	
F. Greenwood, Edmonton, 2½ tons hay		25 00	
K. Cameron, meals, hay and bedding		25 00	
9 men making road, 90 days, at \$1.50		135 00	
12 do repairing Battle River bridge		18 00	
9 do 1½ days each, repairing roads		27 00	
1 man, with team, 2 days, at \$12		24 00	
6 men, telegraph and bridge construction, 71½ days, at \$4.50		322 90	
W. Bird, Edmonton, horse hire		3 00	
Norris & Carey, supplies		2 91	
A. Macdonald, Edmonton, paint, \$3; carpenter's tools, \$10.40		13 40	
S. Watson, toll on Pine Creek bridge		9 00	
				2,354 81
Total Hudson Bay Company Payments			611,671 74

SUMMARY OF HUDSON BAY COMPANY STATEMENTS.

Unsettled July 1st, 1885 (Auditor General's Report, p. 498)	65,862 65	
Hudson Bay Co. supplies	48,970 63	
do payments	611,671 74	
Commission, 5 per cent. on payments	30,583 59	
Bank charges on drafts	6,497 33	
	763,575 94	
Less—Balance unsettled	63,575 94	
		700,000 00

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF EXAMINERS
FOR THE
CIVIL SERVICE IN CANADA
FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,
1885.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET.

1886.

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS,

OTTAWA, 25th January, 1886.

SIR,—In obedience to the Rules governing this Board, I have the honor of sending you herewith a Report of their proceedings for the year ending the 31st December last, embracing:—

1. A statement of the number of candidates, of all classes, present at the examinations in May, 1885.
2. A similar statement of the candidates present at the examinations in November of the same year.
3. A complete set of the examination question papers, submitted to the candidates at the examinations in May.
4. A similar set of those used at the examinations in November.
5. Lists of the successful candidates in May.
6. Ditto of the candidates in November.
7. A statement of the special examinations held during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

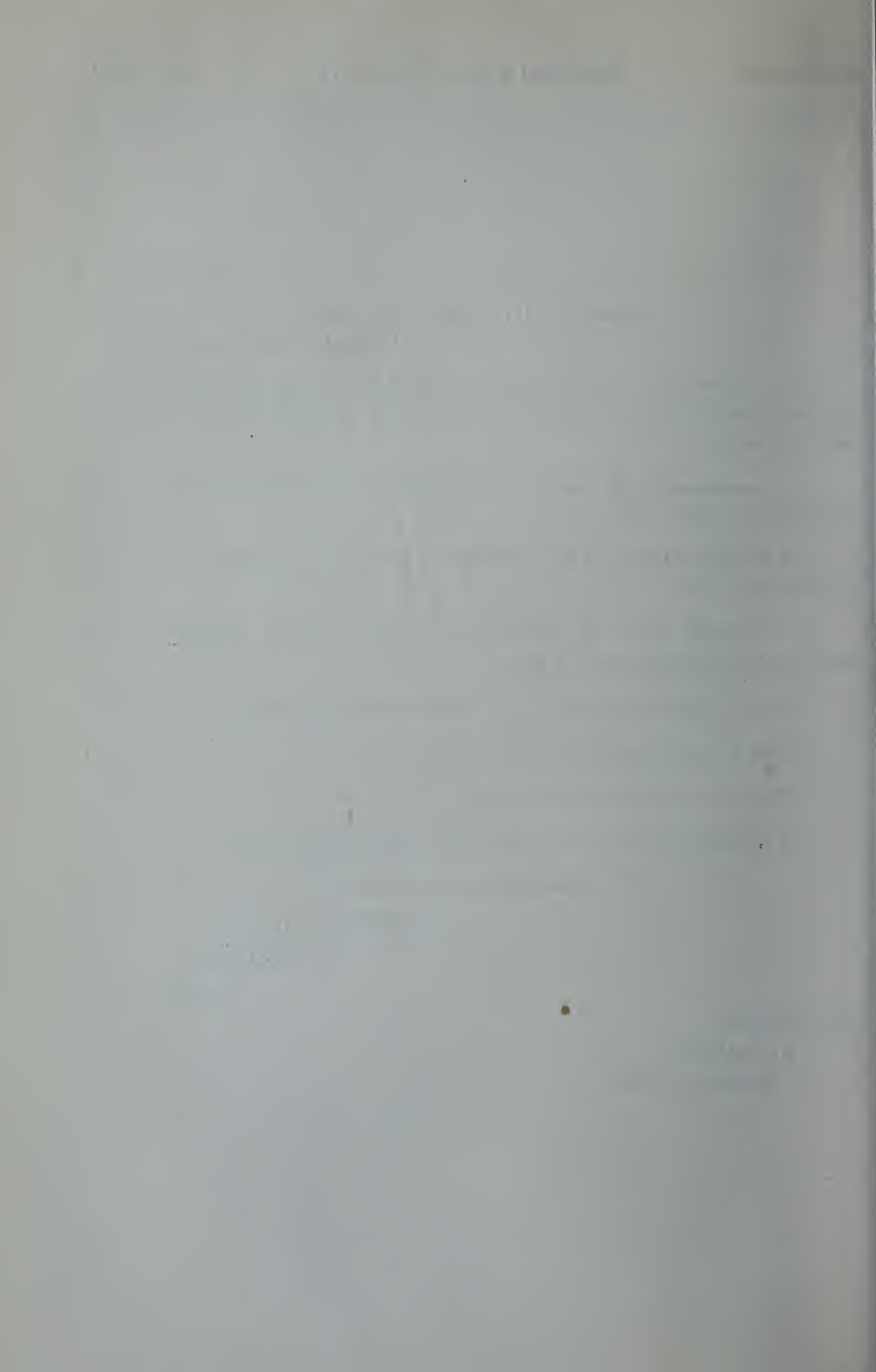
P. LESUEUR,

Secretary.

The Honorable

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.



REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

The Honorable

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

SIR,—The undersigned Commissioners, under the Civil Service Act of 1882 and its amendments, charged with the duty of examining persons desirous of obtaining employment in the Civil Service of Canada, beg respectfully to report, that during the year ended the 31st December, 1885, they held and personally superintended the several examinations required by the Act to be held, at Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto, and by employing sub-examiners, caused similar examinations to be held at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg and Victoria, B.C.

The spring examinations began, as usual, with the Preliminary or lower grade, which was held on Tuesday, the 12th of May. This was followed on the 13th and 14th by the Qualifying or higher grade, and on the 15th and 16th by the examination in Optional Subjects.

The number of Candidates in attendance at the Preliminary Examination was :

At Halifax, N.S	7
At St. John, N.B	6
At Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1
At Quebec	18
At Montreal....	74
At Ottawa	56
At Kingston.....	11
At Toronto	47
At Hamilton	13
At London	11
At Winnipeg.....	6
At Victoria, B.C	2

In all..... 252

At the Qualifying or Higher Grade Examinations, there were Candidates present, viz.:—

At Halifax, N.S	8
At St. John, N.B	33
At Charlottetown, P.E.I	6
At Quebec	14
At Montreal	80
At Ottawa	80
At Kingston	21
At Toronto	65
At Hamilton	15
At London	37
At Winnipeg.....	11
At Victoria, B.C.	2
	—
	327
	==

Of these 63 had taken the Preliminary Examination, so that the total number of Candidates present will be as under:—

Preliminary.....	252
Qualifying	372
Less those who had taken the Preliminary.....	63
	— 309
Total number present	561
	==

From among the Qualifying Candidates 133 came up for Optional Subjects, of whom 45 gained 1 each, 9 gained 2, 2 gained 3, and 2 gained 4.

On the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the following week a Promotion Examination was held at the various places where there were vacancies to be filled. From the Inside Service at Ottawa 47 Candidates came forward, and from the Outside Service, 37—in all, 84, of whom 55 were successful.

Pursuant to an Order in Council, a special class Excise promotion examination was held in Montreal and St. John, N.B., commencing on the 17th August, when 4 candidates in the former place and 2 in the latter presented themselves. As on previous occasions of Promotion (Excise) Examinations, the work of the Candidates (which was almost altogether of a technical character) was submitted to experts for inspection and valuation, and the ascertained results reported to the Secretary of State.

Concurrently with the Special Class Excise Promotion Examination at St. John, N.B., one Candidate from Halifax for the office of Gauger in the Custom House of that city was also examined, and his work was, in like manner, reported to the Secretary of State.

The Fall Examinations began with the Preliminary on Tuesday, the 10th day of November. This was followed on Wednesday and Thursday by the Qualifying, and on Friday and Saturday by the examination in Optional Subjects.

The number of candidates at the Preliminary Examination was:—

At Halifax, N.S.....	6
St. John, N.B.....	10
Quebec.....	12
Montreal.....	69
Ottawa.....	56
Kingston.....	6
Toronto.....	54
Hamilton.....	22
London.....	20
Winnipeg.....	8
Victoria, B.C.....	1
	<hr/>
	264

The number of Candidates present at the Qualifying Examination was:—

At Halifax.....	9
St. John, N.B.....	24
Charlottetown.....	3
Quebec.....	20
Montreal.....	42
Ottawa.....	96
Kingston.....	11
Toronto.....	50
Hamilton.....	21
London.....	22
Winnipeg.....	17
Victoria, B.C.....	7
	<hr/>
	322

Deduct Candidates who came up for this examination as well as
for the Preliminary... 58

264
Add Preliminary Candidates..... 264

Total number in attendance..... 528

At the examination in Optional Subjects, 100 candidates came up, of whom 21 gained, each, one option, five gained 2 each, and one gained 3.

In connection with the Qualifying Examination at Toronto, one candidate was specially examined for the office of Financial Inspector, in connection with the Department of Customs, and his work was reported to the Secretary of State.

We have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servants,

J. THORBURN, LL.D., *Chairman.*

A. D. DECELLES.

P. LÉSUEUR, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS,

OTTAWA, 23th January, 1886.

MAY, 1885.

Papers Submitted to the Candidates.

No. 1.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

PRELIMINARY OR LOWER GRADE EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, 12th May, 1885, from 10 a.m. to 10.45.

Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.

PENMANSHIP.

Value.

60

Copy the following:—

A great deal of talk has been going on lately about the Congo Conference, and it may not be amiss to state what it all means. Stanley first thoroughly explored the valley of the Upper Congo and established a route. He was then, as representative of the Belgian Geographical Society, together with Mr. de Brazza acting for the French Government, commissioned to examine the country more minutely, which he did, and established trading stations along the river, so forming the country into a Franco-Belgian territory. Now Portugal steps in and claims it by right of ancient discovery and occupation. Other European Powers decline to recognize her claim, and on various pretexts of treaties with the native Princes, and of explorations, put in claims for themselves—hence the Conference. The country seems to be a fertile and salubrious one, and as a railway through it is already projected, we may soon hear of a large emigration thereto.

No. 2.

Tuesday, 12th May, 1885, from 10.45 a.m. to noon.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

This exercise is purposely mis-spelled, and the duty of the Candidates will be to correct the errors. For every mistake 3 marks will be deducted.

Value.

60

PAWPERISM.

Pawperism is sayed to be on the increese. If so, it is not difcult to find the reeson. It is the old storey of intemprance, idelness and waist—of oppertunities throne away and of good advice unheeded. Parants may have done their dooty fathefully by givng their childrin good council and settin befor them good exampels, yet in manny instances insted of apreciating thesee advantages, the young think they must doo as others doo, and enjoy dangerous and perhapps and unlawfull pleazures, if only for a seeson. In time, and often when two lait, they find out that, after all, the rite way is not onley better, but in reallity eesier, than the wrong, and that it is that alone witch brings trew appiness. The missery is that the bad habbits formed meenwhile are very stuborn, and therefour hard to overcome. Still, ther is no cause for despere, for thousans have overcome, and with Divine help and good courage anny one may.

No. 3.

Tuesday, 12th May, 1885, from 1.30 to 3 p.m.

ARITHMETIC.

Value.
60

1. State in words the sums given below in figures:

3	1st line	130,000,005
4	2nd "	1,000,000,000
2	3rd "	1,100,022
6	4th "	33,333,333,333
1	5th "	17,001
4	6th "	10,000,010

- 10 2. Add up the above figures.

- 10 3. Add up the following in Dollars and Cents:

<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
100,231,999	33
19,888,111	05
1,777,222	58
18,996,444	21
113,658,199	87
	211.01

- 5 4. Subtract the top line from the lower one:

299,558,672,413
300,699,783,304

- 10 5. Multiply the following line of figures by
- $6\frac{1}{2}$
- :

8,182,838,485,868,878
$6\frac{1}{2}$

- 5 6. Divide the following line of figures by 9:

9) 199,666,999,888,999,777

No. 4.

PRELIMINARY OR LOWER GRADE EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, 12th May, 1835, 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

READING PRINT AND MANUSCRIPT.

The reading was accomplished by using some of the printed and some of the written matter.

No. 5.

QUALIFYING OR HIGHER GRADE EXAMINATION.

Wednesday, 13th May, 1835, from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

The Candidates are required to observe the Rules strictly.

PENMANSHIP.

Value	Copy the following:
100.	<p>The house occupied by Gibbon, and in which he wrote the last half of his immortal work, is still in good preservation and is the grand object of attraction to all travellers. "It was here"—to quote the beautiful passage in which Gibbon has perpetuated the memory of the event—"it was here on the day, or rather on the night of the 29th June, 1787, that I wrote the last lines of the last page of my history in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen I took several turns in a covered walk which commands a prospect of the country, the lake and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the water, and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on recovery of my freedom, and perhaps the establishment of my fame; but my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind, by the idea that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion, and that whatsoever might be the future fate of my history, the life of the historian must be short and precarious."</p> <p><i>(From Guide to English Civil Service.)</i></p>
15	<p>1. Change the following passage from the Indirect to the Direct form of speech:—</p> <p>He said it was therefore his opinion that, if his Majesty were to apply the gold and silver, which now superfluously adorned his men, to the purpose of hiring an army from Greece, to contend with the Greeks, he might have some chances for success; otherwise he saw no reason to expect anything else than that his army should be defeated, as all others had been who had encountered the irresistible Macedonians.</p>

No. 6.

Wednesday, May 13th, 1885, from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

COMPOSITION.

- 13 2. Substitute other and appropriate words in the following extracts for those printed in *Italics* :—

Towards *evening*, Columbus *returned* to his *ships* *accompanied* by many of the islanders in their boats, which they *called* canoes, and which, though *rudely formed* out of the *trunk* of a *single tree*, they *rowed* with *surprising dexterity*.

- 10 3. Transpose the following passage of poetry into the order of prose :—

A chieftain's daughter seemed the maid ;
Her satin snood, her silken plaid,
Her golden brooch, such birth betrayed.
And seldom was a snood amid
Such wild luxuriant ringlets hid ;
Whose glossy black to shame might bring
The plumage of the raven's wing.

- 12 4. Show how the following sentence may be improved :—

If, whilst poets profess only to please, they secretly advise and give instruction, they may now, perhaps, as well as formerly, be esteemed, with justice, the best and most honourable among authors.

- 50 5. Write a letter to a friend, giving him the current news of the day
(to contain not less than 200 words).

100

No. 7.

Wednesday, May 13th, 1885, from 1:30 to 3 p.m.

Values.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be fully given.

ARITHMETIC.

- 10 1. A man invested $\frac{2}{3}$ of his capital in bank stock, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the remainder in real estate, and still has \$6,000 left. Find his capital.
- 10 2. A hall is 45 feet long and $11\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide ; what will it cost to cover it with a carpet 27 inches wide, at \$1.75 per yard ?
- 10 3. A mechanic earns on an average \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ a day, and works 22 days per month ; if his expenses are \$25.75 a month, how many years will it take to save \$1,116, there being 12 months in the year ?
- 20 4. A tradesman marks his goods with two prices, one for ready money and the other at credit of three months ; what ratio ought the two prices to bear to each other, allowing 8 per cent. discount ?
- 25 5. On the 30th December, 1882, a bill for \$350 was discounted for \$343 ; when was it nominally due at 10 per cent ?
- 25 6. If a building society lends money at the nominal rate of 8 per cent., payable half-yearly in advance, what is the real rate of interest ?
- 100

No. 8.

Thursday, 14th May, 1885, from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Value.
100

GEOGRAPHY.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. How many zones are there on the terrestrial globe, and where are they situated? What do the terms zodiac, ecliptic, promontories, straits, peninsulas and archipelagos mean? |
| 10 | 2. Give the boundaries of the seven Provinces of Canada and enumerate the principal railways and canals therein. |
| 10 | 3. Give the names of three rivers in the Province of Quebec flowing from the south and discharging their waters into the St. Lawrence; name also the principal lakes and mountains of the same Province. |
| 10 | 4. Name the principal cities and towns in the Province of Ontario, and also its larger lakes and rivers. |
| 10 | 5. What are the principal harbours, bays and basins of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; the principal towns on the line of the Intercolonial Railway? What is the strait which separates New Brunswick from Prince Edward Island? |
| 10 | 6. What are the principal lakes and rivers in Manitoba, and the chief products of the Province? |
| 10 | 7. What are the principal straits, mountains and Islands in British Columbia? |
| 10 | 8. What are the States and Territories of the American Union bounding Canada at the east and west? |
| 10 | 9. What route would a vessel follow in passing from Chicago to Halifax, N. S.? |
| 10 | 10. Name the States comprised in New England and their capitals. |

No. 9.

Thursday, May 13th, 1885, from 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

HISTORY.

Value
100

ENGLISH.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 5 | 1. Who was Richard, surnamed Cœur de Lion? Why was he so characterized, and how did he die? |
| 5 | 2. With what King did the Stuart dynasty originate? |
| 10 | 3. In virtue of what relationship did James the 6th of Scotland ascend the Throne of England—in other words, what was the connection between the two Royal families? |
| 5 | 4. How long did James reign, and who was his successor? |
| 10 | 5. State as concisely as you can the causes of the great civil war in England between the Parliament and Royalists? |

FRANCE.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 5 | 6. From what historical event did the name of "France" originate. |
| 5 | 7. Who was the founder of the Royal (Capet) family? |
| 15 | 8. Briefly describe the Feudal System and state its disadvantages. |
| 5 | 9. When was the first standing Army in France formed? |
| 5 | 10. Give some account of the Chevalier Bayard, when he lived and how he died? |

CANADA.

- 10 11. Was the liquor traffic in Canada at any time previous to its conquest by England the cause of any serious trouble? If so, give as full an account of the matter as you can.
- 5 12. What was the estimated number of immigrants from France into Canada during the 130 years the country belonged to France?
- 15 13. Give as fully as you can the terms of the Capitulation by which Canada became a British dependency.

No. 10.

Thursday, 14th May, 1885, from 11 a. m. to 12 (noon).

Value.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

- 11 1. Into what classes are pronouns divided? Give the compound personal pronouns. Distinguish between the use of *who*, *which* and *that*.
- 8 2. Give an example of *that* as a relative pronoun, as a pronominal adjective and as a conjunction. Mention a peculiarity about the relative *that* in connection with the word on which its case depends:
- 14 3. Give the present and perfect participle of the following verbs:—
beware, bet, dare, rive, split, wake, wet.
- 14 4. What is meant by conjunctive adverbs? Give six examples of these.
- 21 5. Correct the following sentences, when necessary, giving your reasons:—
a. Was you present at the last meeting?
b. True politeness has its seat in the heart.
c. Thou art afraid—else, what ails you?
d. It is generally understood that rain seldom or ever falls at Lima.
e. Give no more trouble than you can possibly help.
f. The Greeks, fearing to be surrounded on all sides, wheeled about and halted, with the river on their backs.
g. Nor was Philip wanting in his endeavours to corrupt Demosthenes as he had most of the leading men of Greece.
- 32 6. Parse the following couplet:—
Who would not sing for Lycidas? He knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.

100

No. 11.

Thursday, 13th May, from 1.30 to 2.30 p. m.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Value.

Copy the following extract, correcting the bad spelling but not changing words. Five marks will be deducted for every mistake.

100

Bacon's mynd was wonderfully quick in perceiving annalogies of all sorts, but like sevrall imminent men we could mension, he sometimes appeared exceedingly deficient in the power of distinguishing rashonal from fansiful annalogies. This wont of akurate discriminashion has led to manny strange polittical speculations. One othor dedused a theory of Government from the propperties of the pyramids and Southey's sistem of finnance is chiefly groundon on the phenomenna of the evaporation and rane. In theollogy

this pervarted injenuity has made still widler work. Grave divines have freequently ben led into expositions of scripture of inconceeeveable absurdity by mear incappacity to distinguish analogies proper from annalogies metaphorical; and espeshally the seperate treatise on the sublime and beautiful, though written on a subject which the coldest mettaphysician could hardly treat without being occasionally betrayed into florrid writing, is the most unadorned of all the works of Burke.

(*English Civil Service Guide.*)

No. 12.

Thursday, 13th May, 1885, from 2.30 to 3.30 p.m.

TRANSCRIPTION.

This was a lithographed manuscript paper, purposely interlined and altered, from which neat and correct copies were to be made. It cannot, of course, be reproduced in print.

No. 13.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Thursday, May 14th, 1885, from 3.30 to 4.30 p. m.

Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.

Value.	FRENCH COMPOSITION.
100	(For candidates who have taken English composition in the Qualifying Examination.)
15	1. Conjuguez à toutes les personnes du singulier et du pluriel, le verbe se tromper, à l'indicatif présent 2. Corrigez les phrases qui suivent :— (a.) Personne peut espérer réussir dans une entreprise sans travailler. (b.) Pensez-vous que votre maître veut laisser vous aller avec moi ? (c.) Je ne veux pas permettre vous de faire cela.
10	3. Donnez la forme du discours direct au passage qui suit :— "Il est heureux de revoir son fils et il constate avec plaisir qu'il a fait de grands progrès dans ses études. Il ne regrette pas les sacrifices qu'il s'est imposés pour lui procurer une instruction qui le mettra en état de gagner honorablement sa vie."
50	4. Ecrivez une lettre sur ce sujet :—Les conséquences de la découverte de la vapeur. (La lettre devra contenir au moins 150 mots.)

No. 14.

Friday, May 15th, 1885, from 9.30 to 10.30 a. m.

(*English into French—for English Candidates.*)

TRANSLATION.

Translate the following article into French:—

Many a man has spent a life of hard work and business anxiety in order to accumulate a large fortune, and before the task has been fully accomplished he has

laid himself down, and left his accumulations, not to be shared by his friends and legitimate heirs, but to be divided as plunder by the courts and the lawyers. A fresh illustration has been recently furnished in connection with the estate of a New York millionaire. He left a princely fortune, providing liberally in his will for his best loved friends, but there was some legal technicality about a clause, or some phrase which brought the legality of the whole into court, and there it was argued and considered, and re-argued and re-considered until nearly the entire estate was eaten up in costs. Of course the lawyers struck a rich vein, but the heirs struck it poor. That is very much as it often goes. The principal remedy appears to be for a man to be his own executor so far as bequests of any kind are concerned. However, thousands of prosperous business men are cut down before the matter of bequests begins to be considered.

No. 15.

PRÉCIS.

Friday, 15th May, 1885, from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

NOTE.—The Candidates are expected to make a satisfactory Summary or Précis of this paper *within one quarter of the space it embraces.*

1. Hudson's Bay, situated between 51° and 63° of North Latitude, is a vast sheet of salt water measuring 1,300 miles in length, with an average width of about 600 miles. It occupies the centre of British North America, and drains a territory over three millions of square miles in superficial extent. From Labrador, in the east, and from the Rocky Mountains, in the west, numerous large rivers flow down through Provinces, districts great as Provinces, and vast solitudes into this inland sea; towards the south the extremity of its basin reaches to the sources of the Mississippi. The average depth of this Mediterranean of Canada is seventy fathoms, as stated by Lieutenant Chappelle, R.N., and such is the uniformity of the bottom that Dr. Bell, of the Geological Survey, does not hesitate to assert that, if through any convulsion of nature, the water were to retire, we should see an immense plateau similar to the prairies of the West. There are no rocks or dangerous places to impede navigation; the western shore is low, and affords but one well sheltered, spacious and perfectly safe harbour, Churchill, situated 200 miles from York Factory.

2. The temperature of the waters of Hudson's Bay in summer is 14° higher than that of the waters of Lake Superior. Storms are very rare, and by no means formidable, and no icebergs are ever to be met with; fogs are of rare occurrence and short duration. The tide is first felt on the western shore, it runs down towards the south and then up by the east shore. Certain winds are, it is asserted by many persons, periodical.

3. Towards the south, a deep opening of the land forms James Bay, a kind of prolongation of Hudson's Bay, situated 281 miles from Lake Superior. Its greatest extent from north to south measures 360 miles, its average breadth is about 150 miles. The east coast is woody and the west low and swampy. The country east of Hudson's Bay is extremely rich in iron ore, according to Dr. Bell. Anthracite is also found there, and lignite in abundance on James Bay.

4. The waters of Hudson's Bay reach the Atlantic by way of Hudson's Strait, an arm of the sea 500 miles in length, and with an average breadth of 100 miles. The chief outlet of the Strait is only 45 miles wide, between Resolution Island and Button Islands on the north coast of Labrador. The depth of water is over 340 fathoms in the Strait. The current is very rapid and runs as high as 6 miles an hour. The tide rises from 30 to 40 feet. The coast is very high and bold, especially towards the north, the land in many places, as seen by navigators, attaining from 1,000 to 2,000 feet in height. Were it not for the presence of the polar ice, which comes

down from the great Arctic seas by way of Fox Strait, during the months of April, May, June and July, Hudson Strait would, it is admitted by all, be exceptionally safe, owing to the uniform great depth of water and the entire absence of reefs or dangerous islands. These masses of ice, when emerging from the Strait, meet the icebergs from Davis Straits and Baffin's Bay, and are thus retarded on their way to the ocean. This is the chief, if not the only obstacle, which impedes the navigation of the Bay and greatly curtails its duration. The Circumpolar charts published by the Hydrographical Office of the United States Navy Department, show the existence of a current which passes round Greenland and shows itself to the east of Davis Strait, running towards Baffin's Bay, and then down in the direction of Labrador, coming in contact in its course, with the rush of waters from Hudson's Strait.

5. The Bay of Ungava, a sharp indentation of the Labrador coast, lies at the eastern end of Hudson's Strait. White porpoise are here to be found in such large numbers, that according to eye-witnesses, in calm weather the water appears as though it were agitated by a great wind. Salmon abound in all the estuaries, and it is known that the Hudson's Bay Company yearly export large quantities of frozen salmon to the English markets. The same Company have a fort, Fort Chimo, where they carry on a porpoise fishery on a small scale.

6. As regards the object in which we are now interested, that enquiry furnishes us valuable information regarding the Navigation of Hudson's Bay. Thus the Company state that between 1719 and 1748, they had sent out two, three and even four vessels a year, and yet there is no mention made of a single disaster or the slightest accident.

7. It would be curious to compare this enquiry, made nearly a century and a half ago, with some of the evidence collected at the present time by your Committee. It would be observed among other things, that the navigation of these unknown seas was then characterized as safe and comparatively easy;—now this facility of approach and this safety are found to be confirmed in our time. And if the number of vessels sent out by the Company is less in our time, it is because since the establishment of railways to the south of Manitoba, it cost them less to export by this route a great portion of the goods that they formerly dispatched by way of Moose or York Factory.

8. Besides it is shown by the evidence annexed to this Report, that Hudson's Bay has for several years not been frequented only by vessels belonging to the Company. The hardy sailors of New England, periodically betake themselves to the north part of the Bay to carry on the whale fishery, usually wintering on Marble Island, and sailing back the following season with their vessels laden with a rich booty. Mention is in fact made of an American who has established a post on Hudson's Strait. Fishermen from Dundee, Scotland, also occasionally visit Hudson's Bay.

9. It is well known that the question of navigating Hudson's Bay has suddenly acquired a new importance. It is ever the problem of finding a North-West passage, not this time in order to reach the China seas, but to gain access to the immense harvests of wheat which await, in the prairies of the west, the European buyer.

10. A large proportion of importation from Europe would take this road; the immigrants proceeding westward would see that they could shorten the annoyances, the delays and the costs of a journey across the continent by some 800 to 900 miles; the export of butchers' meats would alone furnish a considerable portion of the lading of Hudson's Bay steamers; and many persons are of opinion that this route would command a considerable portion of the import and export trade of the north-western States of the Union. We speak merely incidentally of the Hudson's Bay fisheries, and of the working of the minerals, almost inexhaustible in their richness, which are to be found there. To sum up the whole, Hudson's Bay appears to us to be destined to perform the same service for the vast territories of the North-West that the Gulf of the St. Lawrence does for the vast and fertile valley bearing the same name. Churchill is 2,926 miles from Liverpool; Montreal is 2,990 *via* Cape Race, and New York, 3,040; there is, therefore, a difference of 64 miles over the route by Montreal, and 114 miles over that by New York, in favour of Churchill.

11. If we sum up the evidence collected by the Committee, as to the present condition of the navigation in Hudson's Bay and Strait, we find that the great majority of those who have been there, and consequently who know, reckon the duration of navigation in these waters at three and four months. For more than two hundred and fifty years, sailors have counted upon having an uninterrupted navigation of from two months and one-half to three months, and this without marine charts, without an accurate knowledge of these waters, without lighthouses, without a system of telegraphic communication, and without the aid of steam. It is not then an unwarranted belief, that with all the appliances now at the disposal of nautical science, this navigation will be prolonged for some weeks.

12. There also results, from the evidence gathered by your Committee, a necessity for the Government to examine a great number of questions intimately connected with the navigation of Hudson's Bay and Strait. Without the intervention of the State, this navigation will remain what it is at the present moment—uncertain, of short duration, without any attraction for capitalists. In this direction, several have set forth their opinions as to the nature of the examinations which the Government might have made, and as to the organization and character of a proposed surveying and exploring expedition.

13. They almost all agree in stating that these observations should cover a period of at least three years, and should be conducted by means of observatories erected on the shores of the Strait, as well as on certain places on the coasts of Hudson's Bay. The information obtained cannot be said to form a complete examination of the question; but your Committee are satisfied if they have been able, by their efforts, to contribute to the critical examination, and solution of a problem which will assure to Canada an immense development of its marine, the monopoly of the traffic of the North-West, and a fresh pledge of prosperity and grandeur.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

No. 16.

Friday, 15th May, 1885, from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

BOOK-KEEPING.

NOTE.—The whole work involved in the subjoined statement must be completed, inclusive of a Trial Balance. As neither Day nor Cash Book is to be used, the Journal must state the nature of the transactions in full.

Statement.

The County of Smith has to repay in London, England, a loan of £20,000 stg., and for that purpose issues debentures to the extent of \$100,000 in batches of \$10,000 each, payable 5 years apart, viz., on the 1st day of May of the years 1890, 1895, 1900, and each succeeding fifth year up to A.D. 1935.

The debentures bear 5 per cent. interest, and Messrs. Mills & Co., who are employed to dispose of them, are to receive $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of 1 per cent. commission (on the face amount, of course).

The 1st batch of \$10,000 sells at an average of \$95 17 per \$100.

" 2nd	"	"	95 79	"
" 3rd	"	"	95 86	"
" 4th	"	"	96 03	"
" 5th	"	"	96 31	"
" 6th	"	"	96 66	"
" 7th	"	"	96 65	"
" 8th	"	"	96 98	"
" 9th	"	"	97 30	"
" 10th	"	"	97 55	"

The Treasurer of the Corporation deposits the proceeds in the Bank of Ottawa, and pays Mills & Co. their commission by cheque.

Finding the net proceeds will not quite suffice to pay the £20,000 stg., the Treasurer (pending the collection of taxes) obtains permission from the bank to overdraw for what he may need.

He then buys Bills of Exchange on London at 60 days for £20,000 for which he pays (by cheque on the Bank of Ottawa) $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (over the old par, of course). He remits the Bills to Morton & Co., London, with instructions to take up the bonds for the £20,000).

Morton & Co. get the Bills of Exchange discounted at 5 per cent., and charge the interest (60 days) to the Municipality (the County of Smith) together with $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent. commission, which it is agreed they are to receive for their services.

Journalize, post, and show the condition of the accounts.

No. 17.

SHORTHAND.

Saturday, the 16th May, 1885, at such a time as the Examiner and the Candidates may arrange as most convenient. In the absence of Candidates at the hours allotted to the Options (or some of them) on Friday the 15th, this subject may be taken.

Seven (7) minutes will be allowed for taking the notes and 25 for extending them. The Examiner will have to be very precise in timing, and if the work is done in less time than is allowed, he will mark the exact extent to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a minute on the Candidate's papers.

Scientific Materialism a Fallacy.

Rev. Dr. Sexton, in introducing his subject, said that the form of skepticism constantly changed, and the form which now had to be contended with was entirely different to that in existence in the early part of the century. He divided the skepticism of the present day into three classes—scientific skepticism, the skepticism which denies the Divine authority of the sacred records, and that which deals more particularly with the social side of mankind. It was of the first of these that he purposed to speak. The form in which the skepticism of to-day made its attack on religion, he said, was an entirely new one—a neutral position being taken, and the attack being made from the standpoint of ignorance. Those who took this stand called themselves Agnostics—a word which seemed very profound but was almost meaningless. They said: in effect, “We don’t know whether there is a God or not, and you don’t know either.” The lecturer said there was a great deal of nonsense talked on the ground that we have no direct sources of information as to the earth and man’s origin—revelation being rejected, and we being left to grope our way among the phenomena of creation. The skeptic therefore said that theology was a mere speculation; while at the same time designating other great studies, sciences. And if it could be shown that the prevailing ideas concerning God had been arrived at by precisely the same means as were used in the great sciences, then surely theology was entitled to be called a science, and the highest of all sciences. If it was asked how the Copernican system of astronomy was arrived at, no one could give a direct answer. The method was really by induction; the facts were arranged and a theory was evolved from them and accepted as a truth when it squared with the facts ascertained. If it could be shown that religion squared with all the facts, then its truth was established. The lecturer drew a number of parallels demonstrating the force of his assertions, and spoke upon the various experiments made by supporters of both sides in the endeavour to prove their contention. He had propounded to several leading Agnostics, without receiving a single answer,

what may be very briefly set forth as follows: Some form of force, it was admitted, must have been eternal; its highest form was intelligence, therefore intelligence was eternal; intelligence involved consciousness, and consciousness involved personality, therefore a conscious, intelligent, personal being—God—must have been eternal. The lecturer met one by one the various objections urged by modern skeptics, giving logical and conclusive arguments in support of his contentions.

No. 18.

TELEGRAPHY.

Saturday, 16th May, 1885, or at such time as may be arranged between the Examiner, the Candidate and the Telegraph office at which the test is to be made.

The Examiner will arrange for the test with the Officer in charge of the telegraph office.

The telegraph operator who supervises the test, will understand that 50 marks are allowed for "sending," and 50 for "receiving." These marks *mean high excellence* and lower ones will indicate the estimated measure of efficiency if the highest has not been exhibited.

The operator will please mark the papers and return them by mail to the Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners at Ottawa, together with his account. \$2 is allowed for each candidate.

Receiving the following message:—

Singleton, Dunn & Co.'s timber trade circular, dated Glasgow, 5th March, contains the following statement respecting the present condition and the prospects of the trade:—

"A somewhat firmer tone prevails in the trade, and this is confirmed by the fact that most of the sawmillers are fully employed—indeed some of them are busy. Since our last several contracts for ships have been placed with builders, and a week ago an important Government order for six boats was received by one firm, and it is expected some even more important orders from the same source will find their way here. In house building no sensible improvement is experienced; yet there are now some very large contracts in the market which will absorb a considerable quantity of wood. General business is very dull and this acts prejudicially on the consumption of low qualities of deals. A spring trade is talked of and this may give a start to things. Our Quebec trade is being more keenly than ever run with both Baltic deals and timber and pitchpine. From both sources prices are quite easy, though that is caused more by the abnormal depression in freights than by any lowering of prices at ports of shipment. Contracting for all kinds of wood has shown fully an average, though the Clyde has perhaps operated on a smaller scale than usual."

Send the following message:—

Dr. Bergin has succeeded in getting Friday next fixed for the discussion of his new Factory Act. The Bill as it now appears is different both from the Government measure of last year and also from the Act which was first introduced by the member for Cornwall this session. It provides that children under thirteen years shall not be employed in any factory; that young persons, viz., all under the age of eighteen years, and women shall not be employed for more than sixty hours per week. All the clauses of the previous Bill relating to the education of children are expunged from this measure as being an infringement of the powers of the Local Legislatures. The rest of the Bill deals with protection from dangerous machinery; means of escape in case of fire; cleanliness of workrooms and proper sanitary arrangement.

No. 19.

TYPE WRITING.

To be taken on Saturday, the 16th of May, 1886, at the time most convenient to the Examiner and the Candidates; but if Friday is not altogether occupied with the treatment of other Options, then this Option may be taken on that day.

The Candidates must furnish their own instruments, and they will be allowed from 5 to 10 minutes to do the work.

If done in a perfectly <i>satisfactory</i> manner in 5 minutes	
they will be awarded.....	
100 marks.	
If in 6 minutes.	90 "
If in 7 "	80 "
If in 8 "	70 "
If in 9 "	60 "
If in 10 "	50 "

All Options, thus included, must merit 50 marks at least in order to success.

The work will be judged by time, accuracy and neatness, and the Examiners will be very particular in marking upon the paper of the Candidates the exact time occupied.

Copy the following article:—

The *American Manufacturer*, noticing the fact that the British Government had awarded a firm in the United States the contract for a large number of pumping engines to be used in forcing water through a line of four-inch pipe across the desert between Suakim and Berber, a distance of nearly three hundred miles, says:—"The British Government is about the last one from which orders such as those mentioned could be expected—for two reasons; first, because England is well supplied with manufactories, shipyards and skilled workmen; and, second, because the people have heretofore entertained the idea that they were superior to all others in all things that are worth knowing or having. But it seems that our good cousins—with all their faults we love them still—have at last got their eyes open far enough to see that there are at least some things which their new-world relatives can do better and faster than they. And well it is that they have, for we fear that they will have a pretty lively tussle with the False Prophet if they do not make a liberal use of the suggestions, the skill and the genius which are going to waste in the land of the free and the home of the brave." The *Manufacturer* expresses the opinion that thanks are largely due to the policy of Protection in operation in the United States for bringing about such a reversal of the order of things as far as England is concerned.

No. 1.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION, MAY, 1885.

PENMANSHIP (30 Minutes.)

Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.

Copy the following article:—

Value.

SUNSHINE.

100

Some of us will remember the old fashioned parlour, with curtains closed all the year round, save perhaps on some special family gathering, or when the minister made a pastoral call—which might be twice a year and for half an hour on each occasion. The consequence was a damp

room and an element of disease, which only the large proportion of outdoor life could counteract.

The later generation is learning that not only ventilation but *sunshine* is essential to healthy living in the house. Sun light and good air are as much *food* for body and soul as are the meat and grain and vegetables we eat.

We are too niggardly of sunshine. It cannot be too freely used. There is no better physician than nature, no better doctor than sunlight. We use too little judgment in its enjoyment. It is the gift of God and a great boon to man.

Open your windows! What if your carpets fade and other ornaments suffer! Your children in robust health are the noblest ornaments of the household.

Your own health is of more consequence than all the *bric-a-brac* the world can gather. If either must be sacrificed let it be rather the inanimate things which are merely the adornments, not the elements of human happiness.—TRUTH.

No. 2.

Values.

COMPOSITION. (*One hour and a half*)

20

1. Show how the ambiguity of the following sentences may be remedied:—

(a.) Arbitrary power I look upon as a greater evil than anarchy itself, as much as a savage is a savage in a happier state of life than a galley slave.

(b.) I have hopes that when W. confronts him, and all the ladies on whose behalf he engages him cast kind looks and wishes of success at their champion, he will have some shame.

30

2. In what respect are the following extracts objectionable? Show how they may be improved:—

(a.) The academy set up by Cardinal Richelieu, to amuse the wits of that age and country, and divert them from raking into his politics and ministry, brought this into vogue: and the French wits have, for this last age, been wholly turned to the refinement of their style and language; and, indeed, with such success that it can hardly be equalled, and runs equally through their verse and their prose.

(b.) The Britons, daily harassed by the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence, who, after having repelled the invaders, turned their arms against the Britons themselves, drove them into the most remote and mountainous parts of the kingdom, and reduced the greater part of the island under their dominion, so that, in the course of a century and a half, the country became almost wholly Saxon in customs, religion and language.

50

3. Write an official letter to the Deputy Minister of your Department in regard to some supposed irregularity that has occurred in your branch, showing how it was discovered, what means have been taken to rectify it, &c. (This letter to contain not fewer than 250 words.)

100

No. 3.

Values. CONSTITUTION OF CANADA—(B. N. ACT.) 1 hour.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 5 | 1. Which Government is entrusted with the defence of the country ? |
| 20 | 2. What are the powers of the Governor General ? |
| 10 | 3. What are the causes for which a Senator may lose his seat ? |
| 15 | 4. By what means can the Provincial Constitutions and the Federal Constitution be amended ? |
| 20 | 5. What Legislature possesses the power to make laws on the following subjects, viz., the regulation of trade and commerce ; navigation and quarantine , property and civil rights ; banking, prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, marriage and divorce ? |
| 20 | 6. What are the provisions of the Act of 1867 regarding education ? |
| 10 | 7. Can a resolution affecting the public chest be presented to the Senate ? |

100

No. 4.

Values. DUTIES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. (1½ Hours.)

NOTE—The "duties" question papers are prepared by the Deputy Heads of Departments, who also judge of the answers.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 5 | 1. Under what circumstances are redirected letters forwarded without extra charge ? |
| 5 | 2. What should be done with a letter having affixed thereon a postage stamp which had been previously used ? |
| 5 | 3. What are the limits in length and width of a packet of miscellaneous matter ? |
| 5 | 4. What is the Post Office definition of a circular, and what is the rate of postage thereon ? |
| 5 | 5. In what way can book packets posted in Canada for delivery in the Dominion be registered, and what is the fee ? |
| 5 | 6. If a parcel be posted insufficiently prepaid, to what additional postage does it become liable ? |
| 5 | 7. What should be done with an insufficiently prepaid registered letter ? |
| 5 | 8. What is done with money contained in Dead Letters, the writer of which cannot be found ? |
| 5 | 9. What is the charge, if any, upon a Canada Post Card addressed to the United States ? |
| 5 | 10. Name half a dozen of the principal countries comprised in the Postal Union and a similar number of those not in the Union. |
| 10 | 11. Has the Postmaster General power to enter into contract for performance of Mail Service without inviting tenders, and if so, within what limit ? |
| 10 | 12. Can the Postmaster General renew a mail contract, if so, for what term, and upon what conditions ? |
| 10 | 13. What power has the Postmaster General in respect to the conveyance of mails by Railway ? |
| 10 | 14. Give an outline of the duties of a P. O. Inspector. |
| 10 | 15. State what you consider to be the principal duties of a City Postmaster. |

100

No. 4.

Tuesday, 19th May, 1885, 2:30 to 4 p.m.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE—DUTIES OF THE OFFICE.

1. Audit Act, section 29. Describe the parliamentary proceedings which take place in carrying out this section.
2. Change the wording of section 30 of the Audit Act so as to make it agree with the practice.
3. Compare the ideas involved in, and the appropriateness of, the phrases Exchequer Account and Receiver-General's Account.
4. Define any difference between the Consolidated Fund Account here and in England.
5. Give reasons for or against the part of section 50 of the Audit Act which begins at *Provided* and ends at *passed by him*.
6. Describe and give reasons for the different duties of an examiner of the account of the expenditure under departmental letters of *credit*.
7. Give briefly the history of Ways and Means.
8. What principles should be kept in view when classifying for Parliament the accounts of the expenditure for the year.

No. 4.

Values.	DEPARTMENT OF MARINE—DUTIES—(1½ hours.)
10	1. When was the Department of Marine formed, and what duties are imposed upon it by Acts of Parliament now in force?
6	2. State the different Funds under control of the Department—of what composed and how collected?
7	3. Give a general idea of the nature of the work performed in the Department.
7	4. Name the votes usually granted for the expenditure of the Department, and state the nature of the service for which they are intended.
6	5. Describe the mode of making payments by the Department.
10	6. State the method of keeping an account of the expenditure of the Department, both with its officers and with the votes.
7	7. What is the nature of the returns respecting expenditure which the law requires to be made periodically to the Auditor General?
6	8. What relation do Shipping Masters bear to the Department? What returns are required of them, and how are they remunerated for their services, and what are their duties?
6	9. Give similar information as to Harbour Masters, as required by previous question.
6	10. Give similar information in regard to Registrars of Shipping and Measuring Surveyors?
6	11. What persons shall be entitled to own British ships?
6	12. What British ships are required to be registered?
6	13. Describe the difference between a Certificate of Service granted to Master or Mate, and a Certificate of Competency so granted, and state to what persons such certificates shall be granted?
6	14. What steamboats are exempt from the requirements of the Steamboat Inspection Act, and what Steamers are partially exempted?
5	15. Name the classes of Steamboat Inspectors, and state how Engineers are classified.

No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

May, 1885.

Value.	
10	1. Explain the method of balancing the accounts of the Department.
10	2. What is the tenure upon which the Government holds the Naval Reserve Lands?
10	3. Explain the difference between Capital and General Account.
10	4. In what year and under what authority were the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands divided into two classes?
10	5. Define the different kinds of scrip issued by the Department.
5	6. Where are the Ordnance Lands in Class 2 principally situated?
5	7. What commission is allowed to Forest Rangers on seizures?
5	8. What duty is entrusted to the Department of the Interior in connection with the Canada Military Asylum?
5	9. State the practice with reference to bond fees.
5	10. At what price are wood lots sold?
5	11. Explain the difference in the timber dues chargeable to those who cut under license and under permit.
5	12. To what account is the clerical work in connection with the survey of Dominion Lands charged?
5	13. What proportion of the cost of survey of Dominion Lands is charged to the Hudson's Bay Company?
5	14. How is the expense of Homestead Inspection met?
5	15. What expenditure at Headquarters is charged to Dominion Lands Income?
100	

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Tide Surveyor.

1. What would be the first duty of a Tide Surveyor, on the arrival at his port of ship from a foreign country?
2. If any cargo be found on board, what steps should be taken by the Tide surveyor?
3. Under what conditions only, should such cargo be allowed by the Customs officer on board, to be landed from such vessel?
4. To whom only, should the goods from such vessel be delivered?
5. What document would form a guide for the Tide Waiter on board, as to the proper discharge of cargo?

6. When a day's work is completed, but the vessel is not wholly discharged, what is the duty of the Tide Surveyor?

7. When the unloading of the vessel is completed, what is the duty of the Tide Surveyor before he relieves such vessel from the superintendence of the Tide Waiter in charge?

8. Should other goods than the necessary ships' stores be found on-board such vessel after her complete discharge according to the manifest, what should be done?

9. What penalties would be incurred through the finding of any goods, in excess, on board such vessel?

10. In what case only, would such penalties not be exacted?

11. If a vessel were not wholly discharged at sunset, and there was no available Tide Waiter to place in charge for the night, what precaution should be taken before the vessel was left by the officer in charge?

12. To what fine would the Captain of the vessel be subject, if any hatchways fastened by the Custom officer, were afterwards opened by such Captain, or with his assent?

13. If such fine were not paid by the Captain, what might be done to ensure its payment?

14. State the penalty incurred by any person who procures, hires or induces any person or persons to be concerned in the landing of any goods for which permission has not been granted by the Collector or proper officer of Customs?

15. If, after goods are so illegally landed, any person knowingly conceals the same, to what penalty does such person subject himself?

16. What goods have been designated as coming properly within the term "Ships' Stores," for sailing vessels?

17. What should be added to such list in the case of a steam vessel?

18. If a Canadian vessel arrives in port, and on being boarded by the Tide Surveyor the Captain states he has only made a coasting voyage, what should be the action of the Tide Surveyor?

19. If the goods on board a sea-going vessel on her arrival in port are found to be in excess of those which should properly be claimed as ship's stores (and not to be part of the alleged cargo) what should be done with such excessive ships' stores?

20. If the captain desires to have the same for future use, what may be done?

VALUE—5 marks for each question.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Correspondence Branch.

1. State concisely the duties which appertain to the Branch in which you are employed.

2. Give a short description of the course through which an official communication received by the Department, and referring to previous correspondence, should pass before it reaches your Branch for reply.

3. State the precautions, if any, which are observed to guard against errors in the extension of a note into a draft, and the transcription of a draft into the form of a letter.

4. What number of employés are engaged in the Correspondence Branch, and how are the duties divided amongst them?

5. When one or more enclosures are to accompany a letter, what special precautions, if any, are taken that the letter shall not be transmitted without them?

6. State what you know respecting the duties which belong exclusively to the Registry Branch of the Department, what methods are used in tracing correspondence, and how files are kept with a view to easy reference.

7. Of what branches other than the Correspondence and Registry Branches before mentioned, is the Department of Indian Affairs composed? state in a few words the nature of the duties performed in each.

8. From what source are money payments made on account of the Indians in the several Provinces of the Dominion other than Ontario and Quebec derived?

9. Give the organization of the Department as regards its outside service throughout the Dominion; name the principal officers, where they are located, and what are the duties performed by each.

10. Name the agencies in British Columbia; state their position to each other geographically, and give the boundaries of the North-West Coast Agency.

VALUE—10 marks to each question.

Statistical Branch.

1. State the particular duties assigned to you in the Department of Indian Affairs.

2. Name the several kinds of statistics the examination and compilation of which is confided to your Branch of the Department.

3. In what way is the Department kept advised of the work done from day to day and of the progress made by the pupils in the various Indian schools throughout the Dominion.

4. What rates of remuneration are granted to teachers of Indian schools? Are all teachers paid alike? and if not, state what differences in the mode of payment exist, and the cause therefor.

5. How is the average attendance of pupils during any quarter ascertained? Give an example.

6. At what places in Ontario are Indian Industrial Schools established? What is the cost to the Department per pupil at the Mount Elgin Institution, and in what way is the Industrial School at Wikwemikong paid by the Department?

7. Has the Industrial School system been extended beyond the Province of Ontario? If so, name the other Province or Provinces in which it is established; state where they are located and say in what manner schools of that nature outside the Province of Ontario are maintained—whether the cost is defrayed by a yearly payment for each pupil, and if not, in what other way, and how funds for the purpose become available.

8. How is a census of the Indians obtained, and what, in detail, are the salient points in a census return?

9. You keep records of Government property under the charge of Indian Agents and others. State the periods at which the returns are submitted and the nature of the examination they undergo in order to test their correctness.

10. From what fund are schools in the Maritime Provinces built and maintained?

VALUE—10 marks to each question.

No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Duties—Secretary.

1. In what year after Confederation was the Act regarding the Department of Public Works passed?

2. What, according to the said Act, are the duties of the Secretary? Give the clause.

3. By what Act of Parliament was the Department of Public Works, as at present existing, constituted?

4. Through what medium can the Secretary communicate to the Provincial Governments, the decisions or demands of the Department which concern them?

5. By what means are properties required for the use of the Department bought or others sold which are no longer needed ?

6. Of how many branches is the Department of Public Works composed ? Name them.

7. Over what Public Works does the Department exercise control ?

8. Of how many Departments is the Government of Canada composed ? Give the names of the Ministers, the Deputy Ministers and the Secretaries.

9. Through what hands in the Department must a letter from outside, relating to Public Works pass, from its reception until the question to which it relates is settled ?

10. By what process are the contractors for Public Works paid ?

VALUE—10 marks to each question.

No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Duties of Accountant.

Value.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 5 | 1. What is the system of book-keeping in use in the Accounting Branch of the Department of Public Works ? |
| 5 | 2. How many sets of books are there used ? |
| 5 | 3. Give the names of the books in each set ? |
| 5 | 4. Through what set of books do the payments made by the Finance office pass ? |
| 5 | 5. Through what set of books do the payments pass which are made directly to the Department of Public Works ? |
| 4 | 6. On what side of the Ledger would you enter the payments made on account of grants ? |
| 5 | 7. If entries had to be made in the Individual Ledger on what side would you enter the payments ? |
| 6 | 8. Would you pay an account drawn up in this form :—
The Minister of Public Works, |
| | Dr. To M. Samson,
For wood furnished to the Public Buildings,
Ottawa..... \$225 43 |
| 8 | 9. If no, give the reasons for refusing the said payment. |
| 6 | 10. Who are the officials of the Department required to certify accounts before payment can be authorized. |
| | 11. By whom are the accounts certified ? |
| | (a) For expenses on Public Buildings. |
| 8 | (b) For expenses on Harbors, Piers and Slides. |
| | (c) For expenses on Telegraph lines. |
| | (d) For expenses on heating and lighting the Public Buildings. |
| 8 | 12. To what grant would you charge an account of M. Bosange for books and stationery furnished to the Superintendent of Works at St. Maurice. |
| 10 | 13. Two years ago the Department advanced \$2,500 to Mr. Jean Baril, contractor, on account of his contract for the erection of a Custom House at Batoche, N.W.T. The building being now completed the contractor demands payment of the balance due him (\$2,000). The Minister authorized the said payment out of the grants placed at his disposition in 1884-5. To which of these grants would you charge this payment ? |
| 10 | 14. The Engineer-in-Chief has transmitted to the Department for payment a progressive estimate (No 3) in favor of Gaspard Trudel for |

\$255,850. Orders have been given to pay what may be due the contractor :—

The first estimate was for \$155,260
The second do do 220,640
The third do do 253,850

What was the actual amount of the two first payments, and what will be the amount of the third after deducting a reserve of 10 per cent. in each case.

10 15. What are the sums carried to the credit of Mr. Trudel in each of
— these cases.
100

No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Value. *Duties in Connection with the Correspondence Branch.*

- 10 1. In how many branches is the Department divided, and who are the
persons at the head of each?
5 2. Who is the Officer of your Department who has the general direc-
tion of the correspondence?
5 3. Under whose control are the Archives of the Department?
5 4. By what Officer is the erection of Wharves, Piers and Slides con-
trolled?
5 5. Under whose charge is the erection and repairs of the Public Build-
ings?
10 6. What is the usual classification in the Department of the different
works under its control, in regard of the books of reference?
10 7. What is the average number of letters sent and received by the
Department per annum?
10 8. If you receive a letter from outside, what will you do in reference
to it before the question, of which it may treat, is examined?
10 9. When the matter is settled, what will be done with the letter?
10 10. When the answer to a letter has been signed by the Secretary,
what will you do with it before and after it has been despatched?
10 11. Which Department pays the cost of works performed under the
Department of Public Works after the proper officer has granted the
necessary certificate?
10 12. What are the hours, coming and leaving, by the officers of the
Department, and can they go out during the day?
—
100

NOVEMBER, 1885.

No. 1.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

PRELIMINARY OR LOWER GRADE EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, 10th November, 1885, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

PENMANSHIP.

(The candidates must observe the Rules strictly.)

Value, Copy the following extracts :—
60 A Portuguese sailor—Magellan—was the first to circumnavigate the
marks. globe, and has left his name stamped forever upon the geography of the
earth.

The gallant Drake, an Englishman, explored the north-west coast of America as far as Oregon, and followed in Magellan's wake around the world.

From early in the century the maritime nations of Europe pursued the whale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and fished for cod on the banks of Newfoundland. In 1578 four hundred vessels gathered the harvest of the sea upon these fertile banks. One hundred and fifty were French, and the rest were English. A profitable trade in peltry along the seaboard and far up the St. Lawrence had also sprung up, and is yet, to some extent, carried on, but the fur-bearing animals have been nearly driven into the interior and uninhabited parts of the country.

In 1497-98 the Portuguese navigator, Vasco de Gama, rounding the Cape of Good Hope, reached the Coast of India—the chief object of the voyages of discovery of this period.

No. 2.

PRELIMINARY (OR LOWER GRADE) EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, 10th November, 1885, from 11 a.m. to noon.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in the spelling (which have been purposely introduced); 3 marks will be deducted for every mistake.

Value, 60 The reall discoverer of Canada was Jacques Cartier, a natif of St. Malo, in Brittany. On the 20th of April, 1534, he saled from that porte with too small vessells of about sixtety tuns eech, and acumpanny in awl of one hundred and twenty too men. In twenty days he reeched the cost of Newfoundland, were he was detaned ten dayes by the ise. Saling through the Strates of Belle Isle he skanned the barron cost of Labrador, and turning south-westward, passed the Magdalen Islands, abbounding in burds, flours and berris. On a butiful daye in July he entered the large baye to witch, on account of the grate heet he gave the name of Des Chaleurs. Landing at the rockey hedland of Gaspé he ereckted a large cross bearin the Lilly sheild of France, and tooke posession of the cuntry in the naim of his Sovereign Francis 1st. Takin with him too of the natifs, from whom he learned the ecsistence of a grate river, he saled up the gulf of St. Lawrence til he coold sea the land on either side. The seeson being lait he ressolded to return, postponing further ecsplorations til the folowing summer.

No. 3.

ARITHMETIC.

Value,
60
marks.

Tuesday, 10th November, 1885, from 1:30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

1 mark allowed for
each line correctly
stated in words.For cor-
rect addi-
tion, 3
marks.

5

1. Express in words the following sums:

100,032,000

300,005

10,024

5,303,609

90,007,020

=====

2. Add up.

\$898,003.71

1,200,385.29

707,941.85

3,365,892.25

311.90

=====

5

4. Add up—

£619 16s. 11d.

1,308 13 9

2,277 5 5

141,919 11 11

13 14 2

£

=====

5

5. Subtract the smaller from the larger sum—

\$903,875,643.17

394,986,754.28

\$

=====

5

6. Multiply

1,897,679,113,422 by 9

9

=====

10

7. Multiply 721,985,346 by 5678.

8

8. Multiply \$6,935.18 by \$325.50.

5

9. Divide \$896,775.25 by 5.

9

10. Divide 35,648,217,900 by 5899.

No. 4.

Reading treated as at the May examination, which *See*.

No. 5.

QUALIFYING OR HIGHER GRADE EXAMINATION.

PENMANSHIP.

Wednesday, 11th Nov., 1885, from 9:38 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

Copy the following paper. Flourishing and fanciful letters are not desirable. A plain, neat and easily read hand will find most favor.

THE PROPER FUNCTION OF KNOWLEDGE.

Value,
100
marks.

To find right remedies or right methods. Here is the great function of knowledge; here the life of one man may make a fresh era straight away, in which a sort of suffering that has existed shall exist no more. For the thousands of years, down to the middle of the sixteenth century, that human limbs had been hacked and amputated, nobody knew how to stop the bleeding except by searing the ends of the vessels with red-hot iron. But then came a man named Ambrose Paré, who said, "Tie up the arteries!" That was a fine word to utter. It contained the statement of a method—a plan by which a particular evil was for ever assuaged. Let us try to discuss the men whose words carry that sort of kernel, and choose such men to be our guides and representatives—not choose platform swaggers, who bring us nothing but the ocean to make our broth with.

To get the chief power into the hands of the wisest, is a problem as old as the very notion of wisdom. Selfishness, stupidity, sloth, persist in trying to adapt the world to their desires, till a time comes when the world manifests itself as too decidedly inconvenient to them. To discern between the evils that energy can remove and the evils that patience must bear, makes the difference between manliness and childishness, between good sense and folly.—*From Address to Workingmen, by Felix Holt. Essays of "George Eliot."*

No. 6.

Wednesday, 11th November, 1885, from 10:30 a.m. to noon.

Value.

COMPOSITION.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 14 | 1. Define nouns, adjectives and adverbial clauses. In the following sentences indicate the clauses and give the kind to which each belongs :—
The sea which washes the shore of Britain is her best defence. I can easily explain the reason he acted so. Whilst he was thinking over the matter, the messenger arrived. Where have you been? was the first question asked. |
| 12 | 2. Distinguish between simple, complex and compound sentences. Give an example of each. |
| 10 | 3. Form into a single compound sentence the following simple sentences :—
He passed through many adventures. |

He assumed many disguises.
He wandered about in imminent peril during forty-one days.
He escaped in a sloop to Shoreham.
He arrived safe at Fecamp.
Fecamp is in Normandy.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 4. What is meant by a rhetorical arrangement of words in sentences? How is it characterized? Give three examples with explanations. |
| 8 | 5. Distinguish between direct and indirect forms of speech. Give an example of each. |
| 46 | 6. Write a letter of not less than 250 words on the sanitary measures proper to be used in cities and towns for the preservation of health and preventing the ravages of infectious disease. |

No. 7.

Wednesday, 11th Nov., 1885, from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

NOTE—The work of each question must be fully given.

Values.

ARITHMETIC.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. Find the compound interest on \$4,000 at 6 per. cent. per annum for three years (computed yearly). |
| 10 | 2. A cistern containing 480 gallons can be filled by one pipe in 32 minutes, by another in 24 minutes, and can be emptied by a third in 16 minutes. If the cistern be empty, and all the pipes open at once, in what time will it be filled? |
| 15 | 3. A bankrupt owes \$5,641.25 to A, \$3,020 50 to B, and \$2,789.75 to C; his estate is worth \$7,424. How much can he pay in the dollar, and what will A, B and C receive respectively? |
| 15 | 4. Simplify $\frac{7\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}}{8\frac{2}{3} + 3\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{3\frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{5}}{3\frac{3}{4} + 1\frac{1}{36}}$ |
| 25 | 5. A broker in England advises a broker in Toronto to credit a Loaning Company with £3,600 sterling. The bank credits the Company with \$17,430. Find the rate of exchange. |
| 25 | 6. Two merchants trade together, A's share in the business being three-fourths. At the dissolution of the co-partnership the stock in hand amounted to \$12,820 and the debts due the firm to \$18,290. A has the debts assigned to him at 75 cents in the dollar, and B takes the goods at 5 per cent. discount. How will matters stand between them? |

No. 8.

Wednesday, 11th November, 1885, from 3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Values.

GEOGRAPHY.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Name of the different Provinces in Canada and their Capitals. State also the populations of the said cities, according to the last census. |
| 20 | 2. What are the principal rivers, canals and railways in Canada? |
| 15 | 3. What are the principal seaports on the eastern and western coasts of Canada and the ports in the interior, viz., on rivers and lakes? |
| 10 | 4. Name the largest mountains in the Provinces of Quebec and British Columbia. |

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 5. By what Canadian railways will one be able to travel at an early day from the ports in Nova Scotia to those of British Columbia? |
| 10 | 6. What course must a vessel take from Liverpool, in England, in order to reach British Columbia? |
| 10 | 7. Name four—in each country—of the chief cities of England, Ireland and Scotland. |
| 10 | 8. What are the principal seaports of France and Belgium? |
| 5 | 9. Name the largest rivers and the most considerable seaports in the United States. |

No. 9.

Thursday, 12th Nov., 1885, from 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Value,
100

BRITISH AND CANADIAN HISTORY.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. State the alleged causes of the war, of 1812, between Great Britain and the United States, in which Canada was also involved. |
| 5 | 2. Specify the population of the United States and that of Canada at that juncture. |
| 10 | 3. Explain the ultimate object of the American Government in entering upon the sanguinary war, and indicate the political party in the United States by whom it was promoted. |
| 10 | 4. Did the United States reap any real benefits from the war, and if you think so, mention what they were; if the reverse, explain as fully as you can? |
| 10 | 5. Give some account of the causes of dissension between the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, about the year 1827, and the Governor General. |
| 10 | 6. How were the difficulties overcome? |
| 5 | 7. In what year was the first steamboat run on the St. Lawrence? by whom? and on what route? |
| 5 | 8. How was the produce of Upper Canada brought down to Montreal at that time? |
| 5 | 9. When were Lakes Erie and Ontario so connected as to create a navigable passage? by what means? and by whom was the work projected? |
| 5 | 10. Who was the first Mayor of Toronto? What was he? and how did he acquire his influence? |
| 5 | 11. Who was Lieutenant Governor at that time; why did he leave? and who succeeded him? |
| 10 | 12. Indicate briefly the nature of the relations between England and Scotland during the Stuart rule. |
| 10 | 13. What causes led to the passing of the Act of Union between England and Scotland? What were its principal terms and what its effects? |

No. 10.

Thursday, 12th Nov., 1885, from 11 a.m. to noon.

Values.

GRAMMAR.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 6 | 1. Mention the different ways in which adjectives can be compared. Give examples. |
|---|---|

- 12 2. Distinguish between the use of *later* and *latter*, *latest* and *last*, *farther* and *further*.
- 6 3. In what respect do Interrogative Pronouns chiefly differ from Relatives?
- 6 4. How are verbs divided with respect to their forms? Give examples.
- 8 5. Define regular, irregular, defective, redundant and impersonal verbs. Give an example of each.
- 8 6. A verb may be conjugated affirmatively, negatively, interrogatively as well as interrogatively and negatively. Give an example of each.
- 35 7. Correct the following sentences, where necessary, and give reasons for correction:
- a. All the virtues of mankind are to be counted upon a few fingers, but his follies and vices are innumerable.
- b. It is undoubtedly true what I have heard with respect to his coming.
- c. What is the cause of the leaves curling?
- d. At this stage of advancement, there is little difficulty in the pupil's understanding the passive and neuter verbs.
- e. Who dares apologize for Pizarro? Who is but another name for rapacity.
- f. Some people are rash and others timid; these apprehend too much, those too little.
- g. Wert thou some star, which from the ruin'd roof
Of shak'd Olympus by mischance didst fall?
- 19 8. Parse all the words in the following:
- Th' Egyptian Crown I to your hands remit;
And with it take his heart who offers it.
- 100

No. 11.

Wednesday, 11th November, 1885.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

' NOTE.—Many of the words in this exercise are purposely misspelled, and it will therefore be the duty of the candidates to give the proper spelling. For every error 5 marks will be deducted.

Value,
100.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

HIS STYLE.—Mr. Froude is among the best mastirs, liveing or ded, of the art off riting the English langwidge. His sentenses are allways cleer, plane and compleat; there is no slovanliness, no opsecurity, and no defficiency. The reeder is saved all unnecessary effort, and has no need to go back and dissintangle the thred of the thought in some illaddjusted quallifying clauss. He illustrates Mr. Herbert Spencer's principple of stile by "eeconomising the atention of the reeder. Floawing, perspiccuons, and abundant as Mr. Froude's stile is, it seldom atracks atention to itself. Probably most of his reeders purruse his works without anny fealing that they are those of a finished mastir of the art of riting. But a stile wich had onley the quality we have naimed would fall short of the best. Smoothe and cleer staitment is of innestimabel value; but in the best litterature there are higher qualities. When we quoaat him we must quoaat him for his thought as well as for his stile. Probably no other liveing riter has sayed so many wise things so well. Mr. Froude's career as a man of letters is a new prooff that adverse circumstances are useful to men of strength. If he had not been driven to "make his way across countrey on the back of litterature," it is not probable that he would have so marked his journey as to interest mankind in the vississitudes of his life.

No. 12.

Thursday, 12th November, 1885, from 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

TRANSCRIPTION.

CONDITIONS—to be carefully considered by the Candidates.

Value.	
100	This exercise is in the nature of a rough manuscript draft, which the candidate is expected to reproduce in proper form. The interlineations and marginal additions are to be embodied at the proper places in the text, and the words scored out must of course be omitted. With care, a perfect copy may very easily be made, and therefore the merit of the performance will be estimated by the accuracy and neatness displayed. For every blot, blur, omission and error in orthography, <i>from one to ten marks will be forfeited</i> . Conspicuous slovenliness in writing will also be similarly treated.

The Examiners will deliver to each Candidate one of these printed slips with the lithographed paper to be transcribed.

No. 13.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

FRENCH COMPOSITION.

Value,	
100	This exercise is to be taken by the Candidates who took composition in the English at the Qualifying Examination.
	1. Correct the following phrases:—
5	(a.) Personne est content de son sort.
5	(b.) Je suis faim ; je suis soif.
5	(c.) Cet homme et femme sont aimable.
5	(d.) L'un et l'autre a subi son examen avec succès.
5	(e.) Ce navire est entré et est sorti du port de Montréal hier.
25	2. Give the first person singular of the future and of the subjunctive of the following verbs:—Parler ; venir ; voir ; prendre.
50	3. Write a letter of about 250 words (in French of course) to a friend on the importance of cultivating habits of industry and perseverance in order to success in life.

No. 14.

TRANSLATION (English into French.)

Friday, 13th November, 1885, from 9:30 a.m., to 10:30 a.m.

Value,	
100	This exercise is for the Candidates who have taken the Qualifying Examination subjects in English.
	THE EARLIEST PRINTED BOOKS.

The first book that was issued from the presses of Faust and his associates at Mentz was an edition of the Vulgate, commonly called the Mazarine Bible, a copy having been discovered in the library that owes its name to Cardinal Mazarin at Paris. This is supposed to have been printed between the years 1450 and 1455. Several copies of this book have come

to light since its discovery. In 1457 an edition of the Psalter appeared, and in this the invention was announced to the world in a boasting colophon, though certainly not unreasonably bold. Another edition of the Psalter, one of an ecclesiastical book, Durand's account of liturgical offices, one of the Constitutions of Pope Clement V, and one of a popular treatise on general science, called the Catholicon, fill up the interval till 1462, when the second Mentz Bible proceeded from the same printers. This, in the opinion of some, is the earliest book in which cast types were employed; those of the Mazarine Bible having been cut with the hand. But this is a controverted point. In 1465 Faust and Schœffer published an edition of Cicero's Offices, the first tribute of the new art to polite literature. Two pupils of their school, Sweenheim and Pannartz, migrated the same year into Italy, and printed Donatus' grammar and the works of Lactantius, at the monastery of Subiaco, in the neighborhood of Rome. Venice had the honor of extending her patronage to John of Spira, the first who applied the art on an extensive scale to the publication of classical writers. The last twenty years of the Middle Ages, according to the date which I have fixed for their termination in treating of political history, might well invite one by their brilliancy to dwell upon that golden morning of Italian literature, but in the history of letters they rather appertain to the modern than to the middle period.—*Henry Hallam's "Middle Ages."*

No. 15.

Friday, 13th November, 1885, from 10:20 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

PRECIS.

* NOTE.—Give, within about one-fourth of the space taken by the following documents, the contents and substances of the same, specifying each paper in the order in which it appears. The whole must be done with neatness and accuracy, as the manner of the performance will tell upon the value which may be affixed thereto. No account will be taken of papers estimated to be of smaller value than 50 marks.

RETURN

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1884:—

For copies of all Despatches, Correspondence and Papers having reference to the notice given to the United States Government, terminating the Fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington, or relating to any negotiations that may have been opened, or steps taken by the Government, on the subject of the use, by American Fishermen, of the Sea Fisheries of the Dominion, in view of the approaching termination of those Fishery clauses.

By Command,

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, 16th January, 1883,

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose to you, herewith, printed copy of the Joint Resolution, introduced into the Senate, providing for the termination of Articles 18 to 25, inclusive, and Article 30 of the Treaty between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, of 8th May, 1871.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Lieutenant-General Sir PATRICK L. MACDOUGALL, K.C.M.G.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 20.]

Joint Resolution providing for the termination of Articles numbered eighteen to twenty-five, inclusive, and Article numbered thirty of the Treaty between the United States of America and Her Britannic

Majesty, concluded at Washington, May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:—

That in the judgment of Congress the provisions of Articles numbered eighteen to twenty-five, inclusive, and of Article thirty of the Treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, for an amicable settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, concluded at Washington on the eighth day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-one, ought to be terminated at the earliest possible time, and be no longer in force, and to this end the President be, and he hereby is, directed to give notice to Her Britannic Majesty that the provisions of each and every of the Articles aforesaid will terminate and be of no force on the expiration of two years next after the time of giving such notice.

SEC. 2. That the President be, and he hereby is, directed to give and communicate to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty such notice of such termination on the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-three, or as soon thereafter as may be.

SEC. 3. Than on and after the expiration of two years' time required by said Treaty, each and every of the said Articles shall be deemed and held to have expired and be of no force and effect, and that every Department of the Government of the United States shall execute the laws of the United States (in the premises), in the same manner and to the same effect as if said Articles had never been in force; and the Act of Congress, approved March 1st, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, intituled: "An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the City of Washington the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to the fisheries," so far as it relates to the Articles of said Treaty so to be terminated shall be and stand repealed, and be of no force on and after the time of the expiration of said two years.

Approved 3rd March, 1883.

WASHINGTON, 27th February, 1883.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch of yesterday's date, I have the honor to report that the Senate Joint Resolution for the termination of Articles 18 to 25 and 30 of the Treaty of Washington, was yesterday read a third time in the House, and passed.

I enclose, at the same time, a report of the *Congressional Record* of a speech made by Mr. Rice, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explaining the reasons why the United States Government is anxious to denounce the fishery clauses.

They are briefly that, in their opinion, the fisheries are not worth the sum awarded by the Halifax Commission, and that as the term of years for which compensation was awarded expires next year, the United States would, were no steps taken to free themselves from this obligation, be liable to be again called upon to pay largely for privileges which they do not consider worth keeping.

I have, &c.,

The Earl Granville, K.G.

DUDLEY E. SAURIN.

*Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts:—*I think if the gentleman from Minnesota will hear the explanation which I will briefly give, it may, perhaps, satisfy him on all points, with reference to the propriety of the adoption of this measure. By the Treaty of Washington certain sections were devoted to rights given in British waters, to American fishermen. The amount that the United States was to pay for the privilege was to be settled by the Halifax Commission. The sum that was to be awarded by that Commission

paid for that right for the term of twelve years, and no longer. The sum awarded by the Halifax Commission was \$3,500,000. We must now give notice, by the 1st of next July, of the abrogation of these clauses of that Treaty, and provision is contained in the Treaty for the abrogation of these clauses, and nothing else. So that the matter stands by itself, or else we enter upon another term, for which England may demand ample payment from the United States according to the enormous and unjust awards of the Halifax Commission for privileges which nobody in the United States, who has investigated the subject, considers worth keeping. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs unanimously reported this Resolution. It was adopted by the Senate without an objection; and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of this House, having fully examined the matter, unanimously instructed me to move the adoption of the Resolution by the House, which I now do, under that instruction. With this explanation, I trust that no objection will be made to the consideration of the Resolution, which, I am very sure, I can satisfy everybody, ought to be adopted to avoid liability to further payment of an extortionate sum to Great Britain, for that which is not considered worth anything to us by parties who are interested in the matter and who have examined into it.

The Speaker.—The Chair will submit the question, whether there is objection to the present consideration of this joint resolution?

There was no objection.

The Speaker.—The Joint Resolution is before the House for consideration. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Rice) desire to be heard on it?

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts.—I do not desire to occupy any time.

The Speaker.—Does any gentleman desire to be heard in opposition? (After a pause). The Chair does not observe any gentleman rising in opposition. The question is on the third reading of the Joint Resolution.

The Joint Resolution was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DOWNING STREET, 3rd May, 1883.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a note from the United States Minister at this Court, informing Her Majesty's Government that a formal notice will be given, on the part of the United States Government, on the 2nd of July next, for the termination, after two years from that date, of Articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and Article 30 of the Treaty of Washington, of the 8th of May, 1873.

Although the Articles in question will remain in force for two years after the notice is given, your Government will, no doubt, agree with me in the opinion that it is desirable that no time will be lost in taking into consideration the course which it will be best to adopt in regard to the fisheries question, on the termination of the articles of the Treaty relating thereto.

Her Majesty's Government will be glad if your Ministers will favor them with their views in the matter, as soon as they may be in a position to do so.

I have, &c.,

DERBY.

Governor-General, the Right Hon. the

Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, 18th April, 1883.

MY LORD,—I have received to-day from Mr. Frelinghuysen a despatch enclosing the copy of a Joint Resolution of both Houses of Congress of the United States, providing for the termination of certain articles of the Treaty between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, concluded

at Washington, 8th May, 1811, which articles, under the Protocol, signed 7th June, 1873, took effect on the 1st day of July, 1873, and, by the terms of the original Treaty, are subject to termination by either party on two years' notice being given at the expiration of ten years from 1st July, 1873. This Resolution, which was approved 3rd March, 1883, directs the President to give notice to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the provisions of each and every of the articles numbered 18 to 25 inclusive, and of Article 30 of the Treaty of 8th May, 1871, will terminate and be of no force on the expiration of two years next after the time of giving such notice which the President is further directed to give on the 1st day of July, 1883, or as soon thereafter as may be.

I am, therefore, instructed to comply with the directions of Congress in this matter, as set forth in the Resolution, by giving the notice required, and, as the 1st day of July falls on Sunday, I am directed to give this notice on the next succeeding day.

I beg also, in compliance with further directions, to inform your Lordship of the purport of this instruction, and of my contemplated action under it.

I have, &c.,

J. R. LOWELL.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Granville, K.G.

DOWNING STREET, 30th January, 1884.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatches of the 3rd of May and of the 28th December last, I have the honor to request that you will move your Government to take an early opportunity of placing me in possession of their views as to the course to be pursued in consequence of the approaching termination of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington.

In connection with this subject, you will, no doubt, have observed the suggestion contained in an early part of the Message of the President of the United States, communicated to the two Houses of Congress on the 4th of December last.

I have, &c.,

DERBY.

Governor General, the Most Honorable
the Marquis of Lansdowne.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, 2nd July, 1883.

MY LORD,—Referring to my note to Your Lordship of the 18th April last, and to Your Lordship's reply of the 27th of the same month, I have the honor to recapitulate the statements I made in that note, to the following effect: That I received, on the said 18th April, a despatch from Mr. Frelinghuysen inclosing the copy of a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress of the United States, providing for the termination of certain articles of the Treaty between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, concluded at Washington on the 6th May, 1871; which Articles, under the Protocol signed on the 7th June, 1873, took effect on the 1st July, 1873, and, by the terms of the original Treaty, are subject to termination by either party on two years' notice given at the expiration of ten years from the 1st July, 1873. This resolution, which was approved on the 3rd March, 1883, directs the President to give notice to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the provisions of each and every of the Articles numbered 18 to 25 inclusive, and of the Article 30 of the Treaty of the 8th May, 1871, will terminate and be of no force on the expiration of two years next after the time of giving such notice; which the President is further directed to give on the 1st July, 1883, or as soon thereafter as may be.

I am, therefore, instructed by the President of the United States to comply with the direction of Congress in this matter, as set forth in the

Resolution, by giving the notice required; and as the 1st July falls on Sunday, I am further instructed to give this notice on the succeeding day.

I do, therefore, this 2nd day of July, 1883, on behalf of the President of the United States, hereby give notice to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the provisions of each and every of the Articles numbered 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 30 of the Treaty of the 8th May, 1871, between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, will terminate and be of no force on the expiration of two years next after the time of giving such notice.

I have, &c.,

J. R. LOWELL.

No. 16.

Friday, 13th November, 1885, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

BOOK-KEEPING.

NOTE.—As no Day Book is required, the business recorded in the Statement of Transactions must be given in detail in the Journal entries, but need not be repeated in the Ledger. A Balance Sheet will be wanted showing the total debits and credits—and the balances of course—when there are balances.

ASSETS.

M. Oliver Boswell, of Quebec, pursues no regular calling, but is ready to enter into any speculations which seem to promise good returns. On 1st May, 1885, his assets are as under:—

- No. 1. Cash, \$27,825.
2. 50 Shares Chaudière Bank Stock, \$50 each, bought at 15 per cent. discount.
3. 10 Railway Bonds of \$1,000 each, bought at 65 per cent. discount.
4. The promissory note of Thomas Carter for \$5,000, bearing interest at 10 per cent., dated 1st January, 1884, and due 1st August, 1885.
5. A farm, for which he has paid \$6,500.
6. Five-sixteenths of the steamer "Spray," valued at \$9,000.

TRANSACTIONS.

1885.

May 1. Deposits his cash (\$27,825) to his credit in the Bank of Commerce (as he does the moneys which subsequently come into his hands, and draws out by cheque the sums he requires).

" 5. Buys the fine British Barque "Waverly," wrecked on the Island of Anticosti, for \$13,475, and pays for the same by cheque No. 1 on the Bank of Commerce.

" 6. Hires the Steamer "Dolphin" at \$85 per day, and two Schooners at \$25 per day each, and proceeds to Anticosti. Returns in the Steamer at the end of 9 days, and pays her off as agreed. Cheque No. 2.

" 15. Pays \$370 for wages. Cheque No. 3.

" 16. Pays \$1,185 for materials and supplies. Cheque No. 4.

" 23. The vessel and the two schooners arrive in port; pays off the two schooners, 17 days each as stipulated. Cheque No. 5.

	" 25. Sells the ship's stores and the materials remaining over, to a jobber for \$780 cash, which he lodges in the bank.
	" 29. Docks the barque at Point Lévi for more complete repairs, and insures her against fire for a month, in the sum of \$45,000 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., paying the premium by cheque No. 6.
June 10.	Pays, by cheque No. 7, \$1,922 on account of repairs.
	" 17. Pays, by cheque No. 8, \$1,385.75, the balance due the Dock Company for repairs.
	" 18. During a violent thunderstorm at night the "Waverley" is struck by lightning and greatly damaged, and Mr. Boswell receives \$13,330 from the insurers.
	" 26. Sells the vessel as she is for £4,000 stg., taking Bills of Exchange on London, which he sells to his Bank (the Commerce) at 8 per cent. premium, the Bank crediting him their value.
	" 28. Sells his 50 shares of Chaudière Bank stock at 10 discount on the par, and deposits the proceeds to his credit in the Bank.
	" 29. Effects an exchange of his Railway bonds for the yacht "Foam," which vessel is valued at \$5,000.
July 4.	Enters the "Foam" for a race, paying \$100 by cheque No. 9.
	" 4. Wins \$1,000 and sells the yacht for \$7,500, and banks both sums.
	" 15. Sells his interest in the steamer "Spray" for \$8,750, and lodges the money in the same way.
	" 18. Exchanges his farm for a house in town, paying \$3,500 to boot, Cheque No. 10.
Aug. 1.	Collects, through the Bank, which credits him with the amount, Thos. Carter's note, with the accrued interest. (See Assets).
	Falls into bad health. Buys \$60,000 Bank of Commerce stock at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium, paying by cheque No. 11, together with $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. brokerage, cheque No. 12, gives up business and lives on his dividends.

No. 17.

SHORT-HAND.

Value.

100

This subject may be taken on FRIDAY afternoon, the 13th NOVEMBER, 1885, if there is time, if not, then on SATURDAY forenoon, the 14th.

The Examiner will read the paper to the Candidates, in exactly 5 minutes, which will be at the rate of 70 words a minute, and if any of them fail to keep up with the reading, they must of necessity drop out.

Half an hour will be allowed for the extension of the notes, and the Candidates who present perfectly correct transcriptions will be allowed 100 marks.

For every word omitted, and for every wrong word introduced, 5 marks will be deducted from the 100.

GREEK AND ROMAN JEWELLERY.

Greek goldsmiths surpassed all others in taste and skill, and their lapidaries excelled in the polishing of gems. Rings were worn upon both hands, although eventually the custom came to be viewed as effeminate when adopted by men. Bracelets encircled both the wrists and the upper arms, sometimes even the ankles, and appear to have been common gifts in the middle ages. The Roman women are described as wearing them of the incredible weight of from six to ten pounds. They were also given to soldiers for extraordinary valour. Rings were set with carnelian, agate and other stones, and earrings with pendants of pearls and jewels. Gold pins and combs were essential to the head-dress of the Greek and Roman ladies, who also wore pearl necklaces, or gold wrought upon a band with a fringe of precious stones suspended. Glass beads (from the number which have been found in various parts) must have been much in use. Associated with them have been discovered beads of rock, crystal and agate. So lavish was the use of jewellery by the wealthy, that Pliny the Elder valued the ornaments of the beautiful wife of Caius Cæsar at between £300,000 and £400,000 (\$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000). The cutting of signet rings was carried to great perfection in Greece, and jewels were employed to enrich the workmanship of gold and silver goblets and vases.

The ostentation displayed in many of the houses was even greater than that exhibited in dress. Massive silver tables, laden with gold and silver plate and costly works of art, were displayed in the apartments of the wealthy, and bowls of the same precious material were spread before the guests at banquets. Cæsar presented to the oracle at Delphi a golden bowl weighing nine talents, and a second of silver much heavier. Such profusion of wealth rendered the goldsmith's art one of high esteem, and the names of many artists, together with their chief productions and the sums paid them therefor, are often referred to by both Greek and Roman historians.

No. 18.

TELEGRAPHY.

SATURDAY, 14th NOVEMBER, 1885, or at such time as may be agreed upon between the Examiners, the Candidate and the Telegraph Office at which the test is to be made.

The Examiner will arrange for the test with the Officer in charge of the telegraph office.

The Telegraph Operator who supervises the test will please note that 50 marks are allowed for "sending" and 50 for "receiving" a message. These marks mean the *highest ability*—which can hardly be expected of the Candidates—and fewer marks, must, therefore, be given if the *highest efficiency* has not been exhibited.

The Operator will inscribe upon the papers of the Candidates his estimate of their performances, attesting the same with his signature, and will please address them by mail to "the Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, Ottawa," together with his account, \$2 being allowed for each Candidate tested.

Send the following message:—

Value,
50

We learn that Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill University, Montreal, has been elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a fitting recognition of his reputation and attainments as well as a high compliment to Canada. The annual Conference

of the Association has just been held at Aberdeen, Scotland, and lasted from the 9th to the 17th instant.

Receive the following:—

Value,
50

The British press is justly incensed over the recent very injudicious and unstatesmanlike speech of Vice-President Hendricks in laudation of Parnell and Home Rule for Ireland. Few people would have believed that a Vice-President of the United States could so far forget himself as to utter such indiscrete sentiments. Very much less has often given serious offence and caused war between nations. But Mr. Hendricks had not well settled down in the Vice-President's chair before he satisfied all that he was entirely unfitted for his high position, and the speech referred to only more clearly demonstrates what was already too apparent.—*Scottish American Journal*.

No. 19.

On Saturday morning, November 14th, at 9.30 a.m.

TYPE WRITING.

Five minutes will be allowed for the transcription by the Candidate of the paper which follows—a copy of which will be delivered to each Candidate. For perfect work within the time specified, 100 marks will be awarded; but for each wrong or omitted word, or for any other real defect 5 marks will be deducted.

The Candidates will have to supply their own type writers.

THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA—ROYAL AUTHORITY.

In Canada the King or Queen is represented by a Governor General, who is appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. An administrator or other officer may be appointed to carry on the government of Canada on behalf of and in the name of the Queen, and all the provisions of the Confederation Act, in reference to the Governor General, apply to such administrator, or under whatever other title he may be known. The Queen may authorize the Governor General to appoint any person or persons jointly or severally, to be his deputy or deputies to exercise during his pleasure, such powers, functions and authorities of the Governor General as the latter may deem necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any limitations or directions expressed or given by the Queen. Any such appointment, however, does not affect the powers, authorities and functions of the Governor General himself. The death of a Governor does not dissolve Parliament. It is called to consult with the Queen and not with him, and there might be ten Governors during the reign of one Queen, with the same Parliament assisting at the last as well as the first.—*Manual of Government*.

PROMOTIONS OF MAY, 1885.

No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

NOTE.—The papers on the "Duties of Officers" are prepared by the Deputy Heads of Departments.

DUTIES OF OFFICE—CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH. (No. 1.)

1. What is the daily procedure relating to the receipt of all documents in the Correspondence Branch by the Under-Secretary of State?

2. What are the duties of the Register Keeper?
3. What is the immediate action on the receipt of an Address or an Order of the House of Commons at the Department, and how is it dealt with thenceforth?
4. Describe the action necessary to complete a Petition for Letters Patent under the Canada Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1877, from the date of its receipt at the Department until the Letters Patent are completed.
5. What is a Petition of Right? State fully how it is dealt with until it is placed in the Record by the Attorney-General?
6. What would you do on the recommendation of the Attorney-General that a convict be released from a county jail.
7. State, as concisely as you can, the progress through the Department of a Petition under the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, for bringing into force the second part thereof in a county or city. What would you do if objections were filed against the Petition?
8. What are the Estimates? How are they prepared?
9. What are the Statutory increases? How are extra clerks paid? What is the system of paying the permanent employés, and how is it controlled?
10. Write a Despatch to the High Commissioner on the subject of the Canadian Exhibit at the Exhibition at Antwerp.

DUTIES OF OFFICE—CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH. (No. 2.)

1. What is your present position? State your duties.
2. Into how many branches is the Department of the Secretary of State divided? Name the heads of the respective branches. What is the primary function of the branch in which you are?
3. What is understood by "Convict cases." Write the letter for non-executive interference, in English and in French.
4. Describe concisely the registration of the papers received in the Department.
5. On the receipt of a Petition for charter under the Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, what is the immediate action? What is the action in the following matters, viz., application by a Judge for leave of absence, draft commissions to Judges, draft charters, draft proclamations under the Scott Act.
6. How would you deal with the triplicate return from the Prothonotaries of the Province of Quebec of the births, deaths and burials in their respective districts.
7. Write an official letter informing an applicant that he has been appointed a third class clerk in the Civil Service.

DUTIES OF OFFICE—STATIONERY OFFICE.

1. Give the names and standard weights of all the regular sizes of Handmade Book papers.
2. Paper is required for 750 copies of a volume of 452 pages, Demy, 8vo. Give quantity (including waste) required in reams, &c., and net value at \$3.05 per ream.
3. A Blank Book is required of 750 pages, medium folio; to be ruled, with printed heading. Give quantity to be issued, including waste, &c., net value at \$7.74 per ream.
4. H.M. Paper is imported at 70s., stg., per ream, charges and freight amount to \$8 $\frac{1}{10}$, and duty to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on net price. Give net cost, laid down, in \$ and c.
5. M.H. M. Paper is imported at 38s. 6d., stg., per ream, less 5 per cent. discount; charges amount to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on net price. Give net cost, laid down, duty free, in \$ and c.
6. Steel pens are imported at 1s. 9d. per gross, less 20 per cent. discount; charges are 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on net price. Give net cost in \$ and c. \$34 $\frac{1}{10}$.
7. An article costs 10s., stg., per dozen, less 5 per cent. discount; charges are 5 per cent on net price. Give net cost in \$ and c.

DUTIES OF OFFICE—REGISTRY BRANCH.

1. How to deal with a Security Bond when received, and what are all the other processes through which it has to go, and what is to be done with it?
2. What is to be done with a Certificate of Association of a Board of Trade?
3. How is an Instrument cancelling a Patent of land to be dealt with?

No 5.

Wednesday, 20th May, 1885, 1.30 to 4 p.m.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.—ARITHMETIC.

1. Find the average of $\frac{8}{17}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{6\frac{1}{4}}$, $0\frac{9}{25}$ and $\frac{18}{51}$.
2. What is the value of $\cdot\dot{3}\dot{6}$ of $\cdot\dot{14}\dot{5}\dot{8}$ of 2 miles, 3 poles.
3. A closed vessel, whose external dimensions are 4 feet 4 inches, 6 feet 6 inches and 8 feet 8 inches, is 3 inches thick and weighs 300 lbs., find the weight of a solid of the same material, with dimensions the same as the external dimensions of this.
4. Taking the diameter of the earth to be 7,917 miles, and the highest mountain 29,000 feet, find to 6 places the decimal of a metre by which the mountain ought to be represented on a globe one yard in diameter, the metre being 39 37079 inches.
5. Extract the square and cubic roots of 51 to 3 places of decimals.
6. Find the value in Canadian currency of 1,000 francs when Exchange between Paris and London is at 25·20 and between Canada and London at 8½.
7. *A*, *B*, *C* and *D* begin to play with equal sums, each staking one-fourth of what he then has at the beginning of a game, *A* wins the first game, *B* the second, *C* the third, and *D* the fourth. In what proportions are the sums which they have at the end of the fourth game?
8. A clock which shows three minutes to 6 at 6 o'clock in the morning points to 12 when it is one minute after noon, find the time in the afternoon when it appears by the clock to be one minute after 2.
9. If a note for \$50 at one month, one for \$100 at two months, and a third for \$200 at three months, all dated the 1st of May, are discounted on the 16th of May and yield \$344.61, find the rate of interest.
10. Find the difference between the sums which at simple and compound interest respectively will amount to \$3,000 at the end of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years at 5 per cent
11. If the Canadian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents be at £91 2s. 6d., what sum must be invested in order to secure from them an income of £858 after paying an income tax of 6d. on the pound, brokerage being at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
12. Explain the advantages which would result from adopting the French metric system.

No. 6.

BOOK-KEEPING. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.)

NOTE.—This exercise assumes to exhibit the operations for one day of a Branch Bank—say the Marine Bank. It has the use of a capital of \$400,000, and has authority to draw upon the Bank's agents in London at discretion—in sterling, of course. It can also draw upon the New York agents, upon the Head Office at Montreal, and upon the other branches of the Bank throughout the country. It has a note issue of its own, and it receives deposits on current accounts; it also discounts notes, collects notes for its customers, and pays their cheques without charge—in other words, it does an ordinary and general banking business.

The exchange on London bought or sold goes to the debit or credit of the London Agents' account, at par, and the premium, as well as the premium and commission on other transactions, to "Exchange and Commission Account."

The proceeds of Bills discounted, and of Exchange and Drafts bought, are credited to the parties interested—customers—as are the deposits, while the cheques paid are in like manner debited to their accounts.

A Journal and Ledger will be sufficient to show the capacity of the candidates, but as neither Day, Cash nor Bill books are demanded, it becomes necessary that the Journal entries should be full and explicit.

Transactions.

Received from the Head Office, Cash (capital to be used in the business).....	\$400,000
Note Account, Taken from Vault notes.....	\$10,000
Sold, Bills of Exchange on London agents, for £500 sterling, at sight, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	
Received in Deposit (current accounts), From John Smith.....	\$ 735 15
George Withers.....	1,102 10
Samuel Trotter.....	213 75
William Trail.....	500 00
Charles Sawyer.....	330 15
Aaron Risch.....	1,970 40
Sold, drafts on New York agents, for \$740, \$310, \$400 and \$30, at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium.....	
Sold, drafts on Montreal (Head Office), for \$510, \$255 and \$700, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent	
Discounted the following notes, and credited the parties with the proceeds— For John Smith.....	\$ 800 00, interest deducted \$14 10
do	509 20 do ... 9 05
do	455 50 do ... 7 65
Arthur Risch.....	1,377 75 do ... 31 09
George Withers.....	1,735 75 do ... 43 80
Bought of William Trail, draft on Victoria, B.C., for \$2,500, at $1\frac{3}{4}$ discount, and credited him with the proceeds.....	
Bought of John Smith, Bills of Exchange on London for £2,800 stg., at 60 days, at 8 per cent., and credited him the proceeds.....	
Collected for Head Office, Montreal, sundry notes amounting to.....	\$7,306 10
Received transfer from Quebec branch of £2,000 stg., in London, at $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	
Transferred to credit of Toronto branch with New York agents, \$10,000 at $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., to be charged to Head Office, Montreal....	

Sold, through New York agents, Bills of Exchange on London for £5,000
 stig., at sight, and at 10½ per cent.....

Paid cheques on Current Accounts, viz. :—
 John Smith, \$110, \$73.73, \$55 and \$180.50.
 Aaron Risch, \$800, \$1,300, \$220.90.
 Samuel Trotter, \$39.17, \$17.66.
 William Trail, \$90, \$46, \$22, \$31, \$19.55.

No. 7.

ORTHOGRAPHY. (*Half an Hour.*)

Copy the following extract, correcting the spelling, which has been
 purposely been made bad.

Value.

100

WISE HINTS.

Sydney Smith wrote "Nothink contriibutes more certingly to the
 annimal spirrits than bennevolence. Servants and comon peeple ar allways
 about you, and if you endeavour to please, the efort will insensibly leed
 you to a more happy state of mind. Plasure is very reflective and if you
 give it you will feal it. The plasure you give by kindness of mannor
 returns to you, and, often, with compound interrest. The receept for
 cheerfullness is not to have one moteve only in the day for living, but a
 number of little moteves; a man who from the time he rizes til bed-time,
 conducks himself like a gentilman, who throes some littel kondessension in
 his mannor to infeeriors, and who is allways contrifing to lesson the
 distiance betwean himself and the poor and ignorent; is allways improve-
 ing his annimal spirrits and adding to his happiness. I recommend lite
 as a grate improver of annimal spirrits. Every nite the room in which I
 sit is lited up like a town after a grate naval victorry, and in this brite
 gallaxy and with a blazing fire, it is scarsely possible to be lowe spirrited,
 and I can see the little blew demons skampering off like parrish boyes
 persued by the beedle.—SYDNEY SMITH.

No. 8.

PRÉCIS WRITING. (*2 hours*).

NOTE.—The excellence of a Précis or digest—for that is what is meant—consists in presenting all
 the important particulars in a brief, concise and comprehensive manner. The digest should not at
 the outside extend to over half the length of the Examination paper.

1. The Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Immigration and
 Colonization respectfully submits its Report for the Parliamentary Session of 1880-81.

2. The subjects which mainly occupied the attention of the Committee this Ses-
 sion have been as follows:—(1.) The total immigration arrived from Europe for
 the past year; the number of the total arrivals settled in the Dominion; the
 expenditure on immigration, and the migration of settlers from the older Provinces
 to Manitoba and the North-West Territory of Canada. (2.) The export trade of
 cattle and sheep from Canada to Great Britain, and the like imports thence to
 Canada.

3. From the evidence submitted by Mr. Lowe, the Committee finds that the
 total number of immigrants who arrived in Canada for the calendar year 1880 was
 85,850, of which there settled in Canada 38,505. This shows an increase in the
 total arrivals for the past year of 45,358 over the previous year, 1879. Out of the

total arrivals for the year 1880 there settled in Canada 38,505, from which Manitoba received 16,422. To the latter number the United States contributed 2,280.

6. The total arrivals at the various points were 85,850. The actual settlers in Canada were 38,505. The total expenditure on immigration, for the year 1880 was \$181,532.67, covering the outlay for this service in every direction. The expenditure for 1879 was \$176,343; for 1878 it was \$185,856, showing that for the last year the expenditure was slightly in excess of that for the previous year, and about equally less than that for 1878.

7. The Committee find that a portion of the expenditure for 1880 was of an exceptional kind, such as \$12,000 for the expenses of the Farmers' Delegates from the British Islands, and \$10,000 for the publishing of 200,000 copies of their report in Britain. Less these two exceptional items, the total cost of immigration for the past year would have been unprecedentedly moderate in proportion to the number of immigrants arrived, and for the number which settled in the country. It is believed, however, that securing the visit of the Farmers' Delegates was a practical step in the right direction, as being specially adapted to reaching a most desirable class of agricultural immigrants, and that the results will be felt to exercise a salutary influence on immigration to this country for years to come, and the Committee here desire to suggest the desirability of reaching the small tenant farmers of the British Islands, by all such means as may appear to the Government best adapted to that end.

8. In connection with immigration it has come under the notice of the Committee that Canada has not as yet received any considerable proportion of the very large influx of German immigration coming into America. In order to secure, if possible, a portion of the very valuable class of immigrants furnished from Germany, the Committee recommend that the Government invite a German Delegation to visit this country, as has been done in the case of the British tenant farmers. A convenient medium of communication for this purpose presents itself through the "Commercial and Geographical Association of Germany," with whom a correspondence might be opened up with a view to reaching the German agricultural class.

9. Whilst it has been brought out in evidence, that there is a very considerable migratory movement, with a view to permanent settlement, among the agricultural class of the older Provinces, to Manitoba and the North-West, it is pleasing to note that such migration does not arise from want of confidence in the agricultural capabilities of these older Provinces, nor yet from a dissatisfaction with their climate, nor from discontent with their civil and social institutions, but solely from a desire to obtain larger holdings in prairie lands, with a view to carrying on agricultural operations on the more extended scale which these prairie lands afford. From the circumstance of these vacated lands having been purchased, mainly, by residents already holding lands contiguous to them, it would appear as if the tendency, in the old Provinces also, is in the direction of extended land holdings.

10. In referring to the subject of migration, the Committee desires to call the special notice of the Government to the revelation brought out, chiefly in Mr. Prittie's evidence, viz.: That the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies have arrangements with the United States land and railway companies by which the Canadian railway companies named, pay a much larger percentage to ticket and land agents who engage in the sale of tickets for points in the United States, to migrating parties, than is given by these companies to such agents as canvass and secure the sale of tickets to Manitoba. In some cases it appears that the commission paid by the railway companies named, to ticket agents selling for points in the United States, is about three times what these companies pay to agents selling tickets to Manitoba, notwithstanding that the distance is longer and the railway fare considerably higher to Winnipeg than to points of American destination. This marked railway discrimination against parties migrating to Manitoba, together with the abundant equipment in maps, posters, etc., furnished by United States railway and land companies, with the additional stimulus of the much larger commission paid to the agents acting in their interest, by Canadian railway companies, exercises a

most injurious influence, in the way of being the direct means of influencing Canadian migrating settlers to stop within United States territory, in place of proceeding to Manitoba and the North-West, as in the majority of such cases they probably would do, if left unbiased by the exertions of active and interested agents of another country.

10. A compact of this kind, injurious to Canada, entered into and carried out by railway companies essentially Canadian by location and existence, is a matter which the Committee hope the Government of Canada, being now aware of it, may be able to devise some effectual means of counteracting.

THE CATTLE TRADE,

as intimated at the outset of this report, has come under review, and the Committee is impressed with a conviction of the importance of a due care in fostering the trade in export of cattle to Great Britain, as likely to be, in the near future, one of our most important export trades.

11. It has been brought prominently to the notice of the Committee, through the evidence of Mr. McEachran, and by communications from shippers, that there is much to be done in the way of absolutely necessary improved accommodation for the proper care of cattle and sheep at ports of shipping and also on board ships, in order to secure sufficient profits and permanency of trade to stock raisers and shippers. It is found that animals, awaiting shipment at Montreal, are penned in spaces entirely too small in area, exposed to the weather and sunk in depths of mud and filth for successive days, and unprovided with feeding troughs and hay cribs. In other instances they are confined in small dirty yards surrounded by a poisonous atmosphere; sometimes animals are confined for a day or more in railway cars on the wharf without food or water; frequently they are put on board ship, crazed and bruised by being driven through crowded thoroughfares of traffic, and hustled in this condition into the hold of a ship the atmosphere of which is densely laden with the dust from grain loading;—a combination of circumstances strongly tending both to rapidly deteriorate the condition of the animals and to induce disease. Also better ventilation and more care of the proper preservation of feed on board ships appear to demand increased attention.

12. In view of the yearly rapid development of the export cattle trade of this country, the Committee recommends the enactment of the following regulations:—

(1.) Improved accommodation for the due care of animals at the port of shipping, especially at Montreal, at present the chief shipping depot for Canadian cattle; also in view of the likelihood of a very great increase in the shipment of store cattle, that the present regulations affecting space on board ship be modified so as to regulate the allotted spaces to suit the varied sizes of animals to be shipped; and that the stowage of all other freight on board be completed before any shipment of cattle into a ship be commenced; and the simultaneous shipment of grain or other cargo with cattle be prohibited. (2.) That carrying animals on deck from the 15th of October to the 1st April, in each year, be prohibited. (3.) That it be made a necessary part of the Inspector's report to enable cattle-carrying ships to obtain a clearance seawards. That such report contain an assurance that the men going in charge of the cattle are provided with suitable sleeping and eating places, and with such food, in quantity and quality, as the Inspector deems necessary to the health and comfort of men having arduous duties to perform. If found practicable to obtain a wharf at Montreal, set apart exclusively for the shipment of cattle, it would alleviate many of the present difficulties in cattle shipment.

13. The only branch of agriculture brought under the notice of the Committee had reference to cultivation of the tobacco plant. Experience seems to have demonstrated that tobacco of excellent quality can be grown in Canada, and with profitable results. There is, however, the drawback of lack of general information among the farmers as to the best modes of cultivation, and the proper methods of preparing the leaf for the manufacturer after it is gathered. The Committee, therefore, recommend

that the Department of Agriculture direct efforts towards the preparation of a pamphlet for publication, giving reliable practical directions on the cultivation and curing of the tobacco plant, and that to such pamphlet there should be annexed a synopsis of the Excise law of Canada regulating the cultivation and sale of tobacco.

No. 9.	
Value 100.	GEOGRAPHY. (1½ hours.)
10	1. State how many degrees of longitude the Dominion extends over.
10	2. Give the name of the most south-westerly town in the Dominion, and state what latitude it is in.
10	3. Give the names of the three largest islands in and bordering upon the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
10	4. Name the three longest islands on the Pacific Ocean side of the Dominion.
5	5. What is the principal river in New Brunswick ?
5	6. What is the principal river in British Columbia ?
5	7. Name two of the largest rivers running through the Province of Manitoba.
5	8. Give the names of two of the largest rivers in the North-West Territories.
5	9. State which is the largest bay in the Dominion.
10	10. By how many ways (giving their names) can a vessel pass from the Gulf of St. Lawrence into the Atlantic Ocean ?
5	11. What are the principal exports of Nova Scotia ?
5	12. What are the principal exports of New Brunswick ?
5	13. What are the principal exports of Prince Edward Island ?
5	14. What are the principal exports of the Province of Quebec ?
5	15. What are the principal exports of Ontario ?

No. 10. (Extra.)

TYPE-WRITING. (5 Minutes.)

LEGAL BREVITIES.—A note dated on Sunday is void. A note obtained by fraud, or from one intoxicated, is void. If a note be lost or stolen, it does not release the maker, he must pay it. An endorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of its dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment. A note by a minor is void. Notes bear interest only when so stated. Principals are responsible for their agents. Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of debts of the firm. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. It is illegal to compound a felony. The law compels no one to do impossibilities. An agreement without consideration is void. Signatures in lead pencil are good in law. A receipt for money is not legally conclusive. The acts of one partner bind all the others. Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced. A contract made with a minor is void. A contract made with a lunatic is void. Written contracts concerning land must be under seal.—THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

No. 11. (Extra)

SHORT-HAND—(403 words, 5 minutes allowed).

86. Is there any prospect of establishing a German emigration agency?—That question engaged the attention of the Department during last season. It is really

the most difficult question we have to deal with. There is a large German emigration to the United States which we have scarcely been able to touch. Very careful enquiries were made into the means by which such an emigration could be induced to come to Canada. With the view of prosecuting enquiries, by the instruction of the Minister I twice visited New York during this summer, and held communication with the directors of the German steam lines, from whom I obtained a good deal of valuable information bearing on the question. There are two great German Atlantic lines, the North German Lloyds and the Hamburg Packet Line. I found that the North German Lloyds, commencing so early as the very beginning of 1880—in fact long before the season of western communication opened—began to receive prepaid passages to the extent of about a thousand a month; and each of these prepaids represented five or six other passengers. The Department prepared a pamphlet—which was translated into German—embodying the suggestions I received, but we were generally told that neither commissions nor information distributed that way would be so successful as we expected, as the Germans depended almost entirely upon the representations of their friends.

87. Friends who had come to America before them?—Yes, friends who had come out before them. The large German emigration which took place to the United States, was mainly based upon these representations, supplemented by the assistance of prepaid passage tickets. I have the United States immigration returns, which show, for the fiscal year, that 84,638 Germans arrived. We are now endeavoring to get up small parties of German settlers. There is one special party to arrive out and go to Manitoba or the North-West in the spring. It is the intention of the Department to take special and particular care of that little colony, to see that it is well settled on good land. I am afraid, however, that as far as influencing German immigration, simply by representations we may make, is concerned, we shall not succeed by the use of that method alone; or, at least, we shall not be so successful as we desire to be. We certainly have not been in the past.—Evidence of Mr. Lowe before the Immigration Committee of the House of Commons, 1881.

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY THE CIVIL SERVICE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

MAY, 1885.

At Halifax.

Blethen, Charles W.
Ellis, John.

Finlay, Wm. James.
Mahoney, Wm. P.

Mumford, Emmanuel C.
Yuill, John.

At St. John, N.B.

Baxter, Joseph.
Mailman, John A.

McVey, Andrew.
O'Brien, Thos. A.

Thompson, George.

At Charlottetown.

Cameron, John.

At Quebec.

Aubé, Elzéar.
Bellerive, Léon E.
Boivin, David.
Gingras, A. Elie.

Griffith, Geo. A.
Langlois, Napoléon.
Marmion, George.
Nolin, Ulric.

Renaud, Léon.
St. Aubin, Marie B. de
St. Aubin, Mad. E. B. de

At Montreal.

Ahearn, Owen J.
 Amyot, Philippe.
 Balthazard, Bernard.
 Barthelemy, Paul.
 Benoit, Désiré Abel.
 Bourgeois, Joseph (fils).
 Barnes, Thos. M.
 Belleville, Alphonse.
 Bissett, Alexander.
 Bruneau, Eugène.
 Cadotte, Joseph.
 Carr, Nina Maria.
 Champagne, Zéphirin.
 Clermont, Wilfred.
 Connolly, James.
 Cunningham, John.
 Cahill, James.
 Chabot, J. Ferdinand.
 Chaput, Zotique.
 Cloran, Edward.
 Côté, Joseph.

Dumont, Ovide.
 Ducharme, Louis A.
 Dupuis, Charles.
 Ferry, Edward.
 Gendreau, A. B.
 Guernon, Ernest.
 Gauthier, E. J.
 Grant, Edward E.
 Hébert, Emile J.
 Hunt, Geo. A.
 Lalande, J. B. A.
 Lapalme, Philias.
 Latour, J. A. A. H.
 Leclair, Eugène.
 Lapage, Joseph Z.
 Leriche, Edward.
 Le Sieur, T. J.
 Martin, James.
 Mathyl, Emile.
 Mongeon, Joseph.

McClenaghan, Michael.
 McLaughlin, Francis.
 McMorris, Hugh.
 Nault, Pierre.
 Neville, James F.
 O'Neill, Patrick.
 Pâquet, Jean Flavien.
 Paré, Joseph Omer.
 Radekir, Alfred.
 Renaud, Albert H.
 Rosa, Gaudiose.
 Roy, John.
 Shehan, Michael.
 St. Arnault, Urbain H.
 St. Jean, Thomas.
 St. Jean, L. J.
 St. Onge, Arthur.
 Thuriow, Albert Edward.
 Whelan, Aloysius M.
 Yelle, Urgel.

At Ottawa.

Auclair, Odillon.
 Beaupré, Victor.
 Bollard, John D.
 Cave, Mary Maude E.
 Cheney, W. H.
 Cooch, Henry.
 Corbeil, Edward.
 Côté, Georgina.
 Côté, Sophie.
 Cousineau, Edward.
 Doran, William.
 Duhamel, M. Thérèse.
 Durocher, Olivier.
 Egan, Thos. J.
 Fairer, Martha R.

Farrell, W. H.
 Ferland, A.
 Flemming, Eila E.
 Gareau, Fortunat.
 Goulden, Robt. A.
 Hayes, Jeremiah.
 Kelly, Isabella C.
 Leslie, George H.
 Loucks, Ettie.
 Merrick, Bessie L.
 Mosgrove, Thomas.
 Montgomery, Ida V. B.
 Munro, Isabel Adeline.
 McEwan, Wm. Rance.

McNamara, Patrick L.
 Murphy, Wm. Henry.
 Noonan, P. D.
 Norton, Bella.
 O'Connor, Herbert.
 O'Reilly, Anna.
 Patchell, Edward Moore.
 Ricard, Urgel.
 Sawyer, D. S.
 Steele, Mary.
 Stroulger, C.
 Turner, George H.
 Tytler, John.
 Wills, Geo. W.

At Kingston.

Barrett, Wm.
 Cox, Lawrence.
 Dorland, Philip N.

Fulford, Charles C.
 Gilmour, Robert.
 Hicks, Amos.

Ross, Donald D.
 Terrill, Archelaus.
 Vanluven, Fred'k.

At Toronto.

Ashmead, Henry A.
 Belcher, Felix.
 Belcher, William.
 Best, William.
 Bills, Thos. H.
 Booth, Albert Edward.
 Bridges, George.
 Chilton, James P.

Gautt, Robt. J.
 Goad, Nelson A.
 Henderson, Robt. H.
 Hodson, Fred. W.
 Hurst, Geo.
 Hyatt, Fred. F.
 Kirby, Thomas.
 Martin, Thomas.

Page, Mary.
 Parker, Albert E.
 Pearman, John H'y.
 Perkins, Joseph.
 Price, Geo. C.
 Riddall, Norman G.
 Robinson, Robt. John.
 Rodgers, James.

Cleary, Michael.
Courtney, Jonathan.
D'Askwith, Edward.
Dench, Thos. Q.
Fowler, James M.

Mitchell, Robert.
Mooney, Isaac.
McDonald, John A.
McIntosh, Alexander.
McKee, William.

Salter, James.
Slean, John.
Spence, James H.
Williamson, James.
Wilson, John McLaren.

At Hamilton.

Beatty, Stephen.
Bingham, Albert Job.
Latham, John.

McKay, Richard.
O'Heir, James.
Ross, Thos. H.

Sharples, James.
Thomas, Alexander.
Waterman, Ezra S.

At London.

Clarke, John.
Comiskey, Thomas.
Crawford, Walter.

Holland, Charles.
Lawrence, Chas. M. B.
Orr, Robinson Jno.

Reaume, James L.
Ryan, William.
Winterbotham, Wm. Geo.

At Winnipeg.

Code, A. R.
Gow, Walter John.

Lilley, John Henry.
Marshall, Thomas H.

Sheppard, Geo. P.

At Victoria, B. C.

Shakespeare, Henry P.

Simpson, Geo. F. D.

(Signed)

J. THORBURN, LL.D.,
Chairman.

A. D. DECELLES,

P. LESUEUR,

Secretary.

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY THE QUALIFYING
EXAMINATION.

MAY, 1885.

At Halifax.

Graham, Wm. J.
King, Donald A.

Little, Hugh R.
McKay, John H.

Peppard, W. W.
Potter, Alexander.

At St. John, N. B.

Beck, James.
Clark, A. Arthur.
Day, Robert G.
Dunham, W. O.
Goodspeed, Millard H.
Gross, Harrison.
Hall, W. S.
Hoben, Charles F.

Lindsay, Alex. H.
Mailman, John A.
Munro, George.
Nadeau, Hector.
McCloskey, John Rich.
McLatchy, Asa H.
O'Reilly, Chas. E.
Peck, Henry B.

Raymond, Wm. Tyng.
Read, Frank S.
Richards, Chas. L.
Robinson, Elisha H.
Smith, Rufus R.
Smyth, Bernard B.
Troop, J. G. C.
Vanbuskirk, James F.

At Charlottetown.

Haley, Frederick F.
Kelly, Lucius O.

Kennedy, James T.
Laverty, Michael.

McPhail, Colin.

At Quebec.

Chassé, E. T.
Desjardins, Joseph.

Dorion, Napoléon.

Maguire, Thos. Moore.

At Montreal.

Amyot, Philippe.
Audet, F. J.
Barthelemy, Paul U.
Beard, George W.
Bédard, Louis.
Beland, B. O.
Bellerose, L. H. Rival *dit*
Bourret, Romeo.
Bourret, Joseph.
Bowden, Georgina M.
Coleman, James J.
Cloran, Edward.
Coffee, Jeremiah.

Connolly, Anthony Jas.
Cullinan, Michael.
Curran, James.
Doré, L. J. S.
Dumont, Ovide.
Dubuc, Victor.
French, Jonas L.
Gendreau, A. B.
Gladu, L. Joseph.
Heriot, Ralph R.
Hunt, George A.
Kane, James J.
Laurin, Alphonse.

LeSieur, T. J.
Latouche, A. M.
Libert, Emile.
Mantha, J. Arthur.
McEvoy, Patrick.
Priour, Auguste.
Renaud, A. H.
Rolland, David.
Tessier, W. O.
Tansey, Timothy.
Valeur, Charles.
Whelan, Aloysius.

At Ottawa.

Ballantine, Elizabeth.
Catellier, George.
Close, Chas. William.
Chevrier, Alphonse.
Corbett, Harold L.
Drouin, Alphonse M. P.
Desrochers, Rodolphe.
Fortier, James Gordon.
Greene, Florence.
Gordon, Francis A.
Garrett, Wm. P.
Grenier, Adolphe.

Howard, John P.
James, Alfred.
Kehoe, Thomas C.
Lawrence, Charles Lewis.
Lynch, Patrick.
Magnan, Francois.
McKenzie, Wm. J.
Maybee, Emily Kate.
McCabe, Francis.
O'Reilly, Anthony.
O'Reilly, Anna.

Parmelee, Alice.
Robillard, R. J.
Robertson, Peter.
Seguin, F. O. Avila.
Short, Samuel.
Stevenson, John.
Shore, Evangeline.
Steele, Mary.
Stewart, Robert.
Taylor, William.
Toms, Fanny E.

At Kingston.

Cox, Lawrence.
Dorland, Philip N.
Hicks, Amos.

Sherman, John D.
Sayers, John R.

Terrill, Archelaus.
Walker, Edward M.

At Toronto.

Bell, Thomas.
Brookfield, W. Wesley.
Davidson, James.
Doyle, John J.
English, Fred. W. P.
Fawcett, Edw. A.
Fox, Charles.
Francy, Charles.
Galbraith, Wm. M.

Galbraith, William.
Henry, Thos. H.
Henderson, Robt. H.
Hipwell, Humphrey T.
Herst, Samuel.
Huggard, John.
Irwin, S.
Moore, Thos. F.
McDonald, John A.

McKee, William.
Noble, John.
Reid, John W.
Riley, Bernard.
Somerville, Archibald.
Spence, Jos. W.
Stewart, Chas. E.
Watson, Wm. E.
Willoughby, Sam. J.

At Hamilton.

Aikins, Lillie.
Davis, Lydia.
Hall, Mary Anna

Henderson, Anna J. R.
Miller, Robt. S.

Robertson, A. R.
Troup, Jane Lundie.

At London.

Askin, John Fred.
Ayearst, John A.
Belleperche, Peter A.
Clarke, John.
Colton, John Thos.
Coulter, Geo. T.

Crawford, Walter.
Coulter, Wm. Watson.
Holland, Charles
Horton, Charles.
Gott, Ellen Jane.
Northrop, Wm.

Regan, Patrick.
Schulte, Sam'l John
State, Joseph.
Steele, Emily C.
Tyrrell, Jeremiah.
Winthrop, Farbrace.

At Winnipeg.

Macpherson, Wm. Torrence. Marshall, Thos. Hadzor.

Turnock, Francis H.

At Victoria, B.C.

Carmichael, Francis A.

J. THORBURN, LL. D.,
Chairman.

A. D. DECELLES,
P. LESUEUR,
Secretary.

CANDIDATES WHO PASSED IN OPTIONAL SUBJECTS AT THE CIVIL
SERVICE EXAMINATION HELD IN MAY, 1885.

At Halifax.

John H. McKay, *Precis.*

At St. John, N. B.

Day, Robert G., *Precis.*
Dunham, W. O., *Precis.*
Goodspeed, M. H., *Precis.*
Hoben, Chas. F., *Precis.*
Nadeau, Hector, *Precis.*
Read, Frank S., *Precis.*
Raymond, W. Tyng, *Precis.*

At Charlottetown.

Haley, Fred. F., *Telegraphy.*
Laverty, Michael, *Precis.*

At Montreal.

Amyot, Philippe, *Precis.*
Audet, F. J., *Translation and Precis.*

Béland, B. O., *Precis*.
Bellerose, L. H. *Rival dit*, Translation.
Bourret, Roméo, *Composition*.
Connolly, Anthony James, *Translation*.
Dumont, Ovide, *Translation*.
Laurin, Alphonse, *Composition and Precis*.
Libert, Emile, *Book-keeping and Precis*.
Prieur, Auguste, *Precis*.
Rolland, David, *Translation*.

At Ottawa.

Brittain, E. L., *Stenography*.
Chateauvert, Geo. E., *Book-keeping and Precis*.
Christie, Jessie B., *Typewriting and Precis*.
Clarabut, D., *Composition*.
Fortier, James Gordon, *Telegraphy*.
Hennessy, Geo. F., *Translation*.
Howard, John P., *Precis*.
Hunton, Wm. A., *Precis*.
Lyster, Florence, *Typewriting and*
McCann, John, *Precis*.
McKenzie, Wm. J., *Typewriting, Book-keeping, Precis and Stenography*.
O'Reilly, Anna, *Precis*.
O'Reilly, Anthony, *Precis and Stenography*.
Parmelee, Alice, *Precis*.
Robillard, R. J., *Book-keeping and Precis*.
Steele, Mary, *Precis*.
Stevenson, James S., *Precis*.
Taylor, William, *Composition, Translation and Precis*.

At Kingston.

Cox, Lawrence, *Precis*.
Dorland, Philip H., *Book-keeping*.
* Turner, H. H., *Composition, Precis, Book-keeping and Telegraphy*.
Walker, Edw. M., *Precis*.

At Toronto.

Galbraith, Wm., *Precis and Telegraphy*.
Henderson, Robert H., *Precis and Telegraphy*.
Huggard, John, *Precis*.
Noble, John, *Precis*.
Reid, John W., *Precis*.
Riley, Bernard, *Precis*.
Watson, Wm. E., *Book-keeping*.

At Hamilton.

Henderson, Anna J. R., *Precis*.
Robertson, Augustus R., *Precis*.
Troup, Jane Lundie, *Precis*.

At London.

Ayearst, John A., *Precis*.
Colton, John Thos., *Precis*.
Coulter, Geo. T., *Telegraphy*.

At Winnipeg.

Marshall, Thos. H., Typewriting, Precis and Stenography.
Turnock, Francis H., Book-keeping and Precis.

J. THORBURN, L.L.D.,
Chairman.

A. D. DeCELLES,
P. LESUEUR,
Secretary.

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY THE CIVIL SERVICE
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER, 1885.

At Halifax.

Bently, Percy D.
Brennan, Patrick F.

McDonald, James J.
Pender, Percy T.

Theakston, Henry S.
Thompson, David.

At St. John, N. B.

Baillie, John.
Budge, Benjamin.
Devoe, Wm. Judson.
Driscoll, Daniel Jas.

Fanjoy, Wm. T.
Hunter, George D.
Martin, Thos. J.

Millidge, Louis D. B.
Richards, John T.
Roxborough, William.

At Quebec.

Battis, Robt. Wm.
Duprat, Jos. L. M.
Giroux, Edmond.

Hamel, Alexander.
Hamel, F. M. M. S.
O'Reilly, Miss M. A.

Santerre, Louis Napoléon.
Verge, Joseph A.

At Montreal.

Auger, Arthur L. M.
Beaton, Alex. M.
Bouchard, C. Ed.
Brown, Alfred.
Cadorette, Rodolphe.
Carroll, Edward.
Cecire, Ludger.
Conaughton, James P.
Corbeil, Philippe.
Cormier, Ephrem.
Costigan, James John.
Côté, F. X.
Cotret, L. D. A., René de.
Crevier, J. W.
Cross, Gray.
Delorme, Édmond.
Diot, David J.
Doody, Thomas,

Genest, Evariste.
Germain, Clément.
Gibbon, Thos. James.
Gillies, James A.
Giroux, André.
Goyer, Augustin.
Grandpré, Arthur.
Gravelle, R. E.
Green, Harvey A.
Harney, W. T.
Holland, James C.
Jones, Thos. Michael.
Juteau, Abundius.
Knox, James S.
Laberge, J. B. H.
Lamadeleine, Théodore de
Leblanc, Ernest.
Leclercq, Lucien.

Mathieu, Joseph.
Moffatt, James J.
Murray, John.
McRobie, J. T.
Pardellian, Alexander.
Philpot, Harvey W. G.
Poitras, Themas.
Roach, Michael.
Rollins, Wm. Edw.
Roy, Désiré.
Ryan, Michael J.
Ryan, John.
Sauvé, J. V.
Sullivan, Thos.
Thêtu, Rodolphe.
Thérien, Charles.
Thomson, F. A.
Vanier, H. J.

Doyle, Patrick.
Haudreau, Jules.

Marcil, John.
Martin, Joseph.

Villeneuve, Mathias.
Withell, Rich'd P.

At Ottawa.

Abbott, Susie.
Bambrick, Eliza Ann.
Benn, James Chas.
Berouard, Louise.
Biggs, Mary Jane.
Brennan, May.
Campbell, James.
Cherry, William.
Darcey, Mary.
Duffy, Peter M.
Duggan, Cornelius.
Duval, Octave.
Farrell, Louise M.
Fair, Robert Wm.
Gagnier, Victor.
Gaudry, Elizia.
Graham, Cam. F.
Hawkins, Joseph.

Healey, James.
Hinton, George C.
Kains, Mary McM.
Kealy, Theresa.
Lawless, Edith M.
Lefebvre, Amanda.
Lepage, Victor.
May, Ida M.
Mathews, Agnes B.
Melamphy, Mary.
McAnulty, James.
McLaren, Robert.
McMahon, Thos. Jas.
Peck, Jas. W.
Purcell, John.
Roy, Minnie.
Roy, Eugénie.
Roy, Hormidas.

Ryan, John.
Shaw, Mary.
Shaw, Margaret.
Spittal, Robert.
Story, James.
Taylor, James M.
Traversy, Agnes.
Vaillancourt, Damase.
Veilleux, Léon.
Waggoner, S. H.
Warburton, Annie.
Watts, Reginald.
Webber, S. Agnes.
Williams, Louise.
Williams, Wm. Geo.
Wood, George C.
Wright, Samuel E.

At Kingston.

Burns, Frank L.
Chamberlain, Allan.

Elliott, J. J.
Harback, Horace A.

Kearns, Robert.
Morriessy, John.

At Toronto.

Allen, Horace R.
Barnhart, D'Arcy B.
Baxter, James H.
Baylis, James.
Blaber, Trayton.
Bloomer, Richard.
Bowdidge, John.
Brackley, James.
Buchanan, John Thos.
Burgess, Archibald.
Burns, William.
Carroll, James.
Cordingley, B. A.
Cull, Henry James.
Davidson, John.
Davis, Julius.

Denison, Minnie.
Edmand, J. W.
Frizzell, Albert B.
Ferry, James.
Fowler, P. L.
Grainger, Robert A.
Haynes, Lionel S.
Henderson, Alfred.
Hunter, David.
Jackson, F. J.
James, Clarkson W.
Johnston, Richard.
Knowlton, Joseph.
Laws, William.
Linton, John.
Moor, Robert.

Moor, David.
Mann, Geo. Robt.
McCurrah, John.
McKay, Kenneth.
McMullen, Oliver.
Oxenham, Fred. Chas.
Parker, Thomas G.
Pretty, John.
Scott, John L.
Service, Wm. Alexander.
Smith, Thos. S.
Summers, Jas. Alex.
Tolley, Wm. James.
Tyner, Wm. Edward.
Vandervoort, Jos. W.

At Hamilton.

Aikens, Wm. John.
Armstrong, Jason R.
Bale, Thomas.
Bishop, James B.
Bucke, John J.
Dowd, Patrick.
Foley, M. C.

Gordon, Robert.
Hamilton, Helen Jessie.
Leaver, Uriah.
Mahoney, Robert P.
McCollum, Robert C.
McDonald, Robert.
Phillips, John.

Rainey, Albert E.
Rolston, Edward.
Smith, Daniel B.
Thomas, James R.
Truman, Charles.
Williams, Thos. F.

At London.

Arnold, John F.
Dalton, Harry E.
Dickens, Joseph.
Egan, William.
Finnegan, Edward.
Forsyth, James F.

Hoolihan, Thomas.
Jeffery, Jos. Wm.
Kidner, Edward.
Lee, Frederick.
Macdonald, James.
Monck, Richard Henry.

Morrison, Theodore.
Perrin, Charles N.
Peters, Arthur E.
Tanner, William.
Williams, Mary T.

At Winnipeg.

Flesher, Frederick C.
Fletcher, Matthew.
Hezelwood, Thomas.

McDonald, John.
Pridham, George A.
Smith, Sydney James.

Taylor, Wm. Henry.

At Victoria, B.C.

Dickson, Chas. Edward.

J. THORBURN, LL. D.,
Chairman.
A. D. DECELLES,
P. LESUEUR,
Secretary.

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY THE CIVIL
SERVICE QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER, 1885.

At Halifax, N. S.

Bentley, Percy D.
Curren, Thomas J.

Kelley, Willard M.

Miller, George J.

At St. John, N. B.

Allen, Singleton S.
Budge, Benjamin.
Burgess, Sherman W.
Burrell, James George.
Covert, Daniel H.
Cudlip, Amelius.
Edgecombe, Richard S.

Frost, S. L. Tilley.
Guion, Alonzo H.
King, Elmer E.
McLean, Charles.
McCullough, Thomas.
Murray, Frederick Wm.
Myles, Wesley J. S.

Nichols, Craig Wm.
Reed, Thomas L.
Smith, H. E. L.
Virtue, William J.
White, J. Hunter.
Watt, John H.

At Quebec.

Chouinard, Ephrem.
Fletcher, Cecil Charles.

Gosselin, Louis.
Gosselin, Pierre.

Nolet, Jean.

At Montreal.

Bissonette, O. A.
Cecire, Ludger.

Dudley, Henry.
Eagleson, James S.

Lippe, Alexandre.
McClanaghan, Michael.

Costigan, James John.
Cunningham, John.
Doody, Thomas.
Ducharme, L. J. O.

Gawne, D. McLeod.
Laberge, J. B. H.
Lalande, J. B. A.
Linahen, James E.

Mathyl, Emile.
Theberge, Phileas.
Ward, Wm E.

At Ottawa.

Aird, Geo. B.
Aird, H. E. Louisa.
Bate, Charles W. C.
Bell, George Wylie.
Bell, Marion E.
Bourns, Robt. Geo.
Briggs, John.
Cowen, Edmund.
Casey, Maurice W.
Charles, Joseph H.
Code, Wm. Abraham.
Copping, Louis.
Craig, Mary Ann.
Curley, John J.
Durocher, Olivier.

Ferguson, William.
Finch, George.
Fripp, Fred'k Bowles.
Greenshields, Robert.
Horan, Arthur John.
Johnstone, Winifred.
Kains, Mary McMillan.
Lynch, David.
Maher, John.
Martin, Annie.
Matheson, George M.
Mathews, Agnes Bertha.
Merrick, Bessie L.
McDonagh, James.

McKenzie, Agnes E.
McLean, Walter.
Parish, Geo. H.
Payne, Alonzo N.
Payne, John L.
Ridley, Constance.
Rochester, James K.
Rogers, Herbert R.
Ryan, John.
Sawyer, John A.
Sims, Richard J.
Smith, Josephine E.
Stuart, F. E.
Wright, Samuel E.

At Kingston.

Barrett, William.
Conger, Marshall E.
Edwards, John W.

Hardy, Wm. A. G.
Kinney, John.
Little, Joseph.

Morden, Geo. H.
O'Reilly, Wm. James.

At Toronto.

Coulter, Wm. Geo.
Durham, Sydney.
Hall, Wm. E.
Hardison, W. E.
Jackson, F. I.
Kennedy, W. C.
Little, Robt. H.

Lougheed, Geo. Edwd.
Lynch, John Joseph.
Martin, Louis K.
McAllister, Geo. D.
Palling, James.
Patterson, Charles.
Pollock, Geo. B.

Price, Geo. C.
Richardson, John H.
Roberts, Geo. J. H.
Sanderson, Frank.
Waters, Geo. A. W.
Wilkinson, Alex'r.

At Hamilton.

Aikens, Wm. John.
Armstrong, Jason R.
Beresford, Miss M. E.
Bucke, John J.
Cobean, George A.

Dempsey, J. H. C.
Elliott, Thomas.
Hamilton, Augusta M.
Hill, Jonathan A.
Hinchliffe, Ada.

Mahony, Robt. P.
McCullough, Hattie.
McLeod, Carrie.
Smith, Gertrude.

At London.

Bradley, Charles John.
Crotty, John.
Elliot, Fredk.
Fisher, Lucy.

Flynn, W. Joseph.
Harris, Wm. N.
Hastings, Samuel J.
Jones, Samuel.

Johnson, R. W. S.
Lawe, Robert.
Minhinnick, W. B.
White, Richard M.

At Winnipeg.

Black, Alex. P.
Clinton, John.

Ferguson, George L.
Flesher, Fredk. C.

James, Arthur C.

At Victoria, B.C.

Fawcett, Rowland C.

Kaye, Ernest Edwd.

J. THORBURN, LL.D.,
*Chairman.*A. D. DECELLES,
P. LESUEUR,*Secretary.*CANDIDATES WHO PASSED IN OPTIONAL SUBJECTS AT THE CIVIL
SERVICE EXAMINATION HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1885.*At St. John.*Burgess, Sherman W., *Precis.*Murray, Fredk Wm., *Precis.*Virtue, Wm. J., *Precis.**At Montreal.*Eagleson, James S., *Book-keeping.*Gawne, D. McLeod, *Precis.*Linahen, James E., *Composition and Translation.*Theberge, Phileas, *Precis.*Valeur, Charles, *Precis.**At Ottawa.*Aird, Geo. B., *Precis.*Aird, H. E. Louisa, *Composition, Translation and Precis.*Bate, Charles W. C., *Precis.*Bell, Marion E., *Precis.*Briggs, John, *Stenography.*Casey, Maurice W., *Precis.*Charles, Joseph H., *Book-keeping and Precis.*Horan, Arthur John, *Composition.*Matthews, Agnes Bertha, *Precis.*Payne, John L., *Precis and Telegraphy.*Parish, Geo. H., *Precis.*Rochester, James K., *Book-keeping.*Ryan, John, *Precis.*Sims, Richard J., *Composition and Precis.*Stuart, F. E., *Precis.**At Kingston.*Barrett, William, *Book-keeping and Telegraphy.**At Toronto.*McAllister, Geo. D., *Book-keeping.**At Hamilton.*Armstrong, Jason R., *Precis.*Beresford, Miss M. E., *Composition and Precis.*Smith, Gertrude, *Precis.*J. THORBURN, LL.D.,
*Chairman.*A. D. DECELLES,
P. LESUEUR,*Secretary.*

This paper was accidentally omitted from the English version of the Report of 1884, and is inserted here to make the record complete.

No. 6.—(Duties.)

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION,

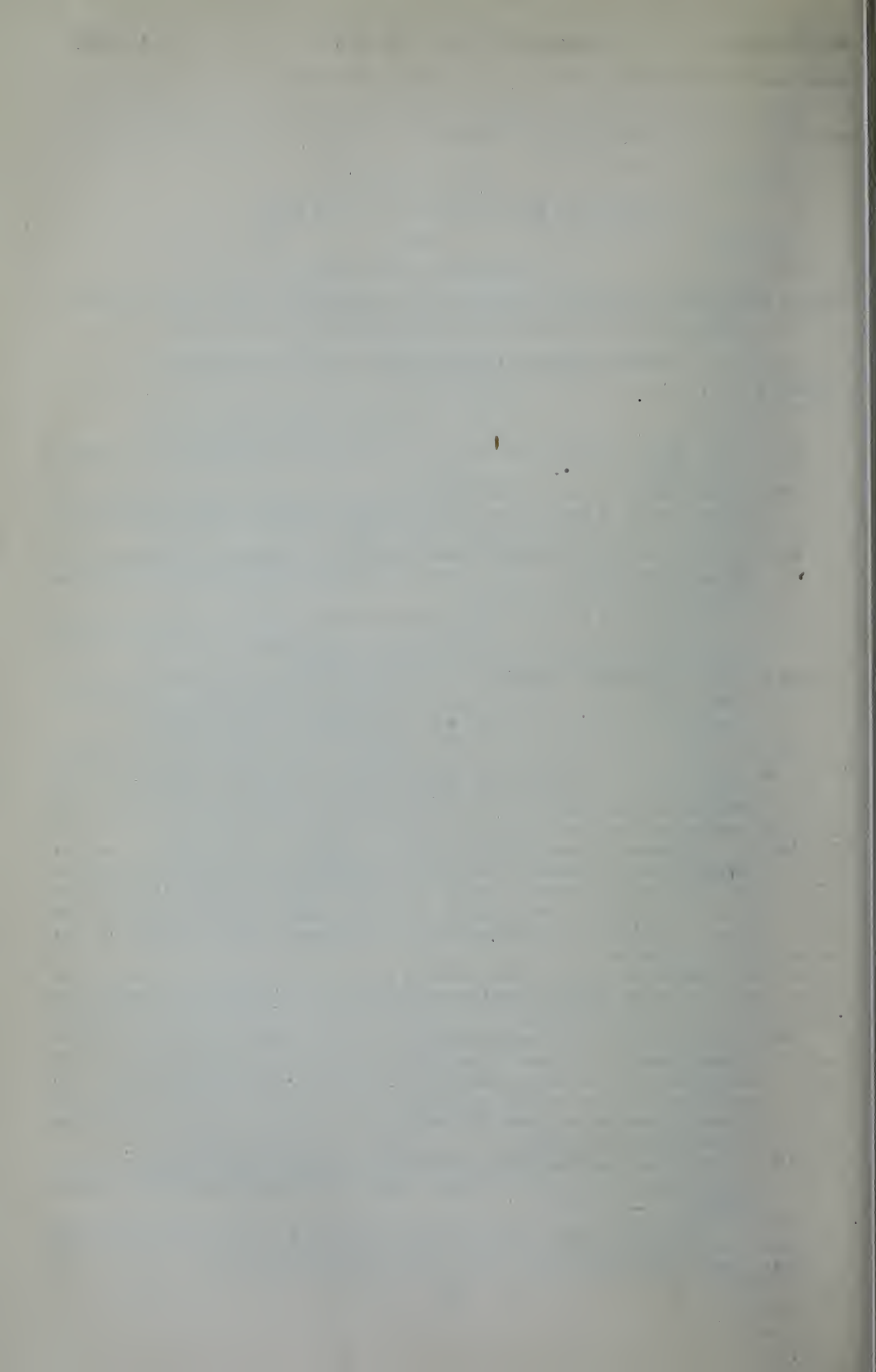
Monday, 19th May, 1884.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—INSIDE SERVICE.

Values.

MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 10 | 1. Name the Books and Blanks forming the equipment of a Money Order Office. |
| 10 | 2. Describe the various operations connected with the treatment of a Money Order Account, from the time of its receipt at the Department, until it passes into the Ledger Clerk's hands. |
| 10 | 3. In case of a mistake in the addition of the "Issues" in a Postmaster's Money Order Return, what should make it certain that the error will be discovered in the Head Office? |
| 10 | 4. In case of a loss of a Money Order by the remitter or payee, where can a duplicate be had? And what means are taken to prevent the payment of the original order if subsequently found? |
| 10 | 5. Describe the means by which the Postmaster of a Money Order Office, who has no official credit at a neighbouring bank, is placed in possession of funds to meet Money Orders drawn upon his Office. |
| 10 | 6. If a Postmaster in Ontario issues a Money Order on a Foreign Country and does not account for the amount in his returns to the Department, what means does the M. O. Branch possess of discovering the omission, and what will be the greatest possible interval between the irregularity and its detection? |
| 10 | 7. Name all the countries, including British possessions, to which money may be remitted from Canada by Money Order, distinguishing:— |
| | 1st. Between those in which the original Order, issued in Canada, will be paid on presentation, and those where a second Order of the domestic form of the country of payment, will be supplied to the payee. |
| | And 2nd. Between those having a direct convention or arrangement with Canada, and those with which the exchange is through the intermediate agency of the Postal Department of a third country. |
| 10 | 8. A person in Canada receiving the sum of \$100 by Money Order from Germany, returns the amount to the remitter by the same mode of transmission. Will the remitter in Germany receive back the exact sum in German money, which he paid in in the first place? If not, what will be the difference, and how is it explained? The commission on the Orders need not be considered. |
| 10 | 9. What remuneration is allowed to Postmasters of Money Order Offices, for Money Order duties? How is it computed, and how paid to them? |
| 10 | 10. Describe the relations between the Money Order and Savings Bank Branches, and the advantages of the arrangements under which Savings Bank transactions enter into the Money Order Accounts. |
| 100 | |



RETURN

(IN PART)

(52)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 5th March, 1886;—For copies of all documents forming the record in the cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late rebellion including the jury lists, the names of the jurors, the lists of the jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the charges of the Judge, the names of the Judges who tried the different cases, the names of the counsel for the prosecution and for the defence, the pleas entered, the verdicts and the sentences, and, in short, of every document whatever relating to the said trials.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
15th March, 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 15th March, 1886.

Upon the reference of an Address of the Honorable the House of Commons, dated the 5th instant, for copies of all documents forming the record in the cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late rebellion, including the jury lists, the names of the jurors, the lists of the jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the charges of the judge, the names of the judges who tried the different cases, the names of the counsel for the prosecution and for the defence, the pleas entered, the verdicts and the sentences, and in short, of every document whatever relating to the said trials, the undersigned has the honor, in part compliance with the said Address, to transmit herewith transcripts of the records and proceedings of the fifty-five cases mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed.

With the exception of the transcript of the records and proceedings in the trials held at Battleford—which are now being prepared and will form a supplementary partial Return—these are all the papers covered by the Address in possession of this Department.

The Clerk of the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court at Regina and Battleford respectively, have been asked by telegraph to send copies of the records in the cases of all other parties held for trial in connection with the late rebellion.

A. POWER, *for Deputy of Minister Justice.*

QUEEN VS. OKA-DOKA ET AL.

THE QUEEN VS. OKA-DOKA and four other Indians, charged on the 14th September, 1885, before His Honor Judge Richardson, when he elected to be tried by a jury, the charge being as follows:—

CANADA :
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of Frederick Kelloch Gibson, in the town of Regina, in the North-West Territories of the Dominion of Canada, deputy sheriff, taken the fourteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories, who saith :

That Oka-doka, otherwise called The Hole, Wah-mah-de-dota, otherwise called Red Eagle, Cah-hree-ta-mah-hitchi, otherwise called Poor Crow, Mah-to-dota, otherwise called Red Bean, and Kon-ah-mah-chee, otherwise called Left Hand, not regarding the duty of their allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our Lady the Queen does, and of right ought, to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days, as well before as after that date, together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Frederick Kelloch Gibson unknown, did, within the Dominion of Canada compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend, to levy war against our said Lady the Queen, within Canada, in order, by force and constraint, to compel her to change her measures and counsels, and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, then feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and declare, by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :—

In order to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said persons above charged, and each of them afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at and near the locality called Duck Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Frederick Kelloch Gibson unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said persons above charged, and each of them afterwards, to wit, on the twelfth day of May, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at or near the locality known as Batoche, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Frederick Kelloch Gibson unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm.

In contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

FRED. K. GIBSON.

Sworn before me the day and year first above
mentioned, at the town of Regina, in the
North-West Territories of Canada. }

HUGH RICHARDSON,

Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the North-West Territories of Canada.

And take notice that you have the option of being tried before a stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace with the intervention of a jury of six, or before a stipendiary magistrate in a summary way, without the intervention of a jury. Which do you elect ?

The prisoners were charged on the above charge on 14th September, 1885, before His Honor Judge Richardson, and they elected to be tried by a jury, and the trial

proceeds on this day Thursday, 17th September, before His Honor Judge Richardson and Dr. Dodd, J.P.

Mr. Joseph Morin, is sworn as interpreter.

Messrs. D. L. Scott and W. C. Hamilton, counsel for the Crown.

F. B. Robertson, counsel for prisoners.

Prisoners are asked to plead, which they did, pleading "not guilty," and Mr. Robertson says they are ready for their trial.

The following jury was sworn: George Wallace, William Williamson, George Webb, Marshall Ingersoll, John Child, Josiah Gilbert.

Charge read to the jury.

Clerk of Court.—Upon this charge the prisoners at the bar have been arraigned, and upon arraignment have pleaded not guilty, your duty therefore is to enquire whether they be guilty or not guilty, and hearken to the evidence.

Mr. Scott.—May it please your Honors, and gentlemen of the jury: The charge you have just heard read is for the offence known as treason-felony, it is punishable upon conviction by such term of imprisonment as the court may see fit to pronounce. The substance of the charge is that these men designed and intended to levy war against Her Majesty, which means the lawfully constituted Government of the country, and, to fulfil that intention, they conspired with others on certain occasions to raise and levy rebellion. There are two acts charged. The first is at Duck Lake on the 26th March, the second is at Batoche on the 12th May. Now, although you have all heard of the late rebellion in the north and know all about it, it will be necessary for us to show that there was a rebellion, that a rebellion existed there about those dates, we will show that the country in that neighborhood broke out into open rebellion about the 18th March last, when a large number of half-breeds under the leadership of Louis Riel took possession of that part of the country and organized an armed rebellion against the Government with the intention of setting up a Government in opposition to it. On the 26th March a fight occurred at Duck Lake in which several volunteers and some policemen were killed on the side of the Government, and some loss of life on the part of the rebels. The rebellion, as I said, continued until the 12th May, several fights ensued in that interval, but on that day the Government troops under General Middleton were victorious, the rebels were routed, and the rebellion in that part of the country was at an end. These prisoners are charged with being implicated in that rebellion. The first charge is at Duck Lake on the 26th March, we will show that at least one of the prisoners was there on that occasion—we may not be able to show that the others were there—and that he was seen going towards the fight, and that he was armed and was seen with the rebels going towards the fight, and was seen afterwards on several occasions in the Indian camp—the rebel camp.

Three of the others, as will be pointed out to you as the case proceeds, were seen several times during the time of the rebellion, with the rebels, and were seen at the rifle pits in the rifle pits at Batoche, about the 12th May last. They were seen there, we cannot show that they were seen shooting at all, but they were there in the rifle pits, when one of the witnesses whom we will call was passing through and saw them there. That is the substance of the evidence that we will be able to produce against these prisoners.

His Honor will tell you whether or not in his opinion such evidence is sufficient in law to lead you to find them guilty of the offence with which they are charged, that is, with designing and intending to levy rebellion. I don't know that I need say anything more. I have explained the case sufficiently to you, and the evidence will disclose it more fully as it is called.

WILLIAM TOMPKINS SWORN:—

Examined by Mr. Scott:

Q. You are an interpreter in the Indian Department or were, at Carlton? A. Yes.

Q. What happened to you on the 18th March last? A. I was taken prisoner.

- Q. Where? A. At Batoche.
- Q. By whom? A. By Riel and his followers.
- Q. In what state were they? A. In a state of rebellion.
- Q. How do you know? A. I seen them all with arms.
- Q. How many were they? A. I think about between 400 and 500.
- Q. Of what class of people? A. Sioux, Crees and half-breeds.
- Q. Was Louis Riel the leader? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know what their object was? A. They wanted to have a new Government. (Interpreter interprets this to the prisoners in Sioux and Cree.)
- Q. Where were you taken to on the 18th March? A. I was taken to the church.
- Q. Where? A. At Batoche.
- Q. How long were you kept there? A. I was kept there until the next night, the night of the 18th.
- Q. And then what became of you? A. We were taken over to Walters' store across the river.
- Q. That is, on the west side? A. Yes.
- Q. How long were you detained there? A. Kept there until the morning of the 19th, and then we were removed back to the church.
- Q. And then how long did you remain? A. The next night we went to Garnot's house.
- Q. Where is that? A. At Batoche.
- Q. In the same settlement? A. Yes.
- Q. Were you taken across the river again? A. Yes, the time I was taken to Duck Lake.
- Q. When was that? A. 26th March.
- Q. And where were you placed at Duck Lake? A. In Mr. Mitchell's house.
- Q. Did anything happen that day at Duck Lake? A. Yes; the rebels and the police had a fight.
- Q. Where? A. About two miles from Duck Lake.
- Q. Did you see it? A. No.
- Q. Well, how do you know they had a fight? A. I heard reports, and then afterwards Riel came and told us.
- Q. You heard the firing; I suppose you mean by the reports? A. Yes.
- Q. And Riel afterwards came and told you? A. Yes.
- Q. Were there any other prisoners there besides you? A. Yes.
- Q. How many? A. Six.
- Q. Riel came afterwards; was it on the same day? A. Yes.
- Q. And told you that there had been a fight? A. Yes.
- Q. What did he say about it? A. He said he was glad to have a victory over the police.
- Q. Did he say what had happened during the fight? A. He said that they had killed quite a number.
- Q. Of what? A. Of volunteers and policemen.
- Q. And did he say what the result was? A. The result in his way, he thought it would favor him.
- Q. I suppose he said the result was a victory for him and his men? A. Yes.
- Q. How long were you detained a prisoner? A. Until the 12th May.
- Q. Where were you kept during that time? A. We were kept around the country. We were at Carlton, and then they brought us from Carlton back to Batoche and put us in Baptiste Boyer's house, and then on the day of the Fish Creek battle we were put in a cellar.
- Q. And how did you know there was a battle at Fish Creek? A. Half-breeds told me.
- Q. You heard from them that there had been a battle at Fish Creek? A. Yes.
- Q. On that day you were put in the cellar? A. Yes.
- Q. How long were you kept there? A. We were taken out twice. I am not sure. I think it was twice and then we were put back again when the fight came at Batoche, and in the cellar then four days.

- Q. You knew the fight lasted for four days at Batoche? A. Yes.
- Q. And ended on the 12th May? A. Yes.
- Q. How many prisoners were there in the cellar at that time? A. Six besides myself.
- Q. Then on the 12th what happened? A. We were released.
- Q. By whom? A. Gen. Middleton and his forces. (Interpreted in Cree and Sioux to prisoners.)
- Q. Then did that part of the country continue in a state of rebellion for that time after the 18th March? A. Yes.
- Q. Up to? A. 12th May.
- Q. Did you see any of the prisoners during that interval? A. I saw them all.
- Q. Where did you see No. 1, for instance, The Hole? A. I saw him at Batoche.
- Q. What was he doing? A. The same as the rest; he had arms, carrying arms.
- Q. How many times did you see him? A. I seen him frequently. I could not say how many times.
- Q. What opportunity had you of seeing him? A. Seeing him through the window.
- Q. Through the window of the house where you were imprisoned? A. Yes; they used to come out and dance.
- Q. Where there any other Indians with him? A. Yes; all the Sioux Indians used to dance, and the Crees used to join in with them.
- Q. That is all you remember about him, is it? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know anything else about him besides what you have told? A. Well' nothing only what they—
- Q. No. 2. Did you see him, Red Eagle? A. Yes.
- Q. Where? A. At Batoche.
- Q. What was he doing? A. Carrying arms in rebellion, the same as the rest.
- Q. That is all you know about him? A. Yes.
- Q. Was he armed? A. Yes.
- Q. No. 3, Poor Crow? A. The same—I seen him too.
- Q. No. 4? A. Yes; Red Bean.
- Q. Just the same? A. Yes.
- Q. You saw him frequently armed? A. Yes.
- Q. No. 5, Left Hand? A. I seen him also.
- Q. Where? A. At Batoche and Duck Lake.
- Q. You saw him at Duck Lake on what day? A. 26th March.
- Q. That was the day of the fight? A. Yes.
- Q. Was it before or after the fight you saw him? A. He was just going out—after the fight I saw him, and I saw him before the fight.
- Q. You saw him before the fight, going out where? A. Going out with the rest of them.
- Q. Which way? A. Towards the battle.
- Q. He was going out towards the battle with the other rebels? A. Yes.
- Q. Was he armed? A. Yes.
- Q. And you saw him afterwards? A. Yes.
- Q. On that day? A. He used to be riding my horse around.
- Q. Did you see him afterwards? A. Yes; I saw him frequently after that.
- Q. Where? A. At Batoche.
- Q. What was he doing at Batoche? A. Doing the same as the rest, carrying arms.
- Q. Armed, I suppose? A. Yes.
- Q. Now, did you know these prisoners before? A. I have seen them.
- Q. Before the rebellion? A. No, I don't know. I have seen them, but I don't know them. I know the Cree.
- Q. You knew him before? A. Yes.
- Q. But the other four you did not know before the rebellion? A. No.
- Q. Were there many Sioux there? A. Yes, quite a number. (Interpreted in Cree and Sioux to the prisoners.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson :

Q. When you say you saw these people at Batoche, where was it that you were a prisoner? A. At Batoche.

Q. In the village? A. Yes. I guess you can call it a village, there are four or five houses.

Q. On what days of the month can you tell us did you see these different men at Batoche? A. I could not.

Q. You cannot say that? A. No.

Q. Somewhere about the beginning of May? A. Yes. I seen them on the 10th of April, the first, that is when White Cap's band came in.

Q. Where were you when White Cap's band came in? A. Looking out of a pane of glass in the window.

Q. How many of them were there? A. I could not say. I should think there was about twenty-five or thirty.

Q. Had you ever seen any of them before? A. I seen White Cap. I used to give him rations.

Q. Had you seen any of the others before? I could not say.

Q. You did not recognize any in particular then? A. Yes, I recognized those.

Q. At that time? A. Yes.

Q. You had never seen them before? A. Yes; but I seen them too often afterwards.

Q. Did you recognize them then, when you saw them first? A. No, I did not.

Q. Then you saw them afterwards at different times about the village? A. Yes.

Q. And that is what you refer to when you say that you saw them frequently at Batoche? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known the Indians? A. About seven years.

Q. And it is a fact is it not that an Indian very rarely moves about without his gun? A. Yes, generally, they have their gun.

Q. Generally, they carry their guns wherever they go? A. Yes.

Q. Now, what arms had these different men that you speak of; you say they were armed? A. Do you mean rifle or shot gun?

Q. Tell us what arms? A. They had their guns.

Q. Which they generally carried? A. The Sioux, principally, have rifles.

Q. They generally carry them? A. Yes.

Q. And they had then just the same guns and rifles that they generally carry?
A. Yes.

Q. When you saw them? A. Yes.

Q. That is what you mean by saying that they were armed? A. Yes.

Q. Where were you just immediately before the fight at Duck Lake? A. We were just coming in as they were going out from Batoche.

Q. You were coming in as they were going out? A. Yes.

Q. As who were going out? A. The rebels.

Q. From Batoche? A. No; they had gone the night before to Duck Lake, from Batoche, part of them. There was a guard left on us, we went next morning.

Q. You were a prisoner before that? A. Yes. I was taken on the 18th, and I don't know, I think there was about three hundred started the night before from Batoche and went to Duck Lake, and then on the next morning we were taken over to Duck Lake, and we were just coming into Duck Lake when part of them were going out.

Q. When who were going out? A. The rebels.

Q. From Duck Lake? A. Yes.

Q. You were just being brought in then to Duck Lake when this party of rebels was going out from Duck Lake? A. Yes.

Q. And you say that you saw one of these prisoners there on that occasion?
A. Yes; but I did not say I saw the Sioux.

Q. You saw the Cree, No. 5, Left Hand? A. Yes.

Q. You saw the Cree that morning? A. Yes.

Q. Now that was before the fight at all? A. Yes.

Q. You saw a good many other people there coming and going, didn't you?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you go out with them to where the fight took place? A. I went out afterwards.

Q. You did not go at that time? A. No.

Q. You remained at Duck Lake? A. Yes.

Q. When the lot of them went away, you remained at Duck Lake? A. Yes.

Q. How far was it where you remained from where the fight afterwards occurred?

A. I should think it would be about a mile and a half.

Q. How many did you see going out from Duck Lake? A. I think there were about 400.

Q. About 400 went out from Duck Lake that morning? A. Yes.

Q. Now, for all you know, some of those men who went out that morning may not have gone to where the fight occurred at all? A. That is so.

Court. Shall I have this repeated to the prisoner, Mr. Robertson?

Mr. Robertson.—I think not.

JOHN W. ASTLEY sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Scott:

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Astley? A. Prince Albert.

Q. What is your occupation? A. Surveyor and explorer.

Q. What were you doing on the 17th March? A. If I was to give my evidence where I seen each of these men separately —

Q. I want to commence at the beginning—where were you on the 17th March? A. In Prince Albert, and I went up with Capt. Moore with a certain amount of special constables and volunteers to Carlton, and when I was at Carlton I went out scouting for Major Crozier through the French settlement, and I was taken prisoner on the 26th March, three o'clock in the morning, at Duck Lake, by half-breeds and Indians, under the leadership of Louis David Riel, in open rebellion against the Queen.

Q. What happened on the 26th March? A. On that same day of the 26th March, after Riel and a certain amount of half-breeds came in from Batoche, I saw that Left Hand.

Q. Were you in the same—? A. I was in the same room, upstairs, with Tompkins, and I saw that Cree, Left Hand, going in the direction of where Riel told me, afterwards, the fight had taken place with the rest of the half-breeds and Indians.

Q. He was going with the rest of the half-breeds and Indians in the direction—? A. Of where the fight took place.

Q. You know a fight took place? A. Yes; Riel came up that same day and told me that a fight had taken place near Duck Lake.

Mr. Robertson.—That is not evidence.

Mr. Scott.—I think the statement of Riel is evidence as to what had been done.

Court.—Riel's statement of a fight having taken place is evidence.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. Had you any other means of knowing that a fight had taken place? A. There was a wounded volunteer brought up into the room, Charlie Newett, and I had to dress his wounds for him.

Q. Any other reason for knowing? A. Except seeing the half-breeds going out and returning.

Q. And what did they do after they returned, or did they do anything? A. No, Riel just came up and told us, and that was all, and then of course some of the volunteers came from Prince Albert and took the bodies away the following Sunday, and I was moved to Carlton, and from that taken to Batoche, and I arrived there the 3rd of April, and that was the first time, from that on, when I saw these Sioux Indians.

Q. Then you were imprisoned in the same prison with Tompkins until 12th May? A. 12th May.

Q. What happened on the 12th May? A. On the 12th May I carried a note out for Riel to General Middleton, and there was firing going on at that time, and I saw that.

Q. What did you do on that day? A. I rode out first of all to the general.

Q. Riel sent you with a note to General Middleton? A. Yes.

Q. Took you out of the place where you were confined and sent you with a note to General Middleton? A. To General Middleton.

Q. How did you get to General Middleton? A. I rode out on horseback.

Q. What had you to go through to get there? A. I had to pass through the rebel lines.

Q. Were they fighting or not at the time? A. There was fighting going on at the time.

Q. You passed through the rebel lines and got to General Middleton? A. Yes.

Q. And after you got there what did you do? A. I took a note back from him to Riel.

Q. Going through the lines the second time? A. Second time, yes.

Q. And then what happened after that? A. I talked to Riel some time and took another note out about two o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. To whom? A. To the general, the second time.

Q. You passed through the lines how many times? A. Three times.

Q. Going between Riel and General Middleton? A. Yes.

Q. On the 12th May? A. On the 12th May.

Q. Were they firing? A. They were firing when I went out the first time, and the firing stopped from half-past nine or ten till half-past nine. The last time I went through, there was firing all the time.

Q. Then they were not firing the first time? The first time they were firing, but the firing stopped when I was talking with Riel.

Q. But the second time you went through? A. They were firing.

Q. Where did you see No. 1, The Hole? A. I saw him at Batoche when I arrived there about the 3rd April.

Q. What was he doing? A. In arms from that day until I saw him the last day.

Q. How many times would you see him during that time? A. I used to see him very nearly every day in front of our window.

Q. Did you see him anywhere else? A. The last day I saw him when I was coming back the second time and looking for Riel, on horseback. I saw him with a gun in his hand among where the half-breeds and Indians were. The troops were firing, and of course they were firing, but I could not see him firing at the time.

Q. Who were firing? A. The half-breeds and Indians and troops.

Q. The half-breeds and Indians with whom No. 1, The Hole, was with at the time? A. Yes.

Q. Where were they? A. He was more to what would be my left, going out from the half breed camp.

Q. How far from the settlement? A. About half-way between the head of the rebel settlement and the general's, among some sand-hills when I was looking for Riel, that is where the Sioux were situated.

Q. They were among some sand-hills? Were there any rifle pits in the neighborhood of Batoche? A. There were rifle pits in all directions around there.

Q. Were there any near where these men were that you saw with The Hole? A. There were some a little further up, near where the troops were.

Q. But there were a number of rebels with him in that place? A. Yes, scattered all through.

Q. Was that a place for a man who would want to keep out of the fight? A. No, not a very good place to keep out of the fight.

Q. Not the best place that he could have found? A. No, not the safest place.

Q. Was he armed on that occasion? A. He was armed at that time.

Q. No. 2. Red Eagle, where did you first see him? A. I saw him about the 10th April. He belongs to White Cap's band. They were not there when we arrived at

Batoche's first, and I saw him off and on, armed the same as the rest of them during the time, up to 12th May, and then I saw him in a rifle pit lower down the river where White Cap's band was situated when I went out the first time.

Q. You saw him in a rifle pit? A. Standing up at that time.

Q. When you went out the first time to General Middleton? A. Yes.

Q. What was he doing? A. Several of them standing around and the remainder you could see with part of the head over the pit. I could see some few of them standing around near their pits, but the majority of them would have their heads poking up out of the pits every now and then.

Q. Was this man in a pit? A. Standing alongside of the pit when I saw him.

Q. Was he armed? A. Armed, at that time.

Q. How far would that be from the settlement, from the houses? A. It would be very near half a mile below where we were imprisoned.

Q. And how far from General Middleton's lines? A. From where the troops were at that time and the General himself, it would be about 400 yards.

Q. And about half a mile from Batoche? A. Yes.

Q. No. 3. Poor Crow, where did you see him? A. I saw him the same time I saw No. 1 there.

Q. About the 3rd April? A. About the 3rd April when we arrived there, and I saw him about the same place on the last day.

Q. Where was that? A. Among those sand-hills when I was coming back from the second trip to General Middleton. I was looking for Riel then and I had to come backwards and forwards through their lines looking for him.

Q. That was the second passage through the lines? A. My second trip back.

Q. What was he doing there? A. Just around about the same as No. 1.

Q. How far were those sand-hills that you saw No. 1 and No. 3 in from the houses? A. About half way, perhaps about 200 yards.

Q. About half way between the houses and the general's lines? A. Yes, the houses where we were prisoners and the general's lines.

Q. No. 4? A. Red Bean, that is I saw him about the 3rd, the same time that I saw the rest of them there, armed off and on till the end of the time, but I did not see him the last day.

Q. Nor did you see him before the 3rd? A. No, I did not see him at all before.

Q. That is all you can say about him? A. That is all I know about him.

Q. That you saw him there armed in the rebel camp? A. In the rebel camp.

Q. No. 5, Left Hand? A. I saw him first at Duck Lake on the 26th March, going in the direction where the fight took place, or where Riel told me the fight had taken place, with the rest of the half-breeds and Indians, and I saw him off and on after that.

Q. Then, he was with the crowd of half-breeds and Indians that were going out in that direction? A. Yes.

Q. Was he armed? A. He was armed at that time, and then, the last day at Batoche's I saw him at the same place as I saw One Arrow, when I went out the first time.

Q. Where did you see him? A. It was when I was going out the first time. I had to pass through where he was standing with the rest of them on the side of a hill. There was some of the same men firing at the troops at that time. They would step up on top of the hill and fire, and then fall back again.

Q. Did you see him firing? A. No, I did not see him firing.

Q. He was with others who were firing? A. Yes.

Q. And whom you saw firing at the troops? A. Yes.

Q. Was he armed? A. He was armed at that time. Riel went with me and passed me through them.

Q. Did you know any of these before? A. I knew Left Hand, No. 5, and I seen No. 2, Red Eagle, but I never saw the others before I saw them at Batoche. (This is interpreted in Cree and Sioux to the prisoners.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson :

Q. You saw a great many Indians during that time, Mr. Astley, while you were a prisoner? A. Yes, of course, I did. Yes.

Q. A good many hundreds of them? A. Well, I saw between half-breeds and Indians, between 400 and 500.

Q. And most of them you had never seen before? A. A great many of them. Of course, some of those I saw before, but not the rest of them.

Q. You say you saw No. 2, Red Eagle? A. In White Cap's band I have seen him before, and No. 5, Left Hand.

Q. You say you never saw the others until you saw them at Batoche? A. Till I saw them at Batoche.

Q. Yes, except Left Hand and No. 2 Red Eagle, you had never seen them until you saw them at Batoche? A. I did not see the others before Batoche.

Q. When was it you had seen No. 2, Red Eagle, before? A. I have seen him with White Cap's band around through Prince Albert district. He is his son-in-law, I believe.

Q. How many of those large bodies of men that you saw there are you prepared to identify? Well, out of the lot that were in the barracks, those are the only lot that I would swear to—those few.

Q. These are the only few that you would swear to? A. Yes. There are a certain amount more outside that I might swear to, but none of these are among the barracks men.

Q. I suppose you have heard of the many very extraordinary cases of mistaken identity, mistakes people have made about the identity of people? A. Well, I have got certain reasons to remember certain men, and I am not very likely to forget them.

Q. Then it is because you have certain reasons for remembering? A. That I remember those few, more than others.

Q. Tell us what is the certain reason for which you remember No. 1? A. I was out talking to Riel one day just after the Fish Creek fight, and Riel told me, in talking to me, to keep my eye on some man that was standing behind me with a gun, for fear he might shoot me. So I remember him quite right.

Q. And what was the special reason for No. 2? A. Because he belongs to the White Cap band, and I have seen him.

Q. No. 3? A. Because I have a particular friend among them there named Little Crow, and I heard the name "Crow" used, and I thought it was the same man, but one of the half-breeds pointed him out to me not as Little Crow and I knew the difference. That is the way I came to remember him.

Q. No. 4, Red Bean? A. I just remember him, being in front of our room pointed out as being Red Bean; he was pointed out to me by some English speaking French half-breeds. He used to be in front of our window—the prisoners' window. They used to come and dance in front of our window every day.

Q. No. 5, Left Hand? A. Of course I knew him as belonging to One Arrow's band. I have known him for some years.

Q. I just wanted to be sure there was no mistake about them. Now, which of these do you say belonged to White Cap's band? A. Red Eagle, No. 2.

Q. Is that the only one? A. He is the only one that belongs to White Cap's band to my knowledge.

Q. Do you know anything about his previous character? A. Well, as far as the band is concerned, I have always heard them well spoken of.

Q. White Cap's band has been always well spoken of? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know anything about this man in particular against him? A. Except just as I say that I saw him off and on, and then on the last day standing outside with a rifle.

Q. Then can you tell me anything about the character of the others, taking them one after the other? A. The other three Sioux—I know nothing about their character, and I don't know anything more about them than seeing them armed at Batoche right along.

Q. And Left Hand? A. Well, he is like One Arrow. All his band are not what you would call a good specimen of Indians.

Q. Well, they don't work very hard? A. No, they don't.

Q. But that is about the worst you can say against them? A. That is about as bad as it can be.

Q. That is your idea; you are a very energetic man? A. That is the worst I know of them. I know nothing against his character, anything worse than that.

Q. Now, when you were riding through the lines on those occasions you were pretty excited, weren't you? A. No, I can't say I was excited. I was a little mad.

Q. You don't consider you are excited when you are mad? A. No, I was not at all excited.

Q. The bullets were flying pretty thickly about you? A. Well, I did not notice them at all. I did not bother my head about them.

Q. And yet you were not excited? A. No, I was not at all excited, I was just mad, that was all.

Q. That is rather a strange state of mind. I would like to understand it. A man riding through between two lines where firing was going on, actually not noticing the firing. Do you say that? A. Well, I had something else to think about. I never thought once about it at all the whole time I was travelling except perhaps an odd man would take a shot at me a little too close.

Q. Then you are not prepared to swear there was firing going on? A. I seen smoke. I heard bullets whistling around in every direction, and what I mean to say is that I was not excited about it.

Q. Now, did you notice the firing or did you not? A. I noticed it in the respect that I knew the firing was going on by the smoke and the whiz of the bullets, but it did not excite me at all.

Q. You were running the gauntlet? A. I don't know what you call the gauntlet. I was doing my duty.

Q. You were running the gauntlet of those two fires. You were riding out between the opposing lines? A. Certainly.

Q. Exposing yourself to the fires of both lines? A. Yes.

Q. You were doing that, and you were very anxious at the time to bring about a parley, and to stop that firing? A. Yes, for the sake of the prisoners and Riel.

Q. That was the purpose, and you were running about trying to find Riel when you saw them, these men? A. When I saw these two men, I was perhaps half-an-hour riding backwards and forwards before I could find him at all that time.

Q. And you saw a great many other Indians that day? A. Yes; but some I could not remember again. I might remember them if I saw them, but I could not swear to them; but those two I remember all right enough.

Q. It is the only two that you remember? A. That is all I remember the second time. The first time I saw No. 2, the second time I saw No. 1 and No. 3.

Q. On the first time the circumstances were very much the same, there was firing going on? A. Firing going on, but it was more distant.

Q. You were riding through the lines just the same? A. But it was in a different direction.

Q. The same thing going on? A. Yes.

Q. A hot fight going on? A. It was not very hot at that time.

Q. Now, Mr. Astley, don't you think that it is just possible you may be mistaken about these men? A. If I had not known them for those same reasons before that, I would perhaps not have remembered them so well, but when I knew those same men for those same reasons before then, and had reason to know them when I passed them and noticed them; there were other Indians I passed, not noticing who they were at all.

Q. I only want your honest opinion about it, and I know that is all you will give us; when you think it quietly over, don't you think it is rather stretching a point to say that you can be perfectly positive that these identical men were there, that you may not have seen somebody else and mistaken them for these in the

excitement of the moment? A. I don't know; if I saw you some place I would remember your face again, and those men can be distinguished from other Indians.

Q. You might see somebody else like me and take him for me, because, when a man is familiar with one face and sees another that is like it, another face; when he is in a state of excitement his mind naturally jumps at one idea—that is the man I know? A. It may be with some people.

Q. You have made that mistake yourself, haven't you, with people you fancied you knew, and you found out you were mistaken? A. I may have in an odd case; but then I had not the same reason to remember those people that I had to remember these.

Q. Were you thinking of remembering these people then? A. No, not at that time; but I had certain reasons for remembering them, and the moment I saw them I remembered their faces; but others I did not remember.

Q. Had you any more reason for remembering them than you had, for instance, on other occasions when you have told us you have met people that you mistook for some person that you knew well? A. I don't know any case where I have done that, but still it may have happened.

Q. May it not be that you may be mistaken, just be mistaken in that sort of way about these men. A. Well, I would not admit it, because I feel perfectly positive of it.

Case for the Crown closed.

No evidence for defence.

Mr. Robertson.—I am not going to address the jury, and I leave it for your Honor.

Court.—Gentlemen of the jury. From what you have heard those two witnesses state in that witness-box, you are called upon to pronounce whether or not exercising your province as a jury—whether or not as I say, you are conclusively convinced that all or any one or more of these men who are here before you were implicated in the rebellious acts which are described and set forth, either one or more of the rebellious acts which are set forth in the charges preferred against them? The charges are generally against them all, and they say they were at Duck Lake. Well, the evidence certainly does not show, does not establish that all of them were at Duck Lake. The utmost that could be said upon the evidence, is that the Left Hand, the Cree, was at Duck Lake, but not so with regard to the other overt act which is charged at Batoche, for there, if reliance is to be placed upon the evidence, I think you have evidence which supports it.

In disposing of this case, however, gentlemen, recollect that they are entitled to just as much consideration as if they were not Indians. They are entitled to the same consideration as any white man, or any person who is under the protection of the British Crown, and they ought not to be convicted, no conviction ought to take place unless a jury is convinced, conclusively, and as a result from considering, undoubtedly in their minds, that they were implicated.

If, therefore, you have a doubt as to the reliability of the evidence, or that the witnesses could be mistaken, you think, and a reasonable doubt at that, why give them or give any of them the benefit of it. If, on the other hand, you are conclusively convinced that they were there, then as deliberately say so.

I don't see that I need detain you longer. I shall ask you to retire and consider, and you will then say how you find them all, or any of them.

Mr. Scott.—I don't know that your Honor has made it sufficiently clear to the jury, that as to each one of the prisoners, if they find him guilty of either one of the overt acts, there will be a conviction.

Court.—I think I have. Gentlemen, counsel for the Crown doubts whether I have sufficiently explained to you. Guilt as to any one of the charges, or any one of the overt acts charged is sufficient to convict them upon proof. If you are convinced by proof which has been offered to you of complicity in any one of these charges, that is sufficient to convict. I drew your attention to each of the charges for the purpose of pointing out that with regard to Duck Lake there was only one of them identified.

Then, at the same time, I also drew your attention to the fact that if the witnesses were to be believed, all of them were at Batoche. Now, what the learned counsel who has charge of the prosecution seemed to think was, that the verdict should be distributive; that is not necessary, it is not so. If they're implicated in any one of these overt acts charged, a verdict of "guilty" should be entered. I think I have put it plain enough.

Mr. Scott.—I think your Honor misunderstood my objection. I did not pretend to say that at all. I did not mean that. I did not think the verdict should be distributive.

Jury retire at 11.30 and return at 12 noon, verdict, "guilty," with recommendation to mercy.

Court here adjourned till 25th September instant.

QUEEN VS. KAH-PAH-YAK-AS-TO-CUM.

CANADA: }
North-West Territories. }

The thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the town of Regina, in the North-West Territories, before Hugh Richardson, Esquire, one of the stipendiary magistrates of the North-West Territories, exercising criminal jurisdiction under the provisions of the North-West Territories Act, 1880;

Kah-pah-yak-as-to-cum, otherwise called "One Arrow," you stand charged on oath before me, as follows:—

CANADA: }
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of Alexander David Stewart, of the city of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, chief of police, taken the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada, who saith:—

1. That Kah-pah-yak-as-to-cum, otherwise called One Arrow, not regarding the duty of his allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our said Lady the Queen should and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year aforesaid, and on divers days as well before as after that day, together with divers other evil-disposed persons, to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, feloniously and wickedly did compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against our said Lady the Queen within Canada, in order by force and restraint to compel her to change her measures and counsels, and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention then feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and declare, by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

In order to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Kah-pah-yak-as-to-cum, otherwise called One Arrow, to wit, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year last above-mentioned, on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, at the locality called Duck Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, feloniously and wickedly did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together with divers other evil-disposed persons, to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

And further, in order to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Kah-pah-yak-

as-to-cum, otherwise called One Arrow, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, at the locality called Duck Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, rifles, pistols, bayonets and other weapons, being then wickedly and feloniously assembled and gathered together against our said Lady the Queen, most wickedly and feloniously did levy and make war against our said Lady the Queen, at the said locality known as Duck Lake, in the said the North-West Territories of Canada and within this realm.

And further, to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Kah-pah-yak-as-to-cum, otherwise called One Arrow, afterwards, to wit, on the ninth day of May, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, at the locality called Batoche, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, feloniously and wickedly did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

And further, in order to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect his felonious compassing imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Pah-kah-yak-as-to-cum, otherwise called One Arrow, afterwards, to wit, on the ninth day of May, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at the locality called Batoche, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say with guns, rifles, pistols, bayonets and other weapons, being then wickedly and feloniously assembled and gathered together against our said Lady the Queen, most wickedly and feloniously did levy and make war against our said Lady the Queen, at the said locality known as Batoche, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, and within this realm; in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, and to the evil example of all others in the like case offending against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Sworn before me the day and year above mentioned at the town of Regina, in the }
North-West Territories of Canada.

A. D. STEWART.

HUGH RICHARDSON,

Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the North-West Territories of Canada.

And take notice that you have the option of being tried by a stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace, with the intervention of a jury of six, or before a stipendiary magistrate in a summary way and without the intervention of a jury, pursuant to the Statute of Canada, 43rd Victoria, chapter twenty-five, section seventy-six, sub-section five, as amended by the Statute of Canada, 48-49 Victoria, chapter fifty-one. Which do you elect?

Clerk opens court, and reads to prisoner the charge against him. What say you; are you guilty or not guilty? Prisoner answers "not guilty."

Clerk.—Are you ready for your trial?

Mr. F. Beverley Robertson, counsel for prisoner, says he is quite ready.

Clerk (to the prisoner).—These good men whom you shall now hear called, are those that are to pass between Our Sovereign Lady the Queen and you. If therefore you will challenge them, or any of them, you must challenge them as they come to the book to be sworn, and before they are sworn, and you shall be heard.

A jury of six is now sworn.

Clerk reads indictment to the jury. Upon this charge the prisoner at the bar has been arraigned, and upon his arraignment he has pleaded "not guilty." Your inquiry therefore is to enquire if not guilty, and hearken to the evidence.

Mr. Casgrain (for the Crown).—May it please the court, gentlemen of the jury: The charge which you have just heard read puts this man before you on an accusation of treason-felony. The facts which will be brought out in evidence would probably have warranted the Crown in accusing this man of the highest crime which is known to the law, that is treason, but the Crown, believing that the Indians in this country have an indefinite notion of the allegiance which they owe to their Sovereign, it was thought proper to bring this man before you on an accusation for a crime of a lesser degree than that of treason. As you have heard the charge read to you, several overt acts are laid against this man. He is accused of the crime of treason-felony, and if in the evidence any of these overt acts are sustained, these overt acts sustained by the witnesses, any one of them sustained, then the crime is brought home to him, and there will be probably no difficulty about your verdict.

We will endeavor to prove before you that on divers days mentioned in the charge the locality known as Duck Lake, and the locality known as Batoche were in a state of insurrection, that is, that the people, that the half-breeds, in that locality were in a state of rebellion against the Government. Upon this point we think that there will be no difficulty in establishing that there was an insurrection.

One Arrow, the prisoner now before you, was the chief of a band of about 15 braves, and his reserve was situated near Batoche. He is a treaty Indian, and, as the charge goes on to say, not regarding the allegiance which he owed to the Government and to the Queen, not regarding that treaty which passed between him and the Government of this country, he joins the rebels at Batoche and at Duck Lake. He is seen almost continuously during the period which elapsed between the 26th March and the 9th, 10th and 11th days of May, 1885, in arms with the other rebels. He joins them and fights with them at Duck Lake, and he joins and fights with them at Batoche.

Now, gentlemen, if the Crown proves these overt acts, or any of them, as I have already said, you will have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion. The case is a very simple one in our minds. The evidence will not be long. These Indians having a treaty with the Government and being treated by the Government of this country as probably no other Indians are treated by any Government, must be made to understand that if they are thus treated by the Government they must stand by the Government, they must maintain their allegiance to the Government, to the country and to the Queen, and they must also understand that if any breach of allegiance takes place amongst them, that they will be visited by punishment, that any crime against the laws committed by them will be put down by the strong arm of the law.

Now, gentlemen, we will go into the evidence, and it will be short, as I have already said. I think the case will not take long, and we request your attention for a very short time.

JOHN W. ASTLEY, sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Osler:

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Astley, and what is your occupation? A. Prince Albert, and I am a surveyor and explorer. (Interpreter states this to prisoner in Cree.)

Q. Do you know, Mr. Astley, whether there was existing, in the districts of Batoche and Duck Lake, during March, April and May of this year, any armed rebellion against constituted authorities? A. Well, I think so. I was a prisoner there from the 26th March till 12th May.

Q. You were a prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. A prisoner in whose custody? A. Louis David Riel's, and he was one of his men.

Q. The prisoner was one of his men? A. Yes.

Q. Tell the court and jury shortly what was the nature of the organization whom they were opposing? A. Well, as far as I know, I was taken prisoner—

Mr. Robertson.—I would ask my learned friend to ask the witness to state definite facts and not to state in a general way.

Mr. Osler.—I am going on to prove the existence generally of a rebellion, and then I am going to bring it home to this man as participating in it. I cannot do it otherwise, I submit.

Mr. Robertson.—The witness has already made one broad statement.

Mr. Osler.—Not in answer.

Mr. Robertson.—Certainly not in answer; but the witness should be careful to state only facts within his own knowledge, and he should not state in answer to a general question matters which are only matters of opinion. He seems a little prone to do that.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—I thought it was from his own knowledge.

Mr. Osler.—I think it will appear it was of his own knowledge.

Q. State, as far as you know yourself, the nature of the organization and rebellion, who were they rebelling against and who were they opposed to? A. Well, as far as I know, I was taken prisoner 26th March, at Duck Lake, by Louis David Riel, who was in command of the breeds, the half-breeds, Cree Indians and Sioux Indians.

Q. What was the object of the armed force? A. It was against the Government, the Hudson Bay Company and the police. (This is interpreted to the prisoner in Cree.)

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge that the prisoner was one of that armed force? A. I saw him at Duck Lake, the first time, the morning of the 26th March.

Q. In what condition? What was he doing? A. With a band of armed men belonging to Riel. That was on the 26th March. (This is interpreted to the prisoner in Cree.)

Q. Did you see him at any subsequent date? A. The next time I saw him was after we moved from Carlton to Batoche. After we were at Batoche I saw him, off and on, all the time I was prisoner there.

Q. What was he doing? A. Around among the other men. He is chief over a certain band of Indians, and whenever those Indians were used at all he was the man that looked after them, as far as I could see.

Q. When did you see him? A. The last day at Batoche, 12th May, I saw him. Of course, I saw him armed off and on; prisoner from 3rd April till 12th May.

Q. You, as a prisoner, saw him armed on and off from 3rd April till 12th May? A. Yes.

Q. Where was that? A. At Batoche's. (The interpreter states this to the prisoner in Cree.)

Q. Did you see him do anything particular with reference to the contest that was going on? On the last day, 12th May, when I went out to see the general with the first note, I passed his band of Crees, and some of the other Crees when the general was making an attack on the breeds on the left flank, and he was on the side of the hill with his Indians and other bands of Indians, and Riel himself went up with me to the Indians. I saw him there as I was going, and as I was returning with the first message.

Q. Doing what? A. Just defending that hill from the attack the general was making from the left.

Q. Defending the hill from an attack of General Middleton, you mean? A. Yes; General Middleton.

Q. That he was making from the left? A. Yes. (The interpreter states this to the prisoner in Cree.)

Q. That, I understand, was on the 12th May? A. 12th May, about 9 or half-past 9 in the morning.

Q. What was he doing? A. He was there with his braves, or with his followers.

Q. How many? A. There was most of his band there, and a lot of other Crees—about 40 or 50 in that same lot.

Q. What shape were they in? Had they anything with them? A. They were all armed, every one of them, as far as I could see.

Q. What were they doing with their arms? A. Just now and again, when some of the volleys were fired from the general's side, one of them would go up on the brow of the hill and fire in return.

Q. Did you see that? A. I saw that when I was passing and going.

Q. There was firing from the hill, from what you understood to be the general's forces? A. From his men, about 400 yards away, and then some Indians would go up on top of the brow of the hill and fire back again. Those were his men, and part the other Crees and Indians.

Q. What was he doing there? A. At the time I saw him he was standing there. They could not all fire at once; there was a kind of a hill scooped out, and then as they would go up on top of the hill they would fire and come back; but when I came back they had ceased firing.

Q. Do you know, from anything you saw on either occasion, who was in command? A. Among the Indians or the breeds?

Q. Among the Indians? A. Oh, I think I don't know anything about it.

Q. I am not speaking of the whole forces, but who commanded this band of Indians? A. The chief was supposed to command his own band.

Q. Never mind supposing? A. I don't say for certain; I could not tell.

Q. Did you ever see the prisoner doing anything with his band? No more than every time when his band would be taken and sent off on any scouting party. Riel himself personally would see him and speak to him, and then the prisoner would speak to his men, and they would go off and do as they were told. That was the same way with all the chiefs.

Q. What did you see done? A. Whenever the Indians were sent out, previous to them being sent out in any direction as scouting parties, or off to Fish Creek, for instance, Riel was seen talking to the chiefs.

Q. Speaking generally, did you ever see Riel talking to the prisoner? A. I have seen him talking to One Arrow himself.

Q. Then have you immediately after that seen One Arrow talk to the Indians? A. I have seen him talk to his men.

Q. What have you seen after that talking? A. Then I have seen those men go away and do whatever—I could not hear what they told him, but I have seen them go away in a body.

Q. Then after Riel talked to the prisoner and the prisoner talked to his men, you have seen the men go away in a body? A. Go away in a body.

Q. In what way? A. Before Fish Creek. They were sent off there one time.

Q. How were they when they went away as to arms? A. They were all armed. (The interpreter states this to the prisoner in Cree.)

Q. Now you know who commanded the whole movement? A. Yes.

Q. Now do you know what the object of that movement was, from anything that the leader told you? A. Yes; from what Riel told me himself. Of course he was after, you might say, his own ends. That is what he was after.

Q. What was the object of the movement as against the Government? A. It was supposed to be for the French half-breeds' claims.

Q. How were they carrying out that claim; in what way? A. By rebelling to get their rights, as far as I—

Q. Had they any prisoners; had they taken any prisoners? A. There were seven in the cellar besides myself, and some in the other rooms.

Q. What were those prisoners held for? A. Well, just from what he admitted to me, he wished to keep them so that if himself and his council got in danger, to make use of them in making terms.

Q. Were the seven prisoners kept during all the time you were in prison? A. Either in my room or with me all the time. Six besides myself.

Q. Well what forces were they opposing—fighting against? A. Against the troops of the Government. First against the police and volunteers and then against the troops under General Middleton.

Q. The Canadian volunteers? A. Canadian volunteers.

Q. And the Canadian mounted police? A. Mounted police. (The interpreter states this to the prisoner in Cree.)

Q. Now were you present on any occasions on which there was fighting between the two armed forces? A. Yes; on the 12th May, the last day.

Q. You were present? A. Yes.

Q. And what went on on the 12th May that you saw? A. Well, where I mentioned that I saw him the first time in the morning at the attack of the general—

Q. You told us that particular object, but I want to know what was the nature of the general fight at Batoche on the 12th day? A. Between the half-breeds and Cree Indians and Sioux, and the troops and volunteers under Gen. Middleton.

Q. Had that organization anything to do with the organization of which Louis Riel was chief? A. He was the leader of the breeds, the Crees and Sioux Indians.

Q. Were you present at what is known as Duck Lake? A. I was a prisoner at that time.

Q. Do you know anything of that contest? A. They came upstairs after the thing was over, and Riel himself claimed that he was the—called on his own men to fire, and was proud of his victory, as far as that went.

Q. Did anything else take place that you know of on that occasion which would indicate a contest? A. As far as talking about Indians, one time he told me the reason he had called the Indians in was because certain people had not joined him.

Q. Well, do you know anything about the fight at Duck Lake going on from anything that you saw? A. Yes; I heard a cannon shot; that was all I heard. I saw the troops going out and I saw them returning.

Q. What troops? A. Half-breeds and Indians.

Q. You saw them going out in what way? A. In the direction of Carlton and in the direction the police were coming from.

Q. Did you see the prisoner there that day? A. I saw him there that morning just previous to when they came.

Q. What condition was he in as to arms when you saw him? A. Well, I would not like to say what he had that day.

Q. What was the assembly at Duck Lake for on that occasion? A. Just opposing for their rights; that is what it was supposed to be, against the police and volunteers.

Mr. Robertson :

Q. You supposed that? A. No.

Mr. Osler :

Q. Did you see anybody brought in after the fight? A. There was a wounded prisoner brought in, and I dressed his wounds, one of the wounded volunteers.

Q. Brought in after the contest? A. Yes, after it was over, and I dressed his wounds for him.

Q. Who asked you to dress his wounds? A. Well, I may have offered to do it when Riel brought him up.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson :

Q. Mr. Astley, it was you that so bravely carried the messages between Riel and General Middleton on the 12th May, I believe? A. Well, I had the pleasure of doing that.

Q. And it was while you were behaving in that gallant way that you saw the prisoner, as you have told us? A. That is where I saw him at Batoche.

Q. You have lived a good while in that neighborhood, have you? A. Very nearly four years.

Q. Do you know the Indians in that neighborhood pretty well? A. Well, I know most of them; I know most of the chiefs.

Q. Have you known this man, the prisoner? A. I have seen him off and on ever since I have been in the country.

Q. Have you ever had any transaction with him? A. No, I only stopped in the reserve perhaps once or twice passing through.

Q. Do you know what character he has always had up to the time of this rising? A. Well, not a very good character as far as I have always heard.

Q. Now, what did you ever hear against him? A. Well, that he was more fond of loafing around than working; of course that may be a characteristic of the Indian.

Q. Was that the worst you ever heard of him? A. Well, I never bothered much; I never heard anything except that. I heard in plain English that he was a worthless Indian.

Q. You have heard that about a great many other Indians, haven't you? A. Well, a few, his brother-in-law in particular.

Q. That is your opinion of most Indians, isn't it? A. No, it is not.

Q. Are there many Indians you think are not worthless? A. Yes, there are some of the other chiefs in that part of the country that I would say a good word for.

Q. But that is the worst you can place or tell us against this man? A. Yes, that he is a worthless hound.

Q. Now where was the prisoner the morning of the 26th March, when you say you saw him at Duck Lake? A. When Louis David Riel came in from Batoche in the morning after I had been taken prisoner, I saw One Arrow and some of the other Indians coming in in the same direction with the same body of half-breeds.

Q. They came in with the same body of half-breeds? A. With the same body of half-breeds.

Q. That was all you saw of him on that day? A. On that day—yes.

Q. Then you saw him again while you were a prisoner at Batoche? A. At Batoche's—yes; that would be from the 3rd April till the last day.

Q. How often during that time did you see him? A. Oh, perhaps every day or every second day; you might say every second day to be safe.

Q. Will you swear positively you saw him every second day? A. Well, he was in a room underneath; that is where he used to stop part of the time, and he used to go in and out there, and I might see him perhaps ten times one day and not notice him the next. I will swear positively I saw him over thirty times during that time.

Q. Now that was between what? A. 3rd April and 12th May.

Q. So you must have seen him pretty nearly every day? A. No, that may have been four or five times one day and perhaps the next day I would not notice him.

Q. Where were you during that time? A. A prisoner, part of the time up stairs over the room where some of the Indians used to sleep.

Q. At the village in Batoche? A. At the village in Batoche.

Q. How far back from the rifle pits was that? A. There were some rifle pits further down the river, some 250 yards from the house.

Q. How far was it from the front line of rifle pits that were afterwards taken at Batoche? A. The furthest, at right angles to the houses and parallel to the river, would be about 300 or 400 yards; that would be the front row rank.

Q. Was that the line close to the general? A. Yes.

Q. About 400 yards? A. About 400 yards.

Q. From where you were? A. From where we were—yes.

Q. And it was during this time that this prisoner was in the same house that you were down stairs? A. It was during the same time, from the 3rd April until the 12th May.

Q. Now where was he on the 12th May? A. I saw him on that day when I was carrying the first message down on the outside row of rifle pits.

Q. Where was he on the 11th? A. I don't know; I was in the cellar on the 9th, 10th and 11th.

Q. So you cannot say anything about the prisoner's movements during those days? A. No.

Q. All you know about his movements during that time is that you saw him standing doing nothing as you were on your way back? A. He was with his band.

Q. With the Indians? A. Yes.

Q. But he was doing nothing himself? A. He was not shooting at that time.

Q. Did you hear him say anything to his men? A. No, I did not take very long passing. Some of them would go up and fire and come back again.

Q. You don't understand Cree? A. No, I don't.

Q. How often were you a witness to Riel speaking to the prisoner? A. Well, I could not say for certain, perhaps about ten or fifteen times—ten times say, that you would see him just talking to his men and then the men would be sent off and would make small scouting parties—his tribe.

Q. They would go off some place? A. They would go away to Fish Creek. All the Indians were sent off there, and he would have to speak to each chief, like White Cap, with his men and another chief. I know the way the Indians work. The chief has got the whole run of them.

Q. I am not asking you about the other chiefs, I ask you to tell us on how many occasions you saw Riel talking to this prisoner as you have told us? A. Well I am certain about five different occasions.

Q. Now, when was the first time? A. The first one, as far as I can remember, was some excitement expected from Prince Albert. I was out talking to Riel at the time, he spoke to One Arrow and he took his men with him and went down towards the ferries as if they were going to cross the river. That was when I was out of doors.

Q. That is all you know about that? A. That time, yes.

Q. What was the next time? A. The next time, as far as I can remember, he went talking out in front of the window and I saw him go up and speak to him, and then you could see him getting his men together, and then they went down the river, about in the same direction.

Q. Down the river? A. Yes, as if they expected something down the river.

Q. Then the third time? A. That will be the third time, twice in that same way, that they went in the same direction. And then just previous to the Fish Creek fight Riel had a talk, where I was watching from the window, and some of the other chiefs, and then this man at the same time, and then his band went off in the direction of Fish Creek. That would be the fourth time.

Q. Did he guide them? A. Of course I could not see him. I did not see him. He started at the time with his men from there, but I don't know whether he went to Fish Creek. I was not at Fish Creek.

Q. You don't know where any of them went? A. No. The last day when Riel went with me personally——

Q. I want to get the different occasions on which you heard this taking place? A. That is the fourth time.

Q. That is all you can tell us about each of those occasions? A. Yes.

Q. What was the fifth time? A. The last time when I went out with them—No, Riel went with me personally, and in speaking to the Indians right there on that side of the hill, instead of telling a whole lot of Indians what I was doing, he told One Arrow himself.

Q. You don't know what he said to him? A. No, I don't understand Cree, and when I came back of course I saw him in the same position again, and they told him not to shoot me, or something.

Q. Was One Arrow painted on that occasion? A. Not that I noticed.

Q. Have you been much on One Arrow's reserve? A. Oh, I have passed through the reserve off and on every year.

Q. There was a road through that reserve wasn't there? A. A winter road.

Q. And a good deal of traffic on it? A. Yes, a good deal of traffic during the winter months.

Q. And you never heard anything worse against One Arrow than that he was worthless? A. A worthless hound.

Q. Who used that expression? A. Well, I think taking the Indian agents or any man around the country that has known his previous record, perhaps as much before he came to the reserve——

Q. Tell us one that called him worthless? A. It was almost every man,

Q. Then you can easily tell us one who said it? A. I have heard it so often that I never think of any man's name that mentioned it to me.

Q. You have heard it so often that you cannot tell us one man that ever said it? A. No, not just at the time being.

Q. You have said it yourself? A. I may have done so.

Q. Did you ever hear anyone else say it? A. I have.

Q. Who else? A. I don't remember any man's name, but it is the general expression used as regards him in that part of the country.

Q. You can easily tell us? A. Mr. Lash, the Indian agent.

Q. You have heard Mr. Lash call him a worthless hound? A. About to the same effect.

Q. Have you heard him call him a worthless hound? A. No, I won't say those are the exact words.

Q. Anybody else? A. I think Mr. McRae will give him a very good (?) reputation.

Q. Which Mr. McRae? A. Indian agent that was at Carlton.

Q. Did you ever hear him call him a worthless hound? A. That is the plain English for it.

Q. Now this is a matter of practical life and death to this man, or may be; now, please be careful what you say—you have said you heard him frequently called a worthless hound? A. That is the general expression used in that part of the country.

Q. Tell me one man you have ever heard use that expression with reference to this man? A. I gave you two gentlemen that perhaps know that Indian better than I do. I gave you Mr. Lash and Mr. McRae.

Q. They know him better than you do? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know Mr. Hughes? A. I know him as a magistrate in that part of the country.

Q. Does he know One Arrow? A. Well, he should do it, he has been there years enough.

Q. Is he one of the men who will say he is a worthless hound? A. I don't know what his opinion might be.

Q. Now, I can't help your memory; tell us somebody else whom you ever heard say he was a worthless hound? A. I cannot go and remember a thing like that.

Q. You cannot tell us a single man that said that except yourself? In plain English what other expression would you like to use? A. I say the general expression as regards him as an Indian is that a man is either a hard working Indian or else a worthless hound. That is the general expression. It may not mean as bad as that, I don't say it does, but as a general thing in applying any term to an Indian you apply that term, that is, the half-breeds themselves.

Q. You can't tell us a single man whom you ever heard, on your oath? A. Just at the time I cannot remember. I don't talk about the man.

Re-examined by Mr Osler:

Q. How far is the reserve this prisoner ought to be on? A. It adjoins the river lots at Batoche.

Q. How far from Batoche? A. About four and a quarter miles from where the houses were.

Q. Was this man on his reserve at that time? A. He was off the reserve at that time.

Q. Well, on these five different occasions that you saw the interview take place between Riel and the prisoner and the men go out, were they armed? A. They were all armed at that time.

Q. All armed? A. Yes.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. Don't Indians generally carry arms in the most peaceful times? A. You don't find them in groups when you do, but when they are hunting they generally carry arms.

Q. Doesn't he generally do so? A. Not when he is not hunting.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Were there other armed men around there? What was the gathering around there? A. They were all in arms.

Q. How many men do you suppose you ever saw together in arms? A. Between 400 and 500.

JOHN B. LASH, sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Casgrain :

Q. Where have you lived for the last few years, Mr. Lash? A. Well, I have been in the north and south.

Q. Have you lived near the locality called Batoche? A. Carlton. I went there in January last.

Q. You were there in the months of March, April and May last? A. Yes; the best part of the time I was a prisoner.

Q. What position did you occupy? A. I was a prisoner.

Q. But before you were a prisoner what were you doing there? A. I was Indian agent.

Q. Do you know the prisoner? A. I do.

Q. Where is his reserve situated? A. About four and a-half miles south of Batoche.

Q. What is the prisoner's position among his people? A. He is chief of the band.

Q. Had you occasion to see him any time in the month of March last? Yes, I saw him about the 18th March, on the reserve.

Q. Well, about that time, about the 18th March, and the days subsequent to that day, what was the state of the country around Batoche and Duck Lake, or in what state were the people there? A. They were a little excited, in arms and one thing and another.

Q. Well, will you please tell the jury the exact state in which the people were at that time? A. Well, on the 18th March, when I was arrested, I was arrested by an armed mob of about forty or fifty, I should say.

Q. What people were they? A. They were chiefly breeds. On the 19th the prisoner and his band fell into the band all armed.

Q. Who was in command of the half-breeds there? A. Riel.

Q. Louis Riel? A. Yes.

Q. On the 19th you say the prisoner fell in with the rest? A. He did.

Q. You saw him on the 19th? A. I saw him on the 19th.

Q. Had he anything with him? A. He was armed.

Q. Had he any people with him? A. Yes.

Q. How many about? A. About fifteen or twenty of his band. I cannot swear positively how many were with him, but there were quite a number with him.

Q. Did they carry anything with them? A. Most of them were armed.

Q. Well, what did they do on the 19th? A. On the 19th we were all kept in the church. They were in there knocking around the church all day.

Q. These people were? A. Yes.

Q. You saw the prisoner there that day? A. Yes.

Q. On the 26th March did anything happen that you know? A. On the 26th March I was taken to Duck Lake.

Q. By whom? A. By an armed guard. I can't give you the names; and after I was there a short time, I saw the rebels returning from the Duck Lake fight. I heard fighting going on meantime. I saw them return. The prisoner was one of them returning. He was returning. I could not swear that he was in the fight, but he was returning with the armed mob that came in.

Q. Who was in command of this armed mob? A. Riel.

Q. Did you see the prisoner on any day subsequent to this? A. I saw him again after the 3rd April.

Q. Under what circumstances did you see him? A. Well, at that time he had the whole of his band; he came down to Batoche to the tents.

Q. Was that their usual place of abode? A. No; their usual place was the reserve.

Q. What were they doing there? A. Well, they were all there, armed with the rest of them, walking around and watching for the enemy, as they called them.

Q. Who was the enemy? A. The enemy was supposed to be the Government, and the police, and the Hudson Bay Company.

Mr. Robertson.—Never mind what was supposed.

Q. From what you know personally who were the opposing forces there?

A. The police and the troops under Gen. Middleton.

Q. And on the other side? A. The breeds and Indians.

Q. Well, this was on the 3rd April, you say? A. 3rd April we returned to Batoche.

Q. And you saw the Indians there? A. I saw them from that right along.

Q. Did you see Louis Riel and this man together ever? A. I have seen them talking; yes.

Q. After the talk did anything happen? A. Yes; he would go away over to the band and talk to them. I couldn't hear what they were saying; it was some little distance off.

Q. From what you saw, what were the relations that existed between this man and his band?

Mr. Robertson.—Let him tell us what he saw, and don't let him generalise.

Mr. Casgrain.—He has just been saying what he saw.

Mr. Robertson.—Then it is for the jury to say what their intentions were.

Q. What did this prisoner do after he had any communication? A. He would go over and communicate with his band.

Q. And then what would his band do? A. Well, I could not tell you what they would do; they were away over about a quarter of a mile from the house. I couldn't see what they would do.

Q. Were you not a prisoner at that time? A. I was.

Q. Did you see him on any subsequent days after this—the prisoner? A. I saw him off and on there till I was put in the cellar.

Q. On what day were you put in the cellar? A. I can't give you the date.

Q. About what date? A. It was about a week before the attack on Batoche.

Q. And up to that date you saw the prisoner there all the time? A. I saw him frequently.

Q. Was he carrying anything? A. He was always armed when I saw him.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Do you wish this interpreted to the prisoner?

Mr. Robertson.—No, your Honor; I don't think it is worth while taking up your time with that.

Examined by Mr. Robertson:

Q. Mr. Lash, how long do you say you had known the prisoner? A. I went and took charge of the agency in January last.

Q. You have only known him a short time? A. I have only known him a very short time.

Q. You know a much travelled road passed through his reserve? A. In the winter. It is a winter road.

Q. Did you ever hear anything against him before this? A. Well, I have heard, but hearsay is nothing, I guess.

Q. Well, do you know anything against him before this? A. I was not long enough in the treaty to form an opinion.

Q. Did you ever describe him as a worthless hound? A. No, it is more than likely I have, from the stories I have heard about him, I would not say.

Q. Now, what stories did you ever hear? A. I heard that he was a worthless Indian.

Q. What else did you ever hear? A. I can't remember everything that way.

Q. Can you remember something? A. No, I can't say that I can. I heard it in the broad sense of the word that he was a worthless Indian. That comes to a good deal.

Q. You heard there was a prejudice against him. Did he ever give you any trouble? A. No, he did not.

Re-examined by Mr. Casgrain:

Q. You spoke of a treaty, was this Indian a treaty Indian? A. He was.
HAROLD D. ROSS, sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Casgrain:

Q. Where do you reside, Mr. Ross? A. Prince Albert.

Q. What is your occupation? A. I am deputy sheriff there.

Q. Do you know the prisoner? A. I do.

Q. When did you see him first? A. I first saw him in 1880.

Q. You have known him a long while? A. I have known him a long time, yes. He fought against us in 1880. Six of us took him prisoner. I was one of the six that took him prisoner in 1880 at Duck Lake.

Q. In what state was the country around Batoche and Duck Lake in March, April and May last? A. Well, it was in a state of great excitement. They were all up in arms.

Q. Who were up in arms? A. Half-breeds and Indians.

Q. Did you have occasion to see the prisoner at that time? A. I saw the prisoner some time during the day. I forget now when, on the 26th March. I was a prisoner then.

Q. In whose hands were you? A. In the hands of Riel.

Q. What was Louis Riel at that time? A. He was leader of the half-breeds and Indians.

Q. Against whom? A. Against the police and volunteers. That is on the 26th March.

Q. You were a prisoner at that time? A. I was.

Q. What did you see the prisoner do at that time? or did you see him do anything? A. I did not. I saw him armed, that is all I saw.

Q. What happened that day? A. There was a fight between the volunteers and the police, and the half-breeds and Indians.

Q. At Duck Lake? A. At Duck Lake.

Q. How long were you a prisoner? A. From the morning of the 26th March till the 12th May.

Q. Well, did you see the prisoner subsequently to the 26th March? A. I saw him some time during the winter before that.

Q. I mean between the 26th March and the day you were released? A. We were taken from Duck Lake to Carlton and from Carlton to Batoche, and I saw him there off and on from 3rd April, I think it was, until the 12th May, except a few hours when we were in the cellar.

Q. What was he doing there? A. Always armed, sitting out in front of the window; generally eating I saw him.

Q. Who was with him? A. With all his followers. All his band was there.

Q. Is he a treaty Indian? A. He is. I have paid him his treaty.

Q. Where does he live with his band? A. Four and a half miles from Batoche.

Q. Has he a reserve? A. He has.

Mr. Robertson.—I have no questions to ask.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Do you wish what he has stated interpreted?

Mr. Robertson.—No, your Honor.

Mr. Osler.—That will be the case for the Crown.

Mr. Robertson.—I submit that the Crown has not made out a case to justify your honors in leaving it to the jury. Not a tittle of evidence has been given here to show that this man at all participated in the purpose for which this rising was made. The most that is shown is that he was present when fighting was going on, but he himself doing nothing. It seems to me that that is the gist of the whole evidence. It amounts to nothing more than that. We have Mr. Astley's statement that the only occasion upon which he saw him where fighting was going on was on the morning of the 12th May, when he said he was standing; the prisoner was just standing there. There is not a tittle of other evidence to show anything of the kind.

It is also said that Riel was seen to speak to him, and he was seen to speak to somebody else, and other men to whom he spoke then moved away. Now nothing is to be inferred as to the intent with which those men moved away. There is no significance whatever to be attached to the mere circumstance that a conversation took place, and men walked away in consequence of it, unless that is to be given to it because there were armed men there. Now it is perfectly consistent with the presence of this man with the armed force that has been spoken of, that he was there innocently. It is perfectly consistent with that. There may be 50 reasons that took him there. He might have been there out of idle curiosity. He might have had his gun with him perfectly innocently. Your Honors know, as I am informed is the fact, that an Indian rarely moves without his gun, and there is nothing to show that he committed any overt act at all.

Now I admit that if it were shown that the prisoner was present there understanding the intent with which these people were assembled, if it had been shown that he knew what they were intending to do, that they were intending to levy war against the Queen for some public general purpose, because it must be that—if he had known that, his presence there would have been enough; but in the absence of evidence of that, his presence there is not enough, unless it is shown that he took active part in it. It is laid down in East's Pleas of the Crown, "joining with rebels freely and voluntarily in any rebellion, any act of rebellion is levying war against the king, and this too, though the party was not privy to their intent."

"Joining them in any act of rebellion"; but it seems necessary in this case either that the party joining with the rebels and ignorant of their intent at the time (it is essential to know their intent) should do some deliberate act towards the execution of their design, or else should be found to have aided and assisted those who did. Now I submit that there is no evidence here to show that the prisoner took such an active part that the jury should be asked even to say whether or not he ought to be held guilty.

"Therefore, in the cases of Green and Bedell, who with others were indicted for levying war and pulling down bawdy houses and opening prisons, it being only found that they were present and not fighting, any particular act of force committed by them, or that they were aiding or assisting to the rest, which is a fact that must be found by the jury and cannot be implied (that is in cases left to the jury, if there were any evidence of it), they were discharged, and if the act of those who suddenly joined the insurrection being ignorant of their design, appeared to be more inconsiderate than wilful or mischievous, such as throwing up their hands or hallooing with the mob, this will fall under the same lenient consideration."

There is a case reported in Cox's criminal cases as to the effect of presence at an unlawful assemblage, *Queen vs. Atkinson* 2, Cox's criminal cases, page 330. That was an indictment for a riot. On an indictment for a riot, persons are not liable merely on account of their having been present and among the mob, even although they had the power of preventing it, unless they by word or act helped, incited and encouraged it. That was a case of riot arising out of an election.

Now, the evidence, your Honors will see was very strong, it was evidence from which very probably at first one would be inclined to infer the man was there assisting and encouraging. The evidence against the principal defendant was that he took a strong interest in the election and was present when there was a serious riot and a systematic attack upon the houses of the opposite party, and finally upon the polling booths, though many of the rioters were in his own employment.

Now, a point is attempted to be made here that this man's Indians were there, that his band were there.

In the election case many of the rioters were in this man's employment, he did nothing to restrain them, and when asked to do so, he only laughed. It was held that there was no evidence against him, nor against any others who were present except such as were proved by word or action to have taken part in, helped or incited the riotous proceedings.

Now, it does seem to me upon that that this is a case in which your Honors' discretion would be wisely exercised in withdrawing it from the jury altogether, and I don't think that my learned friends ought to press for a verdict upon such evidence as this. It does not seem to me that it shows a sufficient case against him, particularly bearing in mind the extreme difficulty there is in properly ascertaining the whole of the facts in such a manner as I might be able to do if the prisoner were a white man. If he were a white man who understood the nature of a trial and what he was here for, it would be a totally different matter, but your Honors I am very sure know, as I have lately found out how extremely difficult it is to make them understand the nature of the proceedings and make them understand the importance of explaining the true facts of the case.

I would ask your Honors to say that there is not evidence upon which the jury can properly find him guilty, and if so, it is your Honors' duty to withdraw the case from the jury.

Mr. Osler.—We think your Honors we have made a very strong case indeed against the prisoner. We have brought him within the rule of law that casts the onus upon him of explaining his presence there. We have shown organized armed rebellion against the Crown, a contest against Her Majesty's forces, the police and volunteers, and that brings it within the rule laid down in the books. A convenient reference is Archbold, page 786.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Isn't that case of the *Queen vs. School*, on all fours with this?

Mr. Osler.—Yes, and the case of *Regina vs. the Earl of Essex*. They seem to show that it is quite conclusive that the onus is upon the prisoner to explain his acts, after such evidence has been given.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—I think, Mr. Robertson, it must go to the jury. There is the fact of the fight at Duck Lake, the fact of the rebellion and the fact of the fight going on, and he was seen coming back. There was then a fight going on at Batoche. He was on the hill with the party who were firing upon General Middleton. Now, I think it is upon him to explain why he was there, and that he was there innocently.

Mr. Robertson.—His own mouth being closed?

Mr. Justice Richardson.—His mouth won't be closed, because I shall ask him if he wishes to say anything to the jury, and what he does say he can say in his own language, and it will be interpreted.

Mr. Robertson. I wish to call Owen Hughes, as to the prisoner's character, that is all. (Witness not present.) He promised to be here, and I don't find him; it is only a matter of character, and I don't know that it makes very much difference.

May it please your Honors, gentlemen of the jury, I am sure you feel as every one concerned in this case must feel, that the duty we here have to discharge is a very important one, and one involving very serious responsibilities. We must all feel, that in dealing with these unfortunate Indians we are dealing with a race of people who are unlike ourselves, of whose motives and actions it is extremely difficult for us to judge with justice, particularly as our minds are naturally disposed, by antipathy of the race, to judge harshly what they do. The crime with which the prisoner is charged is a very serious one, and one which, no doubt, when a white man has committed, should be severely punished. It is a crime, however, involving altogether in its enormity the ideas peculiar to white people, the people accustomed to live under civilized forms of government, and to people who understand that they owe duties to society at large, of which an Indian has not the first idea. An Indian has no notion of the nature of civilized society; he has no notion of the importance

of maintaining law and order. It will be said that he should be taught that. Truly he should be taught that, and he must be taught it, but it is very important, in our own interests, that we by coming and teaching him that lesson, should teach him that the very essence of the law is fairness and mercy. It is a sacred principle of the law of England, as you all know that no man shall be judged guilty of any crime until he is convicted of it, and not upon suspicion, not upon merely suspicious circumstances which he may find it difficult to explain, because of accident or because of his incapacity to take care of his own interests; but upon evidence which conclusively establishes, beyond any reasonable doubt, that the man committed that crime with the criminal intent which is of its essence. So sacred is that principle, and so thoroughly is it recognized, I am thankful to say in this our Dominion, that I am here to try and help you, not as the hired advocate of this unfortunate man. It is not at his request I am here, I am here at the request of the Government. The very Government that prosecutes him brings me, because, they say, we wish to see that no innocent man or no man is convicted unless he is clearly proven to be guilty, and to that end we wish some one who will take the side of the prisoner and do what he can to help the jury in getting at the truth, in exercising judgment upon which, practically, that man's life may depend, because the punishment for this crime may be imprisonment for life, and you know, as I know from what I have seen of the effects of the imprisonment, that some of these poor men have endured for only a couple of months. You know as well as I know that a punishment, not for life, but for years, a couple of years, would be almost certainly fatal to any one of them. You know that they die under confinement, so that practically you have in your hands to-day the life of that man. That responsibility rests upon you, and it rests upon all of us who are engaged in this trial.

Let us approach the consideration then of the evidence upon which you have to determine that grave question with perfect fairness and without prejudice, and let us try to judge this unfortunate man at least as fairly as if he were a white man. Let us not disgrace our race by any hasty condemnation of another because he is of a different race. Let us show that we are really superior to the unhappy race to which he belongs. Now, is there evidence that conclusively proves that that man levied war against Her Majesty with intent by force and constraint to compel her to change her measures and counsels? My learned friends, of course, say, on behalf of the Crown, that if he levied war the intent may be presumed. No doubt a jury may presume it as against a white man, in many cases we presume it, because a white man found with a band of armed men, arrayed against the troops, must know what he was doing and must know it, and a jury would naturally infer it; but it does not follow at all that a jury need say that an Indian did that, or was there with any such intent as that. We know that an Indian, when any excitement is going on, is very apt to go where the excitement is in the hope that he might get something to eat. Now, that is not treasonable felony. It is not treasonable felony even for a band of Indians to go and rob a store to feed themselves, by any means. It is not treasonable felony for a band of Indians to go to try and release one of their own number that is in prison. It is not treasonable felony for them to go and attack an individual. It is not treasonable felony for them even to riot, to meet in large numbers and use violence, unless it is for some public general object. Now, gentlemen, I am speaking by the book when I say that. I am not talking at random. To constitute a levying of war, it is laid down in perhaps the best authority we have on the subject, Archbold's criminal pleading and evidence, there must be an insurrection, there must be force accompanying that insurrection, and it must be for an object of a general nature; for instance for the purpose of deposing or imprisoning the Queen or of getting her into the power of the rebels or of forcing her to put away her minister, or the like, or for the purpose of effecting innovations of a public general nature by an armed force as for the purpose of attempting by force to obtain the repeal of a statute (something that affects all the people), to alter the religion established by law, or to obtain the redress of any other public grievance, real or pretended, but an insurrection for the

purpose of throwing down enclosures of a manor, park, common, &c., or upon a mere quarrel between private persons, or to deliver one or more particular prisoners out of gaol, though not being imprisoned for treason or holding a house by force and against the sheriff or *posse comitatus* is not treason, so that if an armed batch of men enter a town, their object being not to take it or attack the military force there, but merely to make a demonstration of force, of their strength to the magistrate in order to procure the liberation or mitigate the punishment of prisoners convicted of some political offence, this, though aggravated misdemeanor, is not high treason. It does not come within the Treason-felony Act, because levying war, under Treason-felony Act, is the same thing as levying war that constitutes high treason. Now, what idea, such as any of those, had this man? What notion had he of the kind? And that is of the very essence of the crime. Unless he had some idea of that kind, unless, for instance, he understood what Mr. Riel was after, unless he understood his scheme, and that he wanted to depose the Queen, to drive her out of these territories, and establish a new republic of his own, unless he understood all that, and did it for that purpose, and was there encouraging and aiding in that, he is not guilty of this offence, and it is not for you, with all deference to what my learned friends say—I say that you are not at all bound to make any such inference as they say, from the facts that are before you. The only undoubted facts are that the Indian was there and he had his gun. Is that an extraordinary thing for an Indian? Is it an extraordinary thing for him to be off his reserve in a time of excitement? And is it an extraordinary thing for him to have his gun with him when he is off it? There is the whole thing.

Now, gentlemen, I have an explanation to suggest to you of why he was there. Unhappily, he cannot speak English. I cannot acquire his confidence. I don't know the Indians well enough, and I have not been able to get anyone to assist me, who does know them well enough, to enable me to prepare properly for their defence. The most that I can do is to sit here and watch the case made by the Crown, and appeal to you to consider it leniently, and to bear in mind the difficulties of this unfortunate man's position. Now, the explanation I have to suggest to you is this: Riel, we know perfectly well, it is matter of public notoriety that Riel carried on the whole of this scoundrelly business by means of all kinds of intimidation, and falsehood and imposture. We know that, and my explanation to you is that these people were frightened and imposed upon by him, just as it was proved at his trial that he imposed upon hundreds; that this poor man, among the rest, was terrified and imposed upon until he was induced, and brought in there, but that it was against his will, and that is why we find him there; but we don't find him raising a finger against anybody. Now, as matter of fact, he did not raise a finger against anybody—not a finger—and his previous character I say is good. Now, I say that, in spite of what Mr. Astley says. Mr. Astley is a very gallant man; he deserves all praise for his noble conduct on the 12th May, in carrying in the public spirited way in which he did those messages between Riel and General Middleton. Undoubtedly he is a gallant man, but a gallant man is often impetuous, and a gallant man often jumps quickly to conclusions, and that was apparent in that box I think. I would not say for a moment he wished to injure this man unjustly, but he was carried away a good deal by a very bad opinion of all Indians in general, and in fact the definition of an Indian by him is that he is a worthless hound. He got that into his head, and he said it was a common definition, but he could not give us a single man that had ever said it. He is prejudiced against the Indians, there is no doubt about it. You all say that, and withal, the worst he could say against this man was that he had heard that, although, remember, there goes through his reserve a public, much-travelled road, a road much travelled in winter, he told us himself. Now, gentlemen, if this were such a bad Indian, if the Indian and his band were such bad Indians, shouldn't we have heard something worse than that against him? One witness here did interpolate something; he said he fought against him, and he took him prisoner once, but it was a most improper thing for that witness to make that statement. Of course, it comes as a complete surprise to me; it has nothing whatever to do with the charge that is here, and I have no doubt it could be perfectly explained if I had had the warning

of it, and had the opportunity of enquiring into it. I think their Honors will tell you that you shouldn't pay the slightest attention to that remark. It was improperly interpolated and it just showed a little more of that bias against them, against these Indian people have to contend with in dealing with white people. I don't think you will have that same prejudice, and as you sit there and upon your oaths to administer British justice to this poor man, I think I may rely upon your perfect impartiality. I am sure that I can and I ask you to think over all the evidence and see what it amounts to and see if you cannot explain anything that this man appears to have done upon an hypothesis of that kind, quite consistently with the absence of any intention or wish on his part to subvert the Government and compel Her Majesty to change her measures or counsels or any such object of a public nature, anything of that kind, he may have been there to get some grub in the hope of that, and it is very probable indeed he was. Riel fed them when he came there, and no doubt he got many of them about him in that way. Any of these hypotheses is quite consistent with the evidence given here.

I ask you, gentlemen, not because I am this man's hired advocate, but just in the cause of simple British justice to consider the facts that are before you carefully and see if you think you can upon such mere suspicion as that, convict that man of a crime which renders him liable practically to the punishment of death—according to the statute, imprisonment for life.

Mr. Osler.—May it please your honors, gentlemen of the jury: The importance of this case, one of a class, renders it necessary for me, as one of the counsel representing the Crown, to say a few words telling you why we think the evidence justifies you in finding the prisoner guilty. We are to give him a fair trial. His counsel here, assigned by the Indian Department to see that he gets a fair trial has done all that could be done, and said all that could be said in his favor. The charge is a serious one, it is not, though, a capital one, the sentence is in the discretion of the court and all mitigating circumstances may be brought before the court or, after sentence, before the executive, you have nothing to do with that. The question for you to pass on is, is this man guilty?

Now my learned friend read you some law, but he has not I think gone quite far enough. His general principles were no doubt from authority, and given by the authority of the various cases. All we have to show however is that there was a state of war or insurrection for some general purpose existing. Well, we have shown that, I think to your satisfaction. That is a matter of history, but you must not act upon history, you must act upon evidence, that is in evidence before you, by the evidence of Mr. Astley. There was an armed insurrection for a general purpose—that is, for redressing certain grievances existing or supposed to, and that insurrection, that armed rebellion was directed against the police, and the armed forces of the Government. Now, of that question upon the evidence, there can be no doubt.

Then there being an actual state of war, did the prisoner participate? If he did participate, his individual intent has nothing to do with it. As long as we prove the general intent, and an actual state of armed force, then everybody who participates, no matter what their personal intentions are, is guilty. That is well laid down. The books say the intention however, is not capable of positive proof, it can only be implied from overt acts, and every man is supposed to intend the necessary and reasonable consequences of his own acts. I read that to you, because it is an authority from the same book that my learned friend has been depending upon. Then, again reading from the same book, it may be necessary here to mention that in the case of war levied directly against the Queen, which this technically is, all persons assembled and marching with the rebels are guilty of treason, whether they are aware of the purpose of the assembling and aid or assist in committing acts of violence or not.

Now, of course, if we were going before a jury here on a case of constructive treason, that is to say, by reason of acts, certain acts, treason was to be inferred, and were not here on a direct act of levying war or open insurrection, what my learned friend read to you would be perfectly and strictly correct, but the moment we have proved an actual state of existing insurrection, and the moment we prove to your

satisfaction that the prisoner took part in that, and was guilty of an overt act in that as charged, then the evidence is, as I read the law, conclusive against him, and the burden of proof is upon him to show that he was there for some innocent purpose.

Now can the acts of the prisoner be consistent with innocence? Granting that he is an Indian, and granting that he is not to be measured by the same light as one of a more civilized race, we have him a treaty Indian without any grievances that we have heard of. He had no part in any half-breed grievance if such existed. He was there, fed and kept by the Government under the treaty he had made. Now he had no right, even if there was a seeming right or a claimed right on the part of the half-breeds in arms, for he had nothing to redress. Now where do we find him? First, with his band he comes in under arms, on the occasion spoken of by Mr. Lash. He goes out with his band under arms to Duck Lake and comes back. There is evidence of a contest having taken place and of a wounded man prisoner being brought in—because I want you to confine yourselves to the evidence here, not what you have heard in the newspapers.

Then at Batoche Mr. Astley sees him, apparently getting orders from the leader, Louis Riel, five times. Each time the order is given to him he apparently gives an order to his band. You can only judge of the actions. After a communication of the rebel chief to the chief of this band, he apparently makes a communication and they go off armed in concert. It is for you to say whether they went off armed for a lawful or an unlawful purpose. Then you have the evidence of Mr. Astley, that upon the last day of the fight, on the 12th May, this man was apparently in charge of the Indian band and firing at the troops. We don't need to prove a gun in this man's hand on that occasion. We don't need to prove that he fired at the troops. Do you believe from the evidence that he was there giving orders? That he was there in charge of his band, that his band were there opposed to the troops, to General Middleton? The evidence, gentlemen, as to that, is all one way. Now, while we desire, if there is a shadow of reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner, if there is any reasonable doubt as to his guilt, that you should give him the benefit of it. You have got, on the other hand, to consider the evidence and say whether you can justify yourselves to society as it exists here, whether an acquittal upon this evidence would be the proper thing to do. Granted that he is an Indian, the community have got to protect themselves against the lawless acts, against the taking up of guns and going into insurrection on any occasion or at anybody's request. My learned friend says we have got to educate them. Well, I submit that the best education that we can give is that when we find them going wrong on conclusive evidence we punish them for that in the way that the law directs. I submit to you, gentlemen, therefore, that the evidence is of such a nature that it brings home to the prisoner guilt—guilt as charged in the papers read to you.

Mr. Robertson.—Before you Honor addresses the jury—there is no appeal from this—and although I am irregular I would ask my learned friend's indulgence while I just point out one thing that I submit is not quite correct in his speech. He says this is a case of direct levying of war against the Queen. Now, it is constructive levying of war, and that is just the point in the case. Your Honors will see from the passage I have just given you, a line of difference clearly drawn between direct levying of war and constructive levying of war.

Mr. Osler.—My learned friend mistakes my statement. I said if it was a case of making out constructive treason, but there may be constructive levying of war and direct levying of war. There may be constructive treason, and the direct act of treason.

Mr. Robertson.—The distinction is between direct levying of war and constructive levying of war, and your Honors will see that if you read the page I referred to.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—It is under the title of high treason.

Mr. Robertson.—True, but it is dealing with the levying of war. This war levied against the Queen is of two kinds, direct and constructive. Levying of war is spoken of as direct when war is levied directly against the Queen or her forces with intent to do some injury to her person, to imprison her or the like.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Isn't that what this charge says?

Mr. Robertson.—But the evidence does not support anything of the kind; the constructive levying of war is where there is a levying of war for some public general purpose or something of that kind. That is the difference, and it is distinctly laid down it is not direct treason and constructive treason, but it is war levied directly against the Queen. In that case, it is true, as my learned friend says, that all persons assembled and marching with the rebels are guilty of treason, whether aware of the purpose of the assembly or not, but in the case of constructive levying of war, not constructive levying of treason, none of those aiding and assisting in doing those acts of violence which form the subject of treason are traitors. The distinction is between constructive and direct levying.

Mr. Osler.—I argue that we bring it right under that—it is levying of war. I distinguish between constructive treason, but in constructive levying of war, if I bring home acting and aiding with him, the intent may not be made out.

Mr. Robertson.—That is exactly what I say is the law. There must be actual aiding and assisting in those acts of violence which form the constructive treason. I want the jury to understand it must be shown that the prisoner actually aided and assisted in the acts of violence that constituted the constructive levying of war. And there is one other thing I want you to note—my learned friend spoke of the evidence as conclusive. Now, the evidence is purely circumstantial of the intent.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—No, I understood him to put it in this way: he asked the jury if the evidence would not bring it around conclusively to the prisoner?

Mr. Robertson.—That is, that it is conclusively established by direct evidence.

Mr. Osler.—I think in anticipating your Honor's charge in this way, my learned friend is a little irregular. He should object to the court's charge and not to the counsel's argument.

Mr. Robertson.—But there is no appeal from the charge.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Wouldn't it be proper for you as I go on to call my attention to it?

Mr. Robertson.—It is purely a matter of grace. It is a rule as to all circumstantial evidence that it must be perfectly inconsistent.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Gentlemen of the jury: The charge against this prisoner is as you have heard, a very serious one, and of very serious nature. He is charged with having been a participant in some of the acts which are pretty notorious in the rebellion which has recently been broken up.

The material points really necessary to be established in order to support a conviction on this charge against this prisoner are—1st. Was war levied? That is, was there rebellion? If you are satisfied on that point, that it was so, then comes the question whether or not this individual, the prisoner, was mixed up in it?

True, he is an Indian, and, perhaps, very properly you should, in his instance, give the matter very deep consideration, but whether you should extend to him more than you would extend to any other illiterate person is entirely another matter, and a matter in which I should say he is to be measured by the same law that anybody else would be measured by. At any rate, my direction to you would be to give him a fair and reasonable consideration, realizing the condition in which you see him, and in which we know the Indians are to-day.

Now, in reference to this charge against the prisoner, I should tell you that if you are not convinced by the evidence you have heard there was rebellion or insurrection at all, if you are not satisfied on that point, then he is entitled to an acquittal at once; but if you are satisfied on that point, then comes the question, what have you got before you? What has been brought before you to justify you in saying that this man has broken the law?

Well, we have Mr. Astley, the first witness. He tells you he saw this man armed, that he saw this man on the day of what is notorious as the day of the Duck Lake fight, that he saw him on that occasion, and we have further from Mr. Astley that during the interval between the Duck Lake fight, which was, I think, the 26th March, and the 12th May, we have the assertion of Mr. Astley that he saw him

frequently about that place, and where the prisoners were confined, that he was under arms, and that he was holding conversation in a language that Mr. Astley did not understand at various times with the leader of that insurrection or rebellion, and that immediately following their interviews certain instructions were given by himself to the Indians which belonged to his band then collected under arms. We have further that on the day of the Batoche engagement, the taking of Batoche, Astley's assertion that this man was in charge of the Indians whom he controlled, more or less armed, that he himself was armed, and that although he did not see the prisoner fire upon Her Majesty's troops, his men were moving up and down from the pit or whatever position they had, and they were firing upon the troops. Well, that firing of itself is clearly an act of war.

The question for you to consider is, do you believe what Mr. Astley said? That is one thing, but not only have you to consider whether you believe what Mr. Astley himself said, but you have got further to consider whether or not Astley is corroborated, and in what way he is corroborated?

You have the statement of two other witnesses. First, you have Mr. Lash, who says he was Indian agent there, that he was also a prisoner, and corroborates Astley except as to what happened at Batoche on the morning of the 12th May, after Astley was sent off by Riel to the general; and you have him corroborated also by Mr. Harold D. Ross, also a prisoner.

Now, you have to determine upon what Mr. Astley and Mr. Ross and Mr. Lash have stated, whether this man is guilty or not.

If you believe the statements they have made, then I think there can be no different course open to you than to determine that he was a participant in the unlawful acts which are alleged to have transpired.

If, on the other hand, reasonable doubts have entered your mind, and you cannot bring yourselves to bring this home to him, then I say on that score he is entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt and should be acquitted.

Now, I think I have put it fairly before you, and shall ask you to consider him carefully, and if you can draw no other conclusion for it than that he was a participant in these acts, then that you should find him guilty.

On the other hand, failing that conclusiveness, then he ought to be set free.

You may retire gentlemen, and give this matter your consideration. (The jury here retired and found prisoner "guilty," whereupon the prisoner was remanded for sentence.)

Friday, 14th August.

Clerk opens court at 5.45, p. m.

Mr. Robertson.—I move the sentence of the court upon One Arrow.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—One Arrow, have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon you for the offence of which you stand convicted and were convicted yesterday?

One Arrow through Interpreter Hourie.—I would like to speak for myself. The court has charged against me yesterday that I had taken up arms and that I had painted my face with war paint. He says he could hardly do so when he lost one of his grandchildren lately. He says he has thrown away that painting long ago. I never kept any councilor, held any council. I am just a person alone and keep in one place. I have been charged here that I had a gun in my hand and was seen shooting at the white men. I never did that. I never did that, to take my gun to shoot at a white man. There is an old man here that can prove and say that what I am saying is true. I thought that I was doing no harm to anybody, but, of course, they threw the blame on me. All that was said against me was thrown upon me falsely. I did not take up my gun with the intention, with any evil intention to shoot at any man, not at all in the least. I was there on the brink of the hill the whole day, and I had my gun there, but, of course, not with the intention to use the gun against any man, and when I saw the white men coming down, the soldiers coming down, then I ran down the hill too, and ran off. I am an old man now. I would not do that, or do any such a thing as that against a white man. I was taken to the place, Batoche's,

to join Riel by Gabriel. I did not take myself to the place. They took me there. I could not say how many there were of them that took me there, but there was quite a number of them. I was away one side alone and they came for me. There was quite a large number of them went down to the place.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—I have no objection to hear it, but you are rather drifting away, Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Robertson.—I wish that your Honor should give him an opportunity to explain.

Prisoner One Arrow.—I could not say that he asked me to do so and so, but he asked me to come along. He could not say for what reason he wanted me to go with him.

Mr. Robertson.—That was in answer to a question that I asked the interpreter to put to him, to say what Gabriel told him in order to induce him to go.

One Arrow.—I, of course, always listen to what I am told. I was told that I was wanted down at Carlton, so I went there and when I got there I was taken prisoner, so now I wish that I should be let go. Gabriel took me prisoner. He asked the whole of us to go down to the place. I now beg your Honors and all you learned people here to—I know I have done nothing wrong, I can't see where I have done anything wrong against anybody so I beg of you to let me go, to let me go free, and that is all.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—One Arrow, the difference between your case and the case of those others we have heard here, is that a jury, after hearing everything that had to be said, both against you and for you, by a gentleman who was sent here by the Indian Department, have found you guilty. You were a participant, you were with an armed mob who were in arms and against the Government, and you a treaty Indian too as well as a headman or chief of a band. With your trials you have nothing to complain of, for the Government was so interested in one of the chiefs that he placed a lawyer here to look after you and see that nothing should be unfairly done against you. Old as you are, and gray-haired as you are, you knew you were doing wrong, you knew you had no right to leave your reserve where you had promised to live, and, much as I dislike to punish an Indian, or to punish anybody, much as I dislike to pass sentence on anyone, I shall be as wanting in my duty to the public and to the Crown as you were if I did not place such a punishment upon you as would make you feel it, as also make the other Indians of the country know what would become of them if they followed your bad example. If my memory does not fail me, I recollect giving you personally some words of good advice three or four years ago at Prince Albert, and if you had followed them you would not be here.

The sentence of the court upon you, One Arrow, for the offence of which you stand convicted, is that you be imprisoned in the penitentiary of Manitoba for the period of three years.

QUEEN vs. "WHITE CAP."

CANADA :

North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of Frederick Kelloch Gibson, of the town of Regina, in the North-West Territories of Canada, deputy sheriff, taken the fourteenth September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada, who saith:

That Wah-pah-iss-co, otherwise called White Cap, not regarding the duty of his allegiance but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our Lady the Queen does and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the tenth of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days as well before as after that date, together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said

Frederick Kelloch Gibson unknown, did within the Dominion of Canada, compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against our said Lady the Queen within Canada, in order by force and constraint to compel her to change her measures and counsels, and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention then feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and declare by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :—

In order to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, devise and intention aforesaid, he, the said Wah-pah-iss-co, otherwise called White Cap, afterwards, to wit, on the tenth day of April, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that date, at or near the locality called Batoche in the North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Frederick Kelloch Gibson unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

And further, to fulfil and bring into effect his felonious compassing, imagination, device and intention he, the said Wah-pah-iss-co, otherwise called White Cap, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-fourth day of April in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well as before and after that day, at or near the locality known as Fish Creek in the North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Frederick Kelloch Gibson unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

And further, to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Wah-pah-iss-co, otherwise called White Cap, afterwards, to wit, on the twelfth day of May in the year aforesaid and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, at and near the locality called Batoche, in the North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Frederick Kelloch Gibson unknown, to make, raise and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

In contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in like case offending against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

FRED. K. GIBSON.

Sworn before me the day and year above }
mentioned, at the town of Regina, in the }
North-West Territories of Canada.

HUGH RICHARDSON,

Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the said North-West Territories.

And take notice that you have the option of being tried before a stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace with the intervention of a jury of six, or before a stipendiary magistrate in a summary way without the intervention of a jury. Which do you elect?

Charge read to the jury by the Clerk, who continues as follows: Upon these charges the prisoner at the bar hath been arraigned, and upon his arraignment hath pleaded not guilty. Your duty, therefore, is to enquire whether he be guilty or not guilty, and hearken to the evidence.

Mr. Scott.—May it please your Honors, gentlemen of the jury: The charge you have heard read against the prisoner is for the offence known as treason-felony. It is punishable upon conviction by such term of imprisonment as the court may think proper to inflict. The prisoner is the chief of a band of Sioux Indians who occupy a reserve a short distance south of Saskatoon, on the south branch of the Saskatchewan River. At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion in the north, that is about the 18th March last, as we shall show you, the prisoner was living on his reserve apparently peaceable. Shortly after the breaking out of the rebellion, he left his reservation and went north and joined the rebels who were assembled in the neigh-

borhood of Batoche, under the leadership of Louis Riel. The rebels had what is called a council, that is, their affairs were managed with Louis Riel as leader of the rebels. Their affairs and internal management were managed by a council consisting of twelve members. Upon the prisoner's arrival in the rebel camp, he was made a member of that council, and sat with the council upon a number of occasions after that. We will give you a short history of the rebellion, the evidence showing that it commenced on the 18th March; that on the 26th March there was a battle at Duck Lake in that neighborhood, at which several volunteers and policemen were killed, that afterwards at Fish Creek, on the 24th April, there was another battle with the troops, the Government troops, under General Middleton, and that on or about the 12th May, a third battle was fought between the same sides, and the troops were victorious, and Louis Riel and his followers were defeated, and the rebellion came to an end in that part of the country upon that day. The prisoner remained as a member of the council with the rebels until about the 12th May and was arrested shortly after that. That is his connection with the rebellion; he moved with his band up from his reservation shortly after the breaking out of the rebellion, and was made a member of the rebel council when he got up there, and acted and conspired with the rebels to keep up the rebellion until about the 12th May. That is his history as far as the rebellion is concerned. Now, the substance of the charge against him is that he designed and intended to levy war against Her Majesty, that is, against the Government, the lawful Government of the country, and that in order to bring into effect his design and intention, he committed certain overt acts which are set out. The first one is on the 10th April at Batoche. That is given because we find he was at Batoche at the time acting as a member of the rebel council; the second is on the 24th April at Fish Creek, which is the date of the battle of Fish Creek, and although perhaps not present at the battle, although we may not be able to show that he was armed on any occasion or that he was fighting on any occasion, we are merely called upon to show that he was conspiring with the rebels to keep up that rebellion or to start it. That is the second overt act—the time of the battle of Fish Creek, and the third one is of the 12th May at Batoche. Those are the three charges against him, for conspiring on those three occasions to levy war.

JOHN W. ASTLEY sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Scott:

Q. You live at Prince Albert? A. Yes.

Q. Are you a surveyor? A. Yes.

Q. You joined the Prince Albert volunteer company about the 18th? A. 19th March last.

Q. And went to Carlton? A. Went to Carlton.

Q. With that company? A. With that company.

Q. What happened to you about the 20th March? A. From that time till I was taken prisoner on the 26th I was scouting backwards and forwards through the half-breed and Indian settlement.

Q. You were sent out by whom? A. By Major Crozier, and I was taken prisoner 26th March at Duck Lake by the half-breeds and some Indians under the leadership of Louis Riel who were in open rebellion against the Queen and Government.

Q. What was the state of the country generally there? A. Through the French half-breed settlement they were all up in arms.

Q. How many were there in arms? A. About 400 or 500, I should say.

Q. You were taken prisoner by them and held how long? A. On the 26th March, from 26th March till 12th May.

Q. When you were released by—? A. The troops under General Middleton.

Q. Were there any engagements between the rebels and the police during that time? A. The 26th March, the same day that I was taken prisoner, there was a fight a short distance from the house I was in.

Q. That you were imprisoned in? A. That I was imprisoned in. After the fight was over Riel himself came up stairs and said that there had been a fight, and

he had called on his men to fire, and shortly afterwards a wounded volunteer was brought up into the room, named Charles Newett, and then William Tomkins and a man named Lash went to the battle-field afterwards.

Q. Any other fights that you know or heard of? A. At Batoche of course there was fighting there, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, four days.

Q. Between whom? A. The troops and the French half-breeds, and the Indians at Fish Creek.

Q. What were you doing on the 12th? A. I carried a note out in the morning to General Middleton from Riel, and going down the river in the direction where I was sent to find the general, I passed rifle pits where the prisoner was in. I saw him on my way out that morning the first time.

Q. You passed through the lines from Riel's camp? A. To the general's camp, to the general's lines, and then when I came back again I came back almost at once.

Q. What for? A. To bring a note back from the general to Riel—and I again saw the prisoner.

Q. I want to know what you did that day? A. I came back. That was the first time I came back, and talked to Riel some time, and then I took another note out about two o'clock in the afternoon—went through the lines again and back again, and then after that again I went out a third time.

Q. Then how many times did you pass through the lines? A. Three times out and twice back. I came back with the troops the last time.

Q. Then what was the state of the country all that time, from the time that you were arrested or for some time previous to that, up till the 12th May? A. In open rebellion the whole time.

Q. Did you see the prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. When did you first see him after you were made a prisoner? A. About a week after I came to Batoche. That would be somewhere about the 10th April.

Q. Where did you see him that day? A. He and his band I saw arriving in at Batoche's all on horseback, and all armed.

Q. You saw him and his band coming in on horseback all armed? A. Yes.

Q. About how many were there? A. I would say there were about twenty.

Q. That is all you saw? A. That is all I saw at that time.

Q. Did you see him at any time there after that? A. I saw him on a good many occasions from that till the day of the last battle backwards and forwards among the half breeds and among his own Indians, and just previous to the Fish Creek fight, about two days before that I saw him addressing his band. I saw him addressing his band out in front of the window where we were prisoners. That was about two days before the Fish Creek fight, and then I saw the band going away.

Q. Did you speak Sioux? A. No, I could only see that he was talking to them. They use a good many signs in talking the Sioux.

Q. Then you say you saw him on the 12th? A. When I went out the first time on horseback, and Riel was passing me through the lines, he called the prisoner there and he went up from his pit and he spoke to him something about me, I supposed, spoke to him so as to pass me through.

Q. Riel was passing you through the lines? A. Yes.

Q. And when you were passing? A. He called him up, and he came up from one of the rifle pits.

Q. He was in a rifle pit when he was called? A. Yes.

Q. Had he anything in his hand? A. He was armed, he had a rifle or shot-gun, but he had arms.

Q. And was coming out of a rifle pit? A. Yes.

Q. And Riel said something to him, you don't know what? A. No, it was something about me I supposed, that is what Riel told me he had told him.

Q. When did you see him again? A. When I was coming back a short time afterwards I passed the same row of pits. Some Indians of his own band had fired at me, the farthest pit from where he was, and I was passing and he came out of the pit.

and hollered something, and then there was no more firing. That was just the same pit, and he had a rifle or something in his hand at that time.

Q. You saw him in the same pit that he was in when you were going through?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you see him again? A. I did not see him again that day. I had to take a different road the last time.

(Morin, the interpreter sworn in this case, says he has been interpreting this to the prisoner as the evidence proceeded.)

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with the prisoner? A. No, I can't talk Sioux.

Q. He does not speak English, I suppose? A. No.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. You say that on that occasion, the 12th, when you saw the prisoner in the rifle pits, Riel went and stopped the firing to enable you to get through? A. I said that Riel went and spoke to him, most likely to give some word.

Q. Does Riel speak Sioux? A. I don't know. He can speak a word or two I believe, but he talks Cree and English, I know. All he would have to do in passing would be pointing to me when I had a flag in my hand.

Q. There was firing going on at the time? A. Yes, firing was going on at that time.

Q. And a pretty brisk fire? A. No, more like skirmishing.

Q. What is a brisk skirmishing fire? A. Well, there were a good many shots going—not the same as in the afternoon.

Q. It was a pretty dangerous thing to run the gauntlet to that fire? A. No, I can't say so.

Q. You did not think it was? A. I did not think much about that.

Q. You don't think so now? A. No, there must be a certain amount of risk, but anyone is willing to run a risk for a certain object.

Q. But you did not consider it a dangerous thing? A. No, that did not enter into my head at all.

Q. You were perfectly cool and collected then? A. I was not excited. I may have been a little at that time in the morning. I was not even vexed or anything.

Q. And you were not excited? A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. How many trips had you made through the lines before this? A. That was the first trip I made, about 9 o'clock in the morning.

Q. What was your object in making that trip? A. To take up a letter from Riel to General Middleton.

Q. Why did you want to take the letter? Why did you volunteer to take the letter? A. I wanted to do, as far as my ideas were concerned, all I could for the prisoners, and see if it was not possible to do something towards catching Riel.

Q. The prisoners you felt were in danger? A. We always considered it a trifle that way.

Q. A trifle? A. Well, some of course considered themselves in more danger than others did. Some days in case of excitement, of course, there was more danger than there might be at other times.

Q. And that was a day of excitement? A. Yes; three days previous to that a little more than it was just at that time.

Q. And the prisoners thought they were a trifle in danger? A. Yes; some thought more and some less; they didn't all think the same.

Q. You thought they were only a trifle in danger, did you? A. No, some days I thought our chances were rather slim.

Q. That day? A. That day I thought if things worked the way I wished they would be all right.

Q. Suppose they did not work the way you wished? A. They would be all wrong.

Q. Didn't you, as a fact, think that all the prisoners were in a dangerous—in danger of being killed that day? A. I did, if things went one way.

Q. That was the reason that you wished——? A. To do all that was possible.

Q. But you were not in the least excited about it? A. No, not that I am aware. I was perfectly cool at that time.

Q. How many Indians did you see when passing through these lines? A. I did not see all of White Cap's band, and I saw One Arrow's and some more Crees. There may have been, perhaps, about, that first time I saw, about 40 or 50.

Q. And a lot of half-breeds? A. I did not see many half-breeds that time.

Q. How was the prisoner dressed? A. He used to be——

Q. How was he dressed on that occasion? A. I could not notice him on that day. I noticed his hair more. I know him by sight well enough to swear to him.

Q. You cannot tell how he was dressed on that day? A. No.

Q. Can you tell us anything that he wore in particular? No; I know him more by his hair than anything else, by his features, more by his hair than any other thing I can judge by.

Q. You cannot tell how he was dressed? A. I did not take particular notice of how he was dressed, they were all dressed so much alike.

Q. Indians do all dress very much alike? A. A great many of them, yes.

Q. Well, what is this dress they all wear, that they all wore on that occasion? A. Ordinary breeches, whatever you like to call them, breech-clout. Some of them on that day were wearing very slim costume, but some of them had a kind of blanket coat that time in the early spring, but I would not like to swear what he wore.

Q. Don't give us generalities. On that occasion what was this dress that most of them wore? A. Just ordinary blanket leggings, and blanket coat.

Q. What did they have on their heads? A. Some, nothing at all.

Q. And others had what? A. Others had a kind of a fur coat, and some went even as far as a plug hat.

Q. Then they did not all dress the same? A. No; the general class, as I said, wore blanket leggings, and blanket coat. Of course, there were exceptions.

Q. But the head dresses were different? A. Just a few; many of them were without a hat of any description.

Q. What head dress did the prisoner have? A. He used to wear—at that time I did not notice what he had on that morning.

Q. You don't know what he had on that morning; now, how many Indians were there at Batoche altogether? A. I saw about 150.

Q. That was in the camp? A. Around Batoche.

Q. And there were a number of old men among them? A. Yes; a good many.

Q. Now the prisoner says that you are completely mistaken about his being there; he says that he was not in the rifle pits that day, that he was back at the church? A. Well, that is where we differ, perhaps.

Q. Now you are prepared to ——? A. I am prepared to swear that I saw him in that rifle pit.

Q. And you are prepared to swear that, notwithstanding the risk you were running? A. Certainly.

Q. You were so cool that although there were a lot of other old men out of about 150 Indians that you had been in the habit of seeing, in the excitement of that moment, when you were not thinking about anyone in particular, but you were going in the hope of saving the threatened lives of the prisoners, your fellow-prisoners, with a fire going on all around you, a rifle fire, although you tell us you did notice even what head dress the old man had on, yet you are prepared to swear you recognised his face so distinctly that you can distinguish it from those other old men that you saw among the Indians those different times? I did not see 150 that day by a long sight. I know his face as well as I know my own.

Q. You think you do? A. I do; yes.

Q. You are one of those confident men that is always sure? A. No; not at all.

Q. You are not A. No; I am certain about that.

Q. You are sure you were not excited? A. I was not excited.

Q. You are sure of that? A. I am certain of that.

Q. And you are as sure of that as you are that you saw White Cap? A. Yes; certainly.

Q. Now where was it you saw him on any other occasion, the second time that day? A. When I was coming back, after taking the note to the general, I came back as near as I could tell to the same place, so as they would know me, and I saw him again at that same place.

Q. That is you saw the same man you had seen before? A. Yes; I saw White Cap.

Q. Did you notice his head dress then? A. Not at all.

Q. Was he bareheaded then? A. I did not notice—I only noticed when coming out, I was afraid of some of them firing at me in passing rather too close to them, and I heard him holler something, and saw what he meant.

Q. How far were you when you heard him holler? A. About 40 yards.

Q. And there was firing going on? A. Very few shots at that time. There had been one shot fired at me, because they did not know what I was doing, I suppose.

Q. But there were not many shots? A. The general ceased firing, when I went out and met him the first time.

Q. The Indians had ceased firing? A. There was an odd shot.

Q. You were 40 yards away and heard White Cap——? A. I heard him holler something, but I thought from the way it was done it was to leave me alone.

Q. Are you prepared to swear to that, that you recognized his voice? A. Well, I recognized——

Q. Did you recognize his voice? A. I did not recognize any man's voice, but I say it came from the position where he was.

Q. Were there any other Indians close to him? A. Not that I saw. There may have been in the pits.

Q. He was alone then at that time? A. Standing on the side of the pit by himself. I thought he was doing me a good turn.

Q. Did you see his mouth move? A. No, I heard——

Q. You did not see his mouth move? A. Not from where I was.

Q. You heard someone shout? A. I heard someone shout.

Q. And you saw him standing there, and now you are prepared to swear it was White Cap that shouted? A. I thought so at the time, for I thought he was doing me a good turn.

Q. You thought you recognized him on the previous occasion also—are you prepared to swear to them both? A. The first time I went out I did not hear him say anything.

Q. You said you recognized him the first time you went out? A. I did recognize him.

Q. You say also you heard him shout on that occasion? A. Not on the first occasion.

Q. On the second occasion? A. Yes.

Q. You heard him shout? A. Yes.

Q. Are you prepared to swear you did? A. I will swear as near as I feel certain it was him who hollered, doing me a good turn.

Q. You feel certain now? A. Yes.

Q. You felt just as certain it was him that was shouting as you felt it was White Cap himself? A. I was certain it was White Cap, but there might have been somebody else hollering. At the same time I gave him credit for doing so.

Q. Then that was the second occasion on which you saw him? A. That was the second occasion that day.

Q. When did you see him again? A. I did not see him again that day at all. The next time I went out I had to go a different road.

Q. Where did you see him, before that, or after it; you say you saw him coming into Batoche? A. Yes, somewhere about the 10th of April.

Q. That was into the little hamlet or village at Batoche? A. Yes.

Q. Were you present? Yes, up stairs in the front room, in a room over the store.

Q. Did you see him at Fish Creek? A. No.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. How long have you known the prisoner? A. Off and on since I have been in that part of the country, three or four years.

Q. Then you have known him three or four years? A. Yes.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. What has his character been during that time? A. Always heard White Cap rather well spoken of.

Q. And his band? A. His band always get about the same thing, heard about the same thing. He kept his band good with him.

Q. Did you ever hear anything against him before? A. I never heard anything against him.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. Nothing against him? A. Except this concern of the rebellion.

WILLIAM TOMKINS SWORN—

Examined by Mr. Scott:

Q. You are interpreter for the Indian Department living at Carlton? A. Yes.

Q. What happened to you about the 18th March? A. I was taken prisoner.

Q. By whom? A. By Riel and his followers.

Q. Where were you taken prisoner? A. At Batoche.

Q. Where were you taken to? What places were you confined in? And what times? A. Confined in the church at Batoche, and afterwards taken over to Walters & Baker's store, and from that back to the church again, and from there to Garnot's restaurant.

Q. You say Riel and his followers, of whom did his followers consist? A. Indians and half breeds.

Q. To what extent? A. 400 or 500 I should think.

Q. What state were they in? A. In a state of rebellion.

Q. Were they armed? A. Yes.

Q. Where were you on the 26th March? A. At Duck Lake.

Q. As a prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. What happened on that day? A. A battle took place.

Q. Between whom? A. Between Riel and the rebels, and the police and volunteers.

Q. How do you know there was a battle? A. Well there was a wounded man brought up to where they were, and Riel told us himself.

Q. When did he tell you? On the same day? A. Yes.

Q. What did he tell you about it? A. He told us that they had a grand victory.

Q. Did he say what was done? A. He said that they had killed so many people, or there were so many killed.

Q. How long were you kept a prisoner? A. Two months, all but a day.

Q. What day were you released? A. Twelfth of May.

Q. By whom? A. By General Middleton and his forces.

Q. Did you see the prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. When did you first see him after you were imprisoned? A. I seen him about the 10th April, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Where? A. At Batoche.

Q. What was he doing on that day? A. Well, he came in there with the rest of his band that used to be generally taking part in butchering cattle. I used to see more killing cattle than anything else.

Q. You saw him coming in on the 10th April with his band? A. Yes.

Q. Were they armed or otherwise? A. They were armed.

Q. Where did they camp, do you know? Did they remain there any length of time? A. Yes, they remained there.

Q. Up to what time? A. I did not see him after the 12th May. I don't know where he went. He remained there till the 12th May, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. How many times do you think you saw him between the 10th April, when he first came in, and the 12th May? A. I could not say to the exact number of times. I saw him quite frequently.

Q. You did not see him doing anything except butchering cattle? Yes.

Q. Did you see his men doing anything? A. Yes, they were helping him.

Q. Did you see them doing anything else. A. They were carrying arms.

Q. That is all you saw? A. Yes. (Interpreter says he has interpreted this to the prisoner.)

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. The cattle you saw him killing were the cattle in the camp? A. Yes.

Q. Is it a remarkable thing for an Indian to carry his gun? A. No.

Q. An Indian carries his gun wherever he goes, doesn't he, at all times? A. Yes, excepting they are going after some grub or rations.

Q. Whenever he goes out from the place where he ordinarily lives he almost always takes his gun? A. Most generally.

Q. White Cap had nothing more with him than he would usually have in time of peace? A. No.

Q. The object of this rising as you understood it, I believe was to obtain the rights of the half-breeds to their lands? A. Yes, to make a new Government.

Q. It was to force the Dominion Government wasn't it, to give them what they claimed as their lands? A. Well, that is what they say.

Q. All you know about it is from what you heard them say isn't it? A. Yes.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. You say they had another object in rising besides getting their rights to the lands, what was their intention? A. Their intention was to kill everyone that was in the country.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. How do you know that? A. —

Mr. Scott—He heard them say it.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. Kill everyone in the country? A. Yes, try to take the country.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. And what were they going to do with it? A. Sell it to the United States was what Riel told me.

PHILIP GARNOT SWORN:—

Examined by Mr. Scott:

Q. You were living at Batoche in March last, were you not? A. Yes.

Q. What happened about the 18th March there? Shortly after the beginning of March, was there anything happened in that neighborhood? A. From the 18th March, the beginning of the uprising.

Q. What kind of an uprising? A. A rebellion.

Q. About the 18th March a rebellion broke out there? A. Yes.

- Q. Who broke out into rebellion at that time? A. Half-breeds around Batoche and the vicinity.
- Q. To about what number? A. On the 18th there was about 40.
- Q. And did the number increase or decrease after that? A. It increased almost daily.
- Q. To what extent? A. It must have come to about 400 I think.
- Q. Are there any others besides half-breeds there? A. Half breeds and Indians.
- Q. Were there any Indians at the first, at the beginning, or did they join them afterwards? A. There were some Indians at the beginning.
- Q. And the number of Indians increased as well afterwards? A. The number of Indians increased as well.
- Q. Who was the leader of the rebellion? A. Mr. Riel was supposed to be.
- Q. What did they do during the time they were in rebellion? A. They were fighting.
- Q. What was the first fight? Where did it take place? A. At Duck Lake.
- Q. Were you present? A. I was not. I was at Batoche.
- Q. How do you know there was a fight there? A. I got into Duck Lake after the fight was over, and I saw the battlefield.
- Q. Did you hear anyone saying anything about it? A. Yes, I heard people talking about it.
- Q. Who? A. I could not mention anybody in particular, but almost everybody was talking of the fight. I heard the firing from Batoche.
- Q. You were in the rebellion as well? A. Yes, I was.
- Q. What position did you hold? A. I was secretary for the council.
- Q. To what council? A. Riel's council
- Q. Secretary to the rebel council? A. Yes.
- Q. When was that first constituted? A. I was not present when it was —
- Q. When did you first know of its existence? A. From the 21st of March.
- Q. Was that the date of your appointment as secretary? A. That was the date that I was brought in there.
- Q. To act as secretary? A. To act as secretary.
- Q. And did you continue to act? A. I continued to act till the end of the 12th of May.
- Q. How many members were there of that council? A. I think fourteen. I would not be positive, though. There was a lot of members absent most of the time.
- Q. Did you see the prisoner there during that time between the 18th of March and the 12th of May? A. Yes; he was not there at the beginning.
- Q. When did you first see him there? A. I could not tell you the date; it must have been three weeks anyhow after the beginning of the rebellion.
- Q. Then you think it was about that time that you first saw him? A. It was about that time.
- Q. Do you know how he came in there—how he happened to be there? A. There was some men sent for him.
- Q. By whom? A. By Riel, I think. I think they were sent by Riel.
- Q. How many men? A. Two men.
- Q. Is that all? A. Yes.
- Q. Those two men were sent for him by Riel, and did he come in a short time after, or did the men come back first, which? A. They came in together; one man came in about a day ahead of him. He was camped about ten miles from the place then, I think, that is what that man reported.
- Q. He reported that White Cap and his band were camped about ten miles off? A. Yes.
- Q. And then he came in next day with the other messenger? A. Yes.
- Q. Him and his band? A. Yes.
- Q. Of what number does this band consist? A. About eighty men.
- Q. In what state were they as to arms? A. They were mostly all armed.
- Q. You saw them, I suppose? A. I saw them coming in.

Q. Was there anything done in the council as to White Cap? Did he appear before the council at any time? A. The day that he came in, or the next day, I would not be sure, he was appointed as a councillor.

Q. As a member of the council? A. Yes.

Q. Was he present at the time of his appointment? A. He was present.

Q. The deliberations of the council at that time, at the time of his appointment, in what language were they conducted? A. Mostly always conducted in French and Cree.

Q. The prisoner, I understand, does not speak Cree? A. I don't believe he understands neither French nor Cree.

Q. You say he was appointed a member of the council; was he made aware of that? A. There was an interpreter that made him aware of that fact; he was told to tell him.

Q. There was an interpreter there who was told to tell the prisoner that he was appointed? A. Yes.

Q. That he was appointed a member of the council? A. That he was appointed a member of the council.

Q. And then immediately after the interpreter was told that he spoke to the prisoner? A. He spoke to him right away.

Q. That is all you know about it? A. Yes.

Q. Well, was the prisoner in the council after that, the day of his appointment? A. He was there occasionally.

Q. How often? A. I could not say that; that is pretty hard to say; I wasn't there all the time myself, but I have seen him there many times.

Q. Did he ever take any part in the deliberations? A. Only once or twice, I think, that I heard him talk to the interpreter, that I remember.

Q. What tribe did this interpreter belong to? What was his name? A. La-bombarde.

Q. What Indian nation did he belong to? A. I think he is a French half-breed, but I am not sure.

Q. Did you ever see the prisoner with arms? A. No, I never saw him with arms.

Q. Did you ever see him doing anything else during the time he was there? A. No.

Q. Did you ever see him outside of the council at all? A. Well, I saw him downstairs, where I met him all the time I was in the council room.

Q. That is the only place? A. That is the only place where I saw him. (Interpreted to prisoner by the interpreter.)

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. You saw the prisoner about the camp, didn't you—about the village of Batoche? A. I might have met him, but I don't remember seeing him. I might have seen him, but I don't remember.

Q. The cause of this rising, I understand, Mr. Garnot, was that the half-breeds of Prince Albert and that neighborhood were seeking to get the Government to give them titles to the land upon which they squatted up there, the land which they had been occupying—is that true? And the Government had refused or rather had neglected to give them those titles? A. Well, I have heard that.

Q. Don't you know it yourself? A. Don't know anything about the rebellion until I was brought into it on the 21st March.

Q. You were brought in on the 21st March? A. I was brought in on the 21st March.

Q. Well, don't you know that the prime object of the movement after the 21st March was to make the Dominion Government attend to the rights of the half-breeds there and give them their lands? A. I have heard so.

Q. Well, that is what you understood, as being the secretary of their council? A. Yes, that is what I understood. Of course, I have heard so. I never saw any

document that could prove to me that it was for that purpose that the rebellion was commenced.

Q. You were secretary, they made you secretary, of their council, and that was what you understood as secretary, wasn't it? A. Yes, that is what I understood as secretary.

Q. That was the object of it, to get their lands? A. I think so.

Q. Well, you understood it so from them? A. I understood it so, yes; but you must understand I am under oath, and I can't swear to a thing to be sure of unless I am.

Q. Now, was there any serious expectation that they would be able to drive the Dominion Government out of the country? A. No, I don't think so.

Q. Isn't it the fact that they were simply rising in the hope that by rising they would obtain the attention of the Dominion Government by petition? A. I have heard so.

Q. Well, that is what you understood, wasn't it? A. Yes, that is what I heard.

Q. And did they want anything more? Were they aiming at anything more than that, that they would rise and they would force the Dominion Government to attend to them, and then force the Dominion Government to give them their titles to their lands? A. Yes.

Q. That was the whole object? A. Yes, because they were expecting every day that delegates would come.

Q. They were expecting every day that some one would come from the Government and treat with them? A. Yes, I have heard that almost every day.

Q. Now, you were taken there by force, I believe? A. Yes.

Q. And against your will? A. Yes.

Q. And made secretary of that council in spite of yourself? A. Well, of course I had my choice to run the risk of what might have been done to me if I had refused to do so. I was alone in the town. I was the only one that had not joined them then.

Q. And you were afraid, as matter of fact, that if you had not done as they told you it might have been the worse for you? A. I thought so, yes.

Q. And that is the reason you did act? A. That is the reason I did act.

Q. Now, it is a fact, is it not, that Mr. Riel and his council, those who were heartily with him, got a great many people, both Indians and half-breeds, about him by frightening them and threatening them? A. Well, I have heard a great many saying so.

Q. Do you know what means he took to get this White Cap and his band to come in and join him? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know was there a council meeting as to what was to be done? Was there any council, any discussion at the council, as to what was to be done to get him and his band to come in? A. I was in the council when the men were sent for him. There were two men sent out to ask White Cap to come and join them.

Q. Now, hadn't White Cap before that, hadn't they tried before that to get White Cap to join them? A. They did try, but it was before I was there.

Q. This was almost immediately after you came in, then, that the messengers were sent? A. Yes, the 22nd or 23rd March. It was before the Duck Lake fight that they went.

Q. Now, what was the message? Do you know what message was sent to him? A. That is all I heard, unless there was other messages. I heard Riel say to the messenger to ask White Cap to come and join them.

Q. Didn't he send a threat that if he did not come —? A. No, I never heard it.

Q. Are you now under sentence for a part in this? A. Yes.

Q. You have been sentenced for seven years, I believe? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that the cattle of White Cap's band were taken possession of by the half-breeds? A. No, I never heard it, that he had cattle.

Q. The fact is, then, that you know very little about White Cap except that you were there when they made him a member of the council and told him so? A. Yes, that is about all I know; all I said is all I know about it.

Q. Was he asked before he was made a member of the council if he would join?
 A. It would be about the same as what I answered before—I could not say because I don't understand Sioux.
 Case for the Crown here closed.

DEFENCE.

GERALD WILLOUGHBY SWORN :—

Examined by Mr. Robertson :

Q. Mr. Willoughby, you live at Saskatoon I believe? A. Yes.
 Q. And have lived there for some time? A. Yes.
 Q. And you have traded in the neighborhood of Prince Albert also, have you?
 A. Not as far north as Prince Albert.
 Q. What is your occupation? A. Trader and storekeeper.
 Q. Do you know the prisoner? A. I do.
 Q. How long have you known him? A. Nearly three years.
 Q. Have you known him well or only slightly during that time? A. I have known him very well.
 Q. Of what nature has your intercourse with him been? A. Business.
 Q. Trading? A. Trading.
 Q. With him and his band? A. With him and his band.
 Q. What can you say as to his character for truthfulness, for honesty, for friendliness to the white people; what can you say as to those points? A. As far as I have known White Cap, I have never known him—I can say that I have never known him to tell me a lie, that is as far as honesty is concerned, and as to his friendliness towards the whites he has always evinced it and in our neighborhood there he is treated as a friend by all the whites.
 Q. In your neighborhood where he is known? A. He is perfectly known through all our settlement, and he is taken as a friend in the whites' houses.
 Q. Is he an ordinary Indian or is there anything——? A. No, I don't consider him an ordinary Indian.
 Q. What do you consider from that point of view? A. I consider him a very much superior Indian.
 Q. Is he kind or is he cruel? A. He is very kind.
 Q. And has always been as far as you know? A. As far as I know.
 Q. Is there anything remarkable about his manner of life as an Indian? A. He lives very much more in a civilized way than any other Indian I have ever known, and tries to instil that into his people.
 Q. And tries to teach his people to do the same? A. In a farming way.
 Q. Does he work at his farm? A. He does, he grows grain as far as he can and has land under cultivation every year.
 Q. And does he try to teach his people, his tribe, the same? A. He does.
 Q. Do you know has he ever shown you in any way that he has a sense of the position he holds in this country, he is an American Indian? A. Yes, he is an American Indian. He has told me that he is.
 Q. What has been his view of his position in this country? A. He has told me that he considers his position here of course as that of a dependant on the Government being an American Indian. One instance that leads me to know more about that than anything else is that a year ago last spring he came to me and wanted me to go up—
 Mr. Scott.—I object to that statement.
 Mr. Robertson.—Strictly, perhaps it is not regular. I only wished to show that he recognized his position here and was grateful to the Government for it.
 Court.—You have got that.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. Did you see White Cap at any time during the troubles? A. Yes, I saw him twice. Once previous to his starting from home for the front, and at the time of his going to the front.

Q. Tell us how it came about that you met him on those different occasions? A. The first time, I went down to see Norbert Welch who kept a store at Round Plains to get some ammunition for our own use at home at Saskatoon, and I stopped at White Cap's house when I was between my place and Norbert Welch's and I stopped there at his house, and I stayed there for probably an hour or an hour and a half talking to him and the other Sioux about the outbreak, &c.

Q. Was there any sign at that time as to their intentions either one way or the other? A. I asked different ones of them that I knew were staunch friends of his whether they were going to the front or not, and asked him whether they were going to the front or not, and he said no.

By the Court :

Q. Was White Cap present at the time? A. Yes, it was in his own house.

Mr. Scott.—I object to this being given as evidence, even what White Cap said on that occasion.

By the Court :

Q. The outbreak was on then? A. Yes.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. When was the second occasion that you met him? A. At the time that he passed or sometime on his way north.

Q. Be particular and tell us how it happened you met him on that second occasion? A. Well the evening before he passed Saskatoon he camped two and a half or three miles south on the trail. I had an appointment to meet a certain person out there at their own house on that evening, and White Cap came to them to speak about the trouble and wanted to see me. White Cap wanted to see me, being the only one that could speak Sioux there. The person told him that I was coming to their place that evening, and he said that would be all right, it would be perfectly suitable as long as the half-breeds did not come. Something kept me that I could not get there that night; it was not very important that I should be there, and I did not get there. White Cap came to see me at the house, I understood—I was not there. We knew, of course, that night—one of the men came up to tell us they were on their road up. I had seen them the day before down below, but I had not been speaking to him, of course, and there were three parties sent by Saskatoon people to ask White Cap to go back to his reserve, and that he would be perfectly safe in doing so, and I was sent as interpreter for them, for these three persons.

Q. Who were they? A. There was Mr. Copeland, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. McGowan.

Q. These were the people that went? A. Yes.

Q. Now, had you seen White Cap before that on that occasion about that time? A. I had seen him the day before—I had seen him, but just spoke to him, had no conversation.

Q. Well, has White Cap got a brother? A. He has a brother.

Q. Had you seen that brother before that? A. Yes, his brother was working there for a person in the neighborhood, and was there before the trouble some time, I can't say how long.

Q. Well, did his brother come to see you at any time before these three gentlemen went to see him? A. Yes, as I had not gone down the night before, he sent his brother in the morning. He was afraid to come himself he afterwards told me, but he sent his brother up to tell me or to ask me to tell white people of Saskatoon that he wanted—

Court.—This is not evidence.

Witness.—I only know this that from what his brother said—

Q. Well, his brother did come to you as a messenger from him at all events?

A. Yes.

Q. And as a consequence of what the brother told you, what did you do? A. Well, we got our arms together. The white people that were there in the settlement at the time got their arms together and got one place ready to meet them when they came up.

Q. Ready to meet whom? A. The half-breeds, and we sent out and met the half-breeds when they came up, and the spokesman, Mr. Copeland, told them he understood White Cap did not wish to go to the front.

Mr. Scott.—I object to that as evidence, what Mr. Copeland told the half-breeds.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Was [White Cap] present? A. Yes, White Cap and the half-breeds were together.

Q. Were you there? A. I was there; yes.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. Had nothing occurred between you and White Cap before this personally? A. The only thing that occurred to me was, that White Cap had told me that he did not want to go to the front, and wanted me to get the white people to help him get back to his reserve.

Q. He had done that before? A. Oh, yes.

Q. And it was in consequence of that that the white people went with you? A. Went with me; I was coming to that before, but I was stopped.

Q. And he told the half-breeds that he did not want to go? A. And that he wanted to know why they were taking him; and White Cap came up to the front with the half-breeds when we were speaking to them; and they had his cattle, of course, and his whole outfit with him. They were driving his cattle.

Q. The half-breeds were? A. Yes, some half-breeds on horseback were driving the cattle up. The Sioux were not on horseback. They had jumpers. White Cap is the only Sioux, that I remember, on horseback, and the breeds were on horseback driving up the cattle and loose horses; and when we told this half-breed that we understood that White Cap did not want to go up, he said White Cap could speak for himself, and I turned around then to White Cap and I asked him if he was going to the front, and he said he did not know; just shrugged his shoulders and said he did not know, and he apparently did not know what to do. Of course, the half-breeds were keeping me away from White Cap as much as they could. They did not want me to get near him if they could help it, and any time I would go to speak to him myself, they would shove in between and keep me away from him, so that I could not get much chance to speak to him until afterwards, and there was great excitement there, and they all passed on, shoved on, and there was nothing more said of any consequence then. I met him afterwards, of course, and had another conversation. After they had moved on out to the other side of the town on their way north, I followed him over to a house that he stopped at to get a cup of tea, and had a long talk with him then personally.

Q. On the subject of his going? A. Yes.

Q. Now, can you tell me what took place there on that subject? A. I told him exactly his case—if he went what his position would be—if he went up there he would call himself a rebel. I told him if he went back quietly to his reserve that there would be no danger, that he was perfectly safe in doing it, and he did not seem to think so; he seemed as though—

Q. Why did you say that he would be perfectly safe? A. I knew at the time that he was afraid; he was afraid to go back; afraid of the half-breeds. Some of his own parties were against him, and those and the half breeds that were with them were more than those with himself.

Q. The half-breeds were more numerous? A. Yes, and they were helpless then.

Q. You say you know White Cap well? A. Yes.

Q. And you had this conversation with him at this time? A. Yes.

Q. Did you then believe, and do you believe now, that he really was or that he was not afraid of the half-breeds? A. He told me so at the time, and I believed him.

Q. Do you believe him? A. Yes, I believed him then, and I still believe him.

Q. Do you believe that he would have gone and joined Riel if he had not been afraid? A. No, I believe he would not.

Q. Do you recollect anything being said about his fighting? A. Up at Batoche?

Q. At that interview or any of those interviews you had with him? A. He told me then that he would never fight, that even if he went to Batoche he would not fight.

Q. Well, what was said that led to that? A. I told him at the time that if he went there and fought against the Government, that he would be thrown out of his reserve, and I told him he could not go back to the American side, and I just asked him what would become of him, and he seemed to get rather angry at the idea that I thought he would go there and fight, and told me different times repeatedly that he would not fight even if he went there.

Q. Do you think that he really was indignant at your suggesting the idea he would fight? A. I could only say from what appeared to be, he appeared to be very indignant.

Q. He appeared so to you at the time? A. Yes.

Q. And you did not think he was shamming? A. Oh, no; I did not.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. The first talk, Mr. Willoughby, you had with the prisoner was the time you went down to Norbert Welch's for ammunition, was it? A. Yes.

Q. Had the outbreak commenced at that time? A. Oh, yes.

Q. What day was it? A. I can't say, probably about the 25th of March.

Q. I understood you to say that he was not then decided as to whether he was going or not? A. He told me he was not going.

Q. At that time? A. Yes.

Q. Then the next conversation you had with him was when he was on his way up, was it? A. Of any consequence—yes.

Q. In which anything was said about his intentions as to joining the rebels? A. Yes—no; he spoke somewhat of joining the rebels, the day he came up as far as Saskatoon.

Q. That was when he was some three or four miles out? A. Probably six or eight miles.

Q. How far is his reserve below Saskatoon? A. About sixteen miles.

By the Court:

Q. Is that closer or further off from Batoche? A. Further off.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. Then he was on his way up when you had the second conversation with him? A. On his way north; yes.

Q. Did you hear that he was going north at that time? Did you go out to see him? A. No, I was going to another person's house.

Q. Had you heard before you saw him that he was on his way north? A. No.

Q. Did you suppose at the time you saw him or just before you saw him, that he was on his reserve? A. Yes; I supposed at the time that I met the whole outfit—I supposed he was quietly on his reserve.

Q. Until you met them, you supposed he was on his reserve? A. Yes.

Q. What was said on that occasion? Did you ask him where he was going? A. No, I did not ask him. I knew—I formed my own conclusions. I did not ask him.

Q. Had you any conversation with him at all? A. Yes; I had some conversation with him.

Q. What was it? A. I said to him that he had better not go further than Saskatoon. I told him to turn around at Saskatoon and go back home again, and I had not any chance—I dared not say much to him then.

Q. Why? A. On account of the half-breeds.

Q. How many half-breeds were there there? A. There were about eighteen.

Q. Did you know any of them? A. Oh, yes; I knew a good number of them.

Q. Where were these half-breeds from? A. Some of them were from Round Plain, where Norbert Welch has his store.

Q. In the neighborhood of White Cap's reserve? A. Yes; Some few miles from it.

Q. Some of the half-breeds were from there? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether there were any from the north? A. Yes.

Q. How many? A. I could not say how many there were from the north.

Q. How many were there from the Round Plain? A. That I knew there were about six or eight, I believe.

Q. Is Norbert Welch a half-breed? A. Yes.

Q. Was he one of them? A. He was one of them, though he did not go through. He stopped at Saskatoon.

Q. And what did he do after that? A. After he stopped at Saskatoon he went to Qu'Appelle.

Q. Was he a rebel do you know? A. I don't know.

Q. But you saw him that day? A. Oh, yes.

Q. With the others? A. Yes.

Q. What were they doing when you saw them when you were there, were they marching or camping? A. Well, they camped just after I saw them first, after I sighted them first.

Q. What time was that? A. They camped for dinner.

Q. Then was it the next day afterwards that they camped up near Saskatoon when the citizen's committee went out to see them? A. Yes, the following day.

Q. How many half-breeds were there there at that time? A. The same number.

Q. You say Norbert Welch stopped at Saskatoon; well, didn't you ascertain something about his feelings about the matter—about the rebellion, whether he was a rebel or not? A. Well, I don't like to say anything about Norbert Welch.

Q. But I want you to say—I want to know whether these eighteen half-breeds that were with the Indians going up were rebels or not? A. They were, as we considered, rebels excepting Norbert Welch, and we did not know anything about him. We were afraid of him.

Q. Didn't he say anything himself? A. He said, he said something about himself, but we did not believe him.

Q. At all events he helped them there? A. He helped them there.

Q. Were those other men from Round Plain rebels? A. They were rebels. One of them was killed.

Q. They went up to Batoche? A. Yes.

Q. How many Indians were there? A. Probably twenty—not more.

Q. Not more than twenty? A. No.

Q. Not more than twenty men in White Cap's band? A. Not more.

Q. I understood you to say that White Cap sent for you and then you saw him, and he complained that he was being taken up to Batoche by the rebels? A. Yes. He told me that he was being taken.

Q. And he wanted, I understood, I don't know whether you said it this time, but I understood from other sources that he wanted the citizens to help him to escape? A. Yes.

Q. Did he ask you to ask the citizens that? A. That was the message he sent by his brother.

Q. That he wanted the citizens of Saskatoon to help him to escape from the half-breeds? A. Yes.

Q. Was that it? A. That was the idea.

Q. Well then, what did the citizens do? A. They told us: better to tell White Cap that if the Indians would strike the first blow against the half-breeds that the white people would help them.

Q. That if the Indians would strike the first blow against the half-breeds, the white men would help them? A. Yes.

Q. This message was sent up before they reached Saskatoon, was it? A. Yes.

Q. And the answer was sent back before they reached Saskatoon? A. Yes, I guess he got the answer before he reached Saskatoon.

Q. Then he got notice from the whites that they were prepared to assist him if he would help himself? A. Yes, that was the substance of it.

Q. When did the band reach Saskatoon? A. About nine o'clock in the morning, I think.

Q. Was it then that the citizens' committee went out to meet them that you went out with them? A. Yes.

Q. Was there anything said during that meeting there about White Cap going back? A. That was what the conversation was.

Q. They asked him not to go, to go back to his reserve? A. Yes.

Q. Well how many citizens were there there at that time; how far was this from the settlement? A. Right at the store, in front of the store.

Q. How many citizens were around there at that time? A. Probably eight or nine.

Q. Were they armed? A. Yes.

Q. Well how many citizens were there there altogether, in the town? A. There were about 18 or 20.

Q. Where were the others? A. I don't know. They were away.

Q. Were there 9 fighting men in the town that day? A. I think so.

Q. At all events they all gathered there? A. That were in town.

Q. Prepared to defend themselves and to assist this man? A. Yes.

Q. That was what they were there for? A. That was what they were there for.

Q. Well, did White Cap know it that day? A. I can't say whether he knew it or not.

Q. Well, what was the conversation that took place with White Cap that day? A. Well, the conversation was not with White Cap, it was with the breeds. They would not let us go near White Cap.

Q. But I understood you to say they tried to keep you away, but you had some conversation with him? A. I just asked him simply not to go, and he did not say anything at that time. He did afterwards.

Q. Then, in reality, there was no statement made by White Cap at the time that they passed through Saskatoon? A. There was at the time, but not at that conversation.

Q. When was it then? A. Probably half an hour or so afterwards.

Q. Between you and White Cap? A. Yes.

Q. But I mean at the time the citizens were there? A. No, there was nothing passed between the citizens and White Cap himself.

Q. Did the half-breeds interfere with the citizens in any way; did they threaten to attack them or anything of that kind when they were going through? A. No.

Q. You say there were 18 half-breeds and 9 citizens? A. Yes.

Q. Were the citizens a little frightened as to what would occur? A. Yes, certainly.

Q. It was at the conversation after they had passed through, you followed them up I understand some distance beyond Saskatoon? A. No, just to the other side of the town. Of course, the town is only a couple of hundred yards wide, and I followed him; the house where he stopped was only 200 yards away.

Q. And you had a conversation alone with him then? A. Yes.

Q. And you understood from him then that he was afraid to break away? A. Yes, that is just what he told me exactly.

Q. You think he knew that the citizens were prepared to assist him? A. I can't say whether he did or not.

Q. Did he know the object or cause of the rebellion? A. No, he did not seem to know. He did not know anything about it apparently.

Q. I suppose he knew there was a rebellion? A. Yes.

Q. He knew that was the rebellion he was going to join? A. Yes, that is, that there was rebellion—I don't know about joining.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. You don't know that he understood he was going to join? A. He told me he was not going to join.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. He said he was not going to join, you understood? A. He told me he would have nothing to do with the rebellion.

Q. You say that White Cap thoroughly understood his position in the country; what is his position; you say he was dependent on the Government being an American Indian—did you ever have any conversation with him as to his previous history? A. Yes.

Mr. Robertson.—What has his previous history to do here?

Mr. Scott.—It is a cross-examination.

The Court.—The previous history may be shown.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Do you know anything personally about his previous history?

Mr. Robertson.—I submit that is objectionable.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. I ask what the prisoner himself told him about his previous history? A. He was always very reticent about it. He told me once that he had fought on the American side.

Q. Where? A. He did not say where.

Q. Against whom did he say? A. No, nor whom.

Q. Well you have been asked as to his general reputation. What is his reputation? A. As to his history previous to his coming here?

Mr. Robertson.—I object to the question.

Witness.—I don't know that at all.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Did you never hear anything about him in the neighborhood? A. I know nothing of him only what I saw myself.

Q. Now, wasn't the feeling that he expressed that he was obtaining a sanctuary in this country? Wasn't that what he considered to be his position? A. That the Canadian Government was harboring him?

Q. Yes? A. Yes, that they were giving him a home.

Q. Well, do you know whether or not there was any reason why he had to remain in Canada? Wasn't he fleeing from justice on the other side? A. I know nothing of my own personal knowledge.

Q. That is the expression I have always heard used, that he had a sanctuary here? Wasn't that the case? A. That the Canadian Government was giving him a home.

Q. Harboring him? A. Harboring him.

This closed all evidence in the case.

ADDRESS OF PRISONER'S COUNSEL.

Mr. Robertson.—May it please your Honors and gentlemen of the jury: Since the conviction of the Big Bear, I have felt that it is almost a hopeless task to attempt to obtain from a jury in Regina a fair consideration of the case of an Indian. It has

seemed to me that it is only necessary to say in this town to a jury, there is an Indian, and we will put him in the dock to convict him. But perhaps in feeling that, I did injustice to the jurymen of Regina I hope I did. Nothing but such a conviction as that of Big Bear could have brought me to think so, and I try to believe again this morning that I was mistaken in the estimate I formed in consequence of that verdict. I am going to appeal to you now as if you were perfectly fair-minded, as I hope that you are. I am going to ask you, notwithstanding what I have seen in this court already in these Indian cases I am going to make one more appeal in the hope that this time I have before me men who will regard the evidence against an Indian, and scrutinize it with a desire to do him justice, and not to press unduly upon him, just as fairly as if it were a white man they were dealing with; and I am going to ask you to acquit White Cap and I ask it with perfect confidence in the result, provided only I can get you to consider the evidence fairly and without prejudice.

The charge against this man is that he conspired together with rebels rebelling against the Queen.

Now, let us begin and let me ask you to ask yourselves what likelihood, what probability there was of a man in his position conspiring against the Queen, or in other words, against Her Majesty's Government in this country? What were the probabilities? What was his position? He is an American Indian, to begin with. He is here the guest of this country. He and his band have been given, as he said himself to Mr. Willoughby, and said it with gratitude, as Mr. Willoughby tells you. He had been given here a home, a home where as Mr. Willoughby says he was happy, and, so far as an Indian can be prosperous under the laws as they are applicable to Indians in this country, he was prosperous, he was truthful, he was honest in his dealing with white men, he was the white man's friend, treated as such by all that knew him, and he was industrious, he worked hard on his farm, he taught his tribe to do the same, he was doing everything he could to be a good citizen. My learned friend has attempted to suggest to you that he has some bad character, and that he has fled from justice on the other side of the line. Well, gentlemen, if he was there—if he was, there surely must be something extraordinary in the air on this side of the line to have converted this terribly wicked Indian fleeing from justice in the States, into the man such as Mr. Willoughby described to you—leaving out of consideration for the moment, what is said against him in this rebellion.

Gentlemen, there is nothing against that man on the other side of the border, there is nothing that any honest man need be ashamed of, at all events, we know—we all know how the American treats the Indian. We all know that the poor Indian there is looked upon as the very man to be crushed under the heel of his more powerful brother, called as he should be his oppressor, as he is, the white man. We know that they are the victims of all kinds of chicanery and falsehood and of all kinds of persecution and oppression, and we know that sometimes the desperation to which they are driven by the treatment to which they are subjected, they have, as a last resort attempted to protect themselves and to assert the rights that had been solemnly given to them by treaty with the Government, but of which they have been deprived by its false minions, and possibly that old man has been engaged in some fight with the troops in the States, and he knows the treatment any Indian gets from those troops when he is captured. It is not a fair trial, it is not even such a pretence of a fair trial as has been accorded to some of these men here, but it is a short shrift and a rope or a bullet. He knows that, and he has been weary of the struggle, and in his old age he comes over here, and here he finds comparative protection; here he finds the home that he has been seeking for, and he tries honestly to make the best of it. That was his position when he was here. He had no complaints against the Government. He was grateful to the Government for what it had done for them, and he is there on his reservation, trying to take advantage of the opportunities the Government afforded him. What inducement had he? What object had he to serve in rising against the Government? Why should he rise? My learned friend will perhaps ask you to say he rose out of pure cussedness, because he is an Indian. Mr. Willoughby tells you what kind of a man

he is, and I venture to say the old man is as kind-hearted and a great deal better, honester, more truthful, more kind, and more friendly than many a white man that you and I know. I say his face shows there is not a cruel line in that man's face, and I say that Mr. Willoughby's knowledge of him shows it, and his account of him shows it. Now, Mr. Willoughby is not here to give a man like that a good character if he did not deserve it. Mr. Willoughby is just as much interested, and in fact is more interested, because he is there in the midst of them, in seeing that the men who were really guilty in this rebellion are punished, and he would be the first man to go into the box and tell you anything that could be told against that man, if it were to be told, and there would be much more told in that box against him if it could be told. We have his character then. We have his position. We have the probability. Was he likely, he an industrious, truthful, honest, friendly man, working industriously on his reserve and teaching his tribe to do the same? Mr. Astley tells us the same thing, that he had a good character, and his tribe and band had a good character before, and was it likely that that man would have any inducement to rise against the very Government to which he was grateful for the home that they had given him? Then what did he do? We know from Mr. Willoughby that the old man and his band came up to Saskatoon. They were brought there by eighteen armed half-breeds. They were about twenty in number. Now, twenty Indians to eighteen half-breeds, and on the part of the Indians, a desire to avoid all fighting, the half-breeds in possession of their cattle, remember, which they drove off, their cattle, their means of subsistence, is it to be wondered at that the old man and his band when these eighteen half-breeds came down and took possession of his cattle and drove them off, and told them they were to come up and join Riel? Is it wonderful that he yielded, that he went up? Remember, you must not judge of his conduct as you would judge of the conduct of a white man in the same circumstances.

Now, I have repeated that over and over again to juries here, and every time I have repeated it, his Honor has taken care to tell the jury that the law is the same for a white man as it is for an Indian, and the same for an Indian as it is for a white man. I am not saying that it is not the law. The law is the same for all, but the law is that the man must be proven guilty upon the facts of the offence defined by law, and it is not that I am saying that the law is to be different for an Indian from what it is for a white man. What I say is that you cannot judge of the conduct of an Indian—you cannot draw the same inferences from the conduct of an Indian that you can draw from the conduct of a white man, a white man who has been accustomed to live under civilized forms of government, who understands the importance of maintaining law and order, who knows what a serious thing it is to rise in arms against the Government, when he is asked to go into a rebel camp, he knows the importance of the thing he is asked to do, and he recoils from it, and if he is a loyal man he will resist with all his power any force that is brought to bear upon him to compel him to go, but an Indian is not struck in the same way by a mere order that he is to come up into Riel's camp. That is a different thing altogether. It does not appear here that that old man knew or understood what Riel was after, and as matter of fact he did not. These messengers come down there, and they tell him that they are going to take him up to Riel, he must go with them to Riel. Well, he says these eighteen armed men then walked off with his cattle, and he feels, well I must either fight them or I must go or I must stay here and starve. I will go. I had better go. So he goes, but he does not like it. He does not want to go, and when they get him as far as Saskatoon, he sends and he goes himself over and over again to try and see Mr. Willoughby, the only man in the settlement that could talk Sioux, to try and get the whites to help him to get away and go back to his reserve. Was he honest in that? Are you going to assume in the face of the character that he bears as Mr. Willoughby shows you—in the face of the probabilities of the case, that he was acting all that? Isn't it just the thing you would expect from a man in his position? Wasn't it natural and just the thing you would expect him to do? You would not expect that that man would want to join Riel? He went several times to try and get hold of Mr. Willoughby in order

to communicate with the whites, in order that they might help him to get away; and then we have Mr. Willoughby's account of the interviews he had with him, of how the whites went out and tried to get near him, and tried to help him away. Mr. Willoughby tells us that the message they sent as to what they were going to give them was that if the Indians would strike the first blow, they would help them, but that message never reached them. They go out to meet them, and the half-breeds take precious good care to not allow him to get near them.

Now, gentlemen, if the half-breeds were not taking that man in by force or by fear, why were they so careful to keep Gerald Willoughby from getting near him? Doesn't that show you that they had him there under coercion, that they were ordering him in against his will? And they were determined that the fear they had instilled into him, which enabled them to bring him so far, should not be countervailed by anything that Mr. Willoughby might say to them, and they kept them asunder; but Mr. Willoughby saw him afterwards, and Mr. Willoughby tells you that knowing the man well—he tells you the conversation he had with him, and he tells you that he believed then and he believes now that the man was in fear of those half-breeds, and that it was because he was in fear of those half-breeds that he was going up to their camp. Do you believe it? Then he went. They did take him in, there is no doubt about that. Mr. Astley told us that he saw them coming in—I forget whether it was Mr. Astley who said they were all mounted—yes, he did. He said he saw them, about twenty, all coming in to Batoche on horseback, and all armed. Mr. Willoughby tells you that the only mounted man among them was White Cap himself. Now, I don't say that Mr. Astley deliberately told an untruth, but I say that Mr. Astley, while he wishes to tell only the truth, is one of those impetuous men who speak carelessly, and while I impute to him no intentional falsehood I do say that his evidence is most unsafe evidence for a jury to convict upon, and there is one instance of it. You saw those two men, Mr. Astley and Mr. Willoughby, in the box. Mr. Willoughby told you the only mounted man was White Cap, and there were only about twenty, and Mr. Astley told you that he saw the whole twenty mounted coming into the camp on horseback and armed. Mr. Tomkins said there were about eighty of them came in.

I draw your attention to those circumstances, gentlemen—contradictions, because they show that these two men, Astley and Tomkins, honest as they are, are men that were passing through a very exciting time. They saw everything through magnifying glasses. Although Mr. Astley tells you that on the morning of the 12th May, when he was in terror that the lives of the prisoners were going to be sacrificed, when he was in the hope of saving their lives, riding so gallantly as he did, running the gauntlet of that fire from both sides of that field, although he tells you while he was going through all that that he was perfectly cool. Gentlemen, I ask you to say that Mr. Astley was not perfectly cool, and that Mr. Astley's recollection of all these events is colored and magnified, and magnified to the detriment of all that were opposed to him by the excitement under which he labored at that time, during that time a very natural excitement, and an excitement that he need not be ashamed of, an excitement which he denied. And why? Because he thought that if he admitted that he was excited you might think he might be doubtful about the identity of the prisoner. That is why he would not admit that he was excited. Do you believe he was not excited, gentlemen? Do you believe that he hasn't stretched a point in saying that, and if he stretched a point in saying that, he stretched it because he wanted it to tell against the prisoner, and he would stretch another point too to tell against the prisoner, and he would say he was positive it was him, when in reality he is not so positive as he pretends to be. That is the opinion I ask you to form of Mr. Astley's testimony. It is for you to say whether or not it is correct you think, whether or not I have judged it properly and accurately, and, gentlemen, I ask you to say would you for a moment think of convicting one of your fellow-citizens upon any charge upon testimony so uncertain as that? Because, gentlemen, on the evidence of Mr. Astley rests the whole of this case. If Mr. Astley was mistaken in saying that he saw that man in the rifle pits on that day, then there is no case made out against the prisoner. I say

that. I know his Honor has ruled differently in the other cases, in some of the other cases, but I am going to say a few words on that hereafter.

Now, just ask yourselves as honest men, fair-minded men, trying there upon your oaths the question of the guilt or innocence of this old man, with his previous good character, with all the probabilities against his rising against the Government, ask yourselves would you for a moment think of convicting a fellow-citizen upon such evidence, a white man, and be men enough to say we will give the poor Indian, uneducated, but after all a good old man, we will give him the benefit of the doubt at all events, and we don't feel that we are quite satisfied that Mr. Astley may not have been mistaken as to who it was he saw in the rifle pits on that day? I ask you to say that, but, gentlemen, if he were in the rifle pits, there is not a tittle of evidence that he fired a shot. The same fear that took him into that camp may have taken him out to the rifle pits at the bid of Riel. He may have been impelled by the same fear that took him there. He seemed to Riel to be acting with him, while in his heart he was not helping him one bit, but was hanging back. If Riel's people were able to frighten him into coming in, they were also able to frighten him into going out to the rifle pits. And supposing he was there, it is not shown that he did anything; that he fired a shot. He says, however, that Mr. Astley is completely mistaken. He says he was not in these rifle pits at all. He admits that he was in the camp, but he says he did not go to the rifle pits, and the declaration he made to Mr. Willoughby that if they took him out there he would not fight—the declaration that he made, remember, was of indignation and anger when it was suggested as to fighting. That declaration he stuck to, he says, and he says he was at the church all the time when the fighting was going on—the church which was away back from the lines—he was not fighting.

Now that is the whole case against the prisoner, that Mr. Astley says he saw him out there in the rifle pits that day, and Mr. Astley, and Mr. Tomkins, and Mr. Garnot tells us that he was in the camp, which he admits. Mr. Garnot proves that he was elected a member of Riel's council. Well, gentlemen, you heard the account of that, and did you ever hear of anything more farcical?

The old man talking Sioux, speaking not a word of French or Cree is brought there in fear. He is brought in, invited to come to this meeting, he is taken in there, the proceedings are all conducted in French and Cree. He knows nothing about what they're doing, and then somebody tells him, but we have not the tittle of evidence to prove that he was told that, but they say some one was told to tell him that he was elected a councillor, and that some one spoke to him afterwards. That is the whole extent of that. What does it amount to? It does not appear that he was even asked to join—not a bit of it—but he was brought in there very much as Mr. Garnot was, only even more unwillingly, and he was made a member of council whether he liked it or not. That was Mr. Riel's game. It was the way he played the whole game. He got men about him by one means and another partly by imposition, partly by intimidation. He got them there and made them his councillors whether they liked it or not. They were afraid of their lives to protest, and then they are brought here and convicted because they were his councillors. In this case, the councillor knew absolutely nothing of what was going on. I attach, and I ask you to attach, no weight to that circumstance at all. The same fear that would bring him in there was also enough to take him to that meeting and also enough to make him hold his tongue when they had told him what they had done with him. Then we have the fact that he was in the camp. He was seen there in the camp. Well, gentlemen, his Honor has told juries before in these cases that the mere presence of the prisoner in the camp was sufficient to convict him, unless it was conclusively proved to you that he was prevented from leaving it by the instant fear of death and nothing short of that would excuse it. I have submitted to his Honor with all deference, of course, and I am bound, in the discharge of the duty cast upon me here, not as the hired advocate of the prisoner, for I am not, but because the Government has sent me here to see that if I can, that he gets fair play. I am bound to dissent from that ruling and to protest against it, and I do so. I say that that is not the law. I.

say that in a case of this kind, while it is competent to a jury to infer, if they think the circumstances warrant it, to infer from the presence of an accused in a rebel camp, that he is there aiding and abetting, the question is not whether he was there, but the question is whether he was aiding and abetting and encouraging them, and the jury is not bound to infer at all that because he was there, he was aiding them. His being there is not a crime, otherwise the man who was there, if such there were, doing his utmost to defeat the aims of the rebels, would be a guilty man and liable to conviction. His being there is not a crime, but his aiding and abetting them is, his assisting them, his encouraging them in their designs would be a crime. The jury may, where they think the circumstances warrant it, infer from his presence there that he was aiding and abetting, and a jury at all events in the case of a white man, as the cases show, would only be justified in inferring that from his mere presence if unexplained. Where, however, he explains how he came there, and the jury are satisfied with that explanation and satisfied that although he was there he was not willingly there, not that he was kept there by fear of death because that is not it, but that he was unwillingly there, that he was not aiding and abetting and encouraging them, if they are satisfied of that then they should acquit him although he was there. The law about the fear of instant death is this that nothing but the fear of instant death will excuse a traitorous act, but his being there is not a traitorous act. And I ask you, whatever his Honor may tell you, and I appeal to you as six men of sound common sense, whatever his Honor tells you is the law, to do moral justice to that poor old man, and, if necessary, over-ride the law as you have a right to do in these cases, because you are the judges of the guilt or the innocence of that man, and you have a right to apply your common sense to the whole case, and you have a right to say whether that man shall or shall not be punished. In this case it is unnecessary to over-ride the law. The evidence is not such as would justify you in condemning a dog to be hanged, and I ask you to say, whatever His Honor may tell you, that that old man should not be punished for anything he has done in this matter, and I ask you to acquit him. There is one circumstance that has occurred to me while I was speaking, and one remark I should make about Mr. Astley's evidence as to the identity of the prisoner, and that is that although he pretends to say that in the excitement—because I say he was excited in spite of his oath—in his excitement when he was passing between those lines, when he was trying to save, his great and one thought was what he was to do to get to Gen. Middleton, and how he could arrange to save the lives of his fellow prisoners. When that was his one thought, he asks you to say in all that excitement, he recognized the prisoner, but he cannot tell us whether he had a head dress on or not, let alone tell us what kind of a head dress he had on, if any. That is another important circumstance. Gentlemen, you know as to that how easy it is to be mistaken in the identity of a man. Mr. Astley admits there were about 150 or 200 men Indians in the camp, and he says there were a lot of old men among them. Now, gentlemen, you know I am very sure it must have happened to some of you, as it has to me several times, that you have met men in the street in their ordinary garb, and in the ordinary concerns of life, and you have gone up to them to shake hands with them thinking he was an old friend, and you have found you were mistaken. I am very sure that some one of you, at least, has had that experience. It is experience I have often heard spoken of, and an experience I have often had myself, and I have known men so positive that they would hardly believe the man they were speaking to was not the man they imagined him to be, an old friend too. I have seen other men go up and address my own father over and over again, mistaking him for another man—and they are both somewhat prominent men and somewhat well known, they being both members of the House of Commons and somewhat well known to the public of Ontario—I have seen my father, on two occasions, mistaken for that other man. Gentlemen, it is a very easy thing to be mistaken, and when a man, in all the excitement of that time, tells you he could recognize that old man's face, and is prepared to swear he saw him there, although he cannot tell whether he had anything on his head or not, or what he had on his

head—I say it is most unsafe evidence, and I say it is too doubtful altogether to warrant you in committing that man and depriving him of his liberty.

Gentlemen, I have done, I have done my duty. It remains for you to do yours. I am very sure if I were defending a white man what the verdict would be. I hope I am addressing men who will give the same justice to an Indian. I have said, over and over again, since I have been in Regina, that I never in my life in eleven years' experience in practice—I never saw finer, more intelligent, more superior jurymen than I have seen in this box, and it was not until the verdict in the Big Bear case that I yielded to what I had been told—that the prejudice against the Indians was so strong that there was no hope of getting any of them acquitted. Gentlemen, I hope and believe that the men I see before me now are men that will give them the same fair consideration that they would give to their fellow-men, white men, and that is all I ask. I don't ask for any special grace to them because they are Indians at all—I ask merely that you will just say to yourselves "now, if this were a white man would we convict, would we feel safe in putting a white man, depriving him of his liberty, upon the evidence that appears here?" In the face of the good character he bears, in the face of the probabilities of the case, of his position which made all his interests to be the same with the Government, if he possibly could have had the evidence that has been given of the way in which he was brought in there against his will, of the difficult position in which he was placed, and the undoubted fact that there is this peculiarity about his case arising out of the fact that he is an Indian, that he could not look at the matter as a white man would, and that, like the children, as in a great measure these Indians are, he looked at the immediate consequences of what he was going to do, and he felt that the best he could do was to yield, at all events, to some extent, and go into their camp when they sent for him.

ADDRESS OF CROWN COUNSEL.

Mr. Scott.—May it please your Honors, gentlemen of the jury: My learned friend, in commencing his address to you a short time ago, insinuated in pretty strong terms that there had been a miscarriage of justice in a case that was tried here a few days ago against another Indian called Big Bear. Now, I think that insinuation was uncalled for, entirely uncalled for, and I can easily understand the purpose for which it was made. It is not my duty to follow it further except to tell you this, that in disposing of this case you are not to consider what my learned friend thinks is right and just in the matter—you are to consider what you yourselves think is right and just, that is, you are to give a true verdict according to the evidence that you have heard in this case.

Now, gentlemen, I explained to you in the beginning what the offence was that was charged against this prisoner, and have laid before you the evidence with which the Crown suggests that it is proved. That evidence shows conclusively, I submit to you, that he was in the rebel camp with the rebels at Batoche, that is proven beyond a doubt. The fact of his being in the rifle pits in the lines of fire at Batoche is proved by the evidence of one witness whom my learned friend has tried to some extent to discredit, but I submit he has not succeeded in doing so.

Now, gentlemen, those being the facts that are proved, I submit that it would be sufficient to convict the prisoner of the offence with which he is charged, unless it has been shown to you conclusively that the reason of his being there was not such as would entitle him to be punished for the offence. Has it been proved that the excuse for being there was justifiable? We have the evidence of Mr. Willoughby upon that point. In the first place, I may say to you it is shown that the prisoner knew just exactly what was going on at Batoche, that at the time that Willoughby went down to Norbert Welch's, some days before the prisoner left his reserve to go northward, they had a discussion about the matter. It was known exactly in that part of the country what was the position of affairs at Batoche, and how things were going on there. The prisoner knew it as well, because Willoughby was talking about it to him at the time. He knew just exactly the position of affairs there, and

we find afterwards that, in company with a number of half-breeds who were supposed to be rebels, he left his reserve and started northward.

Now, gentlemen, we have the evidence of Willoughby that he sent in a message to the citizens of Saskatoon stating that he was being carried off against his will, and that he wanted the citizens there to assist him in escaping. Was the prisoner's conduct, in passing through Saskatoon, beyond his bare statement to Willoughby that he was afraid, and that he was going against his will—was his conduct in passing through Saskatoon such as would lead you to believe that he was really anxious and desirous of escaping from the half-breeds? You must remember that, according to the evidence given here to-day, the members of his band outnumbered the half-breeds that were with them. At the outside, Willoughby said not more than eighteen half-breeds, and there may have been twenty Indians. I think Willoughby is not positive on that point. I think he said there were about twenty. When they were coming through Saskatoon, the citizens of Saskatoon, to the number of nine or ten, were there, ready to aid and assist him in escaping if he wanted to. Did he show any desire to escape on that occasion? It appears the citizens met him there and were prepared to assist him, and he saw himself that they were prepared to assist him, but he did not make any effort to escape there, and when, although Willoughby says there was an effort made by the half-breeds to keep the whites away from the prisoner, it appears Willoughby had no difficulty in seeing him a short time after they had left Saskatoon, away on the outskirts of the town. Then Willoughby explained to him the exact position of affairs, what was going to be done, and what they were willing to do. All that the prisoner said on that occasion was that he was afraid. Now, gentlemen, it is my duty to call your attention to the fact that that is the only evidence that we have had from beginning to end in justification of the prisoner's presence in the camp—his mere statement that he was afraid of Riel and was going up there against his will; that is the only evidence as far as I can see.

Then, gentlemen, we have the evidence as to character; that evidence is pretty strong, that up to the time of this breakout, that he was a good Indian, since he came to this country. My learned friend says he has done nothing wrong before he came to the country. He admits he may have been fighting, but he was fighting in a justifiable cause as he says. It may be reasonably inferred that the cause was not legally justifiable, otherwise he would not be here, because my learned friend says he came here to escape from the tyranny of the American authorities. Then, that being the case, he owed so much more to the Government here, and was under so much more of an obligation to them.

Now, gentlemen, the only other point is as to the evidence of Mr. Astley. Did Mr. Astley see the prisoner in the rifle pits? He tells you that he knows the prisoner for three years. Ask yourselves whether if you had known a man for three years you would be liable to be mistaken, even under the circumstances of excitement which Mr. Astley may have been in that day. Mr. Astley gave his evidence very fairly. You remember what he said about the prisoner's character. He said that he had always borne a good character, and as far as he had heard, he was a good Indian, but he says also, he cannot be mistaken as to his being there. My learned friend insinuates you should not believe Mr. Astley's statement, because he did not remember what he wore. Now, with all due respect to my learned friend, I think that is unreasonable, and, judging by myself, when I look at a man on the street and recognize him, and don't remember what he wears, I don't look at his clothes. I look at his features, and if I met him on the street, I would remember him whether he had a hat on or not, because if he hadn't a hat on on the street, we would think it singular, but, in times of excitement of that kind, when everything is unusual, the fact of his having a hat on of any kind or not having a hat on at all, or covering to his head, would not be singular, and it seems to me it would not strike a person's memory at the time.

Gentlemen, I don't know that I have anything more to say to you. I put the case as fairly before you as possible. We don't want you to convict this man unless

is guilty, unless he is guilty beyond a possible doubt, but I ask you to look at the evidence fairly and consider it, and consider what you would have done under the circumstances, the same circumstances.

My learned friend says that you are not to judge of this man's actions by those of a white man, that his being there is not to be considered as strong evidence, as strong in the case of an Indian as in the case of a white man; but you must remember that Willoughby stated conclusively that the prisoner knew that these men were in rebellion at the time.

Mr. Robertson.—He says the contrary.

Mr. Scott.—I asked Mr. Willoughby in cross-examination, if at the time he was down at Norbert Welch's and was speaking with White Cap—whether the state of affairs was known to White Cap, the state of affairs in the north, and he said he was. You must remember that Willoughby said on another occasion when he was trying to persuade him not to go up there—he says himself he told him the consequences of going up there, what would be done to him, and the prisoner answered to that that the Government were harboring him here, and giving him a reservation, and that he did not intend to do anything against them.

JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Court.—Gentlemen of the jury: The charge against this prisoner is one of a similar nature to the charges that have been tried in this court room against other prisoners within the last few weeks, and, reducing it to the briefest possible compass, it is, compassing and being with men who are in a state of rebellion. The positions you and I occupy are different. It is my duty to tell you what the law of the land is, and it is your duty, bearing in mind what I tell you as the law, to distribute the evidence and to consider that evidence and say upon that evidence whether a violation of that law has taken place in the case in point. What may have transpired, or what may have occurred, what wrong I may have done in the opinion of any young gentlemen has nothing whatever to do with this case. I have in each case that was put before me, according to my oath, without fear, favor or affection for anyone, put the law of the land, as I understand it, to you, and having thus put that law to you, satisfying myself that you recollect what has been stated in the witness box here by the different witnesses, it is for you then, without fear, favor or affection to anyone, no matter whether he is black or white, Indian, half-breed or any other color or any nationality at all, it is your duty there to say whether or not the evidence conclusively establishes guilt or the reverse. If it conclusively to your minds establishes guilt, then a conviction should take place. If, on the other hand, it runs short of that, you should acquit.

Now, speaking generally of the law, rebellion is wrong, and not only is rebellion wrong, but the presence of anyone in any character aiding and abetting or encouraging rebellion or the prosecution of the unlawful design must involve a share of the common guilt. Now, I have always understood that to be the law of the land for years. I don't claim to be an old man by any means, nor do I claim to be too old any day to learn, to be instructed in law from my juniors, no matter how young they may be.

Mr. Robertson (interrupting).—Perhaps your Honor would like to know I am 35. I know it is young, but it is old enough with 11 years' practice at the bar to know something, and to do my duty. The crime of being a young man is one I am not ashamed of.

Court (continuing).—What interruptions I may have, while I have to notice them, because it stops my addressing you, it won't at all shake me in anything I have to say to you; but we know now we are apprised of the fact that, perhaps, I did not know before.

Mr. Robertson (interrupting).—Which is very important to the case, of course?

Court (continuing).—Now, you have to determine upon the evidence which you have heard to-day, whether this man should be convicted or not. You have the evidence of Mr. Astley. Do you believe him? If his evidence is unshaken, then

where was this prisoner and what was he doing during this time? In addition to that, you have the evidence of Tomkins, and what does he say about that? Is his evidence shaken? Then you have additional evidence to that—corroborative evidence of that—the evidence of the convict Garnot. What does he say?

Well, convince yourselves first as to the position they leave the case in, and having got that, then how does the evidence of this Mr. Willoughby strike you? The object, I assume, in calling Mr. Willoughby, the object of his evidence would be to convince you that this man was there by compulsion. Now, are you satisfied of that? Are you satisfied, in the first place, that he was there? And if you are satisfied that he was there, are you satisfied that he was there by compulsion? And by sheer compulsion?

If that fails, why then I can only tell you, if you are satisfied that he was in the camp and doing what they say he was, then, unless you are satisfied that he did what he did by compulsion, the verdict should be "guilty." If you are not satisfied that he was there, or if there, that he was there by compulsion, then your duty is to acquit him.

With these remarks, I leave it to you, and you retire now to consider what is right between man and man, doing unto him as you would be done by if similarly situated.

The jury retired at 1 p.m., and returned within fifteen minutes with verdict of "not guilty."

Court, to prisoner, the jury have acquitted you, and you are now a free man again.

QUEEN vs. SCOTT.

CANADA,
North-West Territories. }

The 15th day of August, 1885, at the town of Regina, in the North-West Territories. Before Hugh Richardson, Esquire, one of the stipendiary magistrates of the North-West Territories, exercising criminal jurisdiction under the provisions of the North-West Territories Act, 1880.

Thomas Scott, you stand charged before me as follows:—

CANADA,
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of Alexander David Stewart, of the city of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, chief of police, taken the day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada, who saith:—

1st. That Thomas Scott, not regarding the duty of his allegiance but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our said Lady the Queen should and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the twentieth day of March, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days as well before as after that day, together with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, at and near the locality called Batoche, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, feloniously and wickedly did compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against Her said Majesty the Queen within Canada, in order by force and constraint to compel her to change her measures and counsels, and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention then feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and declare by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

In order to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect felonious compassing, imagination, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Thomas Scott, afterwards, to wit, on the

aid twentieth day of March, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that date, feloniously and wickedly did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm; and further, to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, he, the said Thomas Scott, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty second day of March in the year aforesaid, feloniously and wickedly did conspire, consult, confederate and assemble and meet together with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

And further, to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, he, the said Thomas Scott, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-third day of March, in the year aforesaid, at the locality called the Ridge, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and declare his said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention by there feloniously publishing a certain letter or writing addressed to certain evil disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, who were then in open rebellion and insurrection against our said Lady the Queen, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, in the words following, to wit:—

“ RIDGE, 23rd March, 1885.

To the French Council:

“ At a meeting held at the Lindsay school to-night, which was largely attended the voice of every man was with you, and we have taken steps which, I think, will have a tendency to stop bloodshed and hasten a treaty. We will communicate with you inside of forty-eight hours after you get this. Notify us of any steps, if any are liable to take place.

“ Yours respectfully,
“THOMAS SCOTT.”

He, the said Thomas Scott, then well-knowing that the said evil disposed persons were then in open rebellion and insurrection against our said Lady the Queen.

And further, to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, he, the said Thomas Scott, on the 23rd day of March, in the year above mentioned, and on divers other days as well before as after the said last mentioned day, at or near the locality called the Ridge, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, wickedly and feloniously did aid, help,abet, comfort, assist and maintain the said evil disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, then being in open rebellion and insurrection against our said Lady the Queen within this realm, he, the said Thomas Scott, then well knowing that the said evil disposed persons were then in open rebellion and insurrection against our said Lady the Queen, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws to the evil example of all others in like case offending against the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

And the said Alexander David Stewart further saith: That the said Thomas Scott not regarding the duty of his allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject should and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the 20th day of March, in the year last above mentioned and on divers other days as well before as after that day, together with divers evil disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, at and near the locality called Batoche, in the North West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, feloniously and wickedly did compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against her said Majesty the Queen within Canada, in order to put force and constraint upon both Houses of Parliament of Canada; and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention then

feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and declare by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

In order to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Thomas Scott, afterwards, to wit, on the said 20th day of March, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm; and further to fulfil and bring to effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, he, the said Thomas Scott, afterwards, to wit, on the 22nd day of March, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days as well before as after that day, at the locality called the Ridge, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, feloniously and wickedly did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, he, the said Thomas Scott, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-third day of March, in the year aforesaid, and at the locality called the Ridge, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and declare his said felonious compassing, imagination, invention and intention by there feloniously publishing a certain letter or writing, addressed to certain evil disposed persons to the said Alexander Stewart unknown, who were then in open rebellion and insurrection against our said Lady the Queen in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, in the words following, to wit:

“ RIDGE, 23rd March, 1885.

“ To the French Council.

“ At a meeting held at the Lindsay school to-night, which was largely attended, the voice of every man was with you, and we have taken steps which I think will have a tendency to stop bloodshed and hasten a treaty. We will communicate with you inside of forty-eight hours after you get this. Notify us of any steps, if any is liable to take place.

“ Yours respectfully,

“ THOMAS SCOTT.”

He, the said Thomas Scott, then well knowing that the said evil disposed persons were then in open rebellion and insurrection against our said Lady the Queen.

And, further, to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, he, the said Thomas Scott, on the twenty-third day of March, in the year above mentioned, and on divers other days as well before as after the said last mentioned day, at or near the locality called the Ridge, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, wickedly and feloniously did aid, help, abet, comfort, assist and maintain the said evil disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, then being in open rebellion and insurrection against our said Lady the Queen within this realm, he, the said Thomas Scott, then well knowing that the said evil disposed persons were then in open rebellion and insurrection against our said Lady the Queen, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in like case offending against the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Sworn before me the day and year first above
mentioned at the town of Regina, in the
North-West Territories of Canada. }

A. D. STEWART.

HUGH RICHARDSON,

Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the North-West Territories of Canada.

And take notice that you have the option of being tried by a stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace, with the intervention of a jury of six, or before a stipendiary magistrate in a summary way and without a jury, pursuant to the Statute of Canada, 43 Victoria, chapter twenty-five, section seventy-six, sub-section five, as amended by the Statute of Canada, 48-49 Victoria, chapter fifty-one. Which do you elect?

TUESDAY, 10 a.m., 8th September, 1885.

Before Mr. Justice Richardson and a justice of the peace.

THE QUEEN vs. THOMAS SCOTT.

Court.—Return the precept, Mr. Sheriff. (Precept returned.)

Messrs. B. B. Osler, Q. C., and D. L. Scott, counsel for Crown.

Messrs. H. J. Clarke, Q. C., and J. V. MacLise, counsel for prisoner.

Clerk of the court opens court, and charges the prisoner, reading the charge as contained in the above indictment, and asks the prisoner whether he is guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Clarke.—Before pleading to this indictment, your Honors, I object to the jurisdiction of the court, and demur in the usual form. We have labored under more or less difficulty, in connection with my learned friend, Mr. MacLise, who is with me in this case. We have not been served with a copy of the charge against the prisoner, and it is a lengthy document. The names of the witnesses, as matter of course, we have not got. There was no preliminary examination. We know nothing about the charge against the prisoner in fact, or what the means are by which that charge is to be sustained. The demurrer is as follows:

THE QUEEN vs. THOMAS SCOTT.

The North-West Territories Act, 1880.

CANADA,
North-West Territories. }

And the said Thomas Scott, in his own proper person, cometh into court here and after having heard the said information read, saith:

That Hugh Richardson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates of the North-West Territories of Canada, exercising criminal jurisdiction in open court with a justice of the peace and a jury of six, under the provisions of the North-West Territories Act, 1880, ought not to take cognizance of the offences in the said information charged and specified, because protesting that he is not guilty of the same, nevertheless the said Thomas Scott saith that the offences with which he is charged are punishable with imprisonment for life and he should be committed for safe custody and sent for trial to Upper Canada, or to the Province of Manitoba, or to any court constituted in British Columbia taking cognizance of like offences committed therein, and because in virtue of the laws in force in the place where the said offences are charged to have been committed, the said Hugh Richardson, in open court with a justice of the peace and a jury of six has no jurisdiction to try the said offences charged in the said information.

THOMAS SCOTT.

By W. V. MACLISE, his attorney.

Mr. Osler.—On behalf of the Crown I reply to that, that the plea and matter therein contained are not sufficient in law to preclude the court here from their jurisdiction to hear and determine the offences charged, mentioned and specified in the above charge, and put the following demurrer to the plea of prisoner as above:

8th September, 1885.

THE QUEEN vs. THOMAS SCOTT.

And Britton Bath Osler, one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, who, for our said present Sovereign Lady the Queen in this behalf as to the said plea of

him, the said Thomas Scott, by him above pleaded as aforesaid for our said present Sovereign Lady the Queen, saith :

That the said plea and the matter therein contained are not sufficient in law to preclude the court here from their jurisdiction to hear and determine the offences charged, mentioned and specified in the said charge, and above charged upon him the said Thomas Scott in and by the said charge.

Wherefore, for want of a proper and sufficient answer in this behalf, he prayeth judgment, and that the said Thomas Scott may answer in court here to our said present Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching and concerning the premises aforesaid.

B. B. OSLER, *of counsel for the Crown.*

Court.—Well, Mr. Clarke, there is a demurrer now to your plea of jurisdiction.

Mr. Osler.—Which my learned friend joins in I presume?

Mr. Clarke.—Yes.

Mr. Osler.—Then you had better file a joinder.

Joinder now filed in the words following:—

THE QUEEN vs. THOMAS SCOTT.

CANADA,
North-West Territories. }

The North-West Territories Act, 1880.

And the said Thomas Scott saith that his said plea by him above pleaded, and the matter therein contained in manner and form as the same are above pleaded and set forth are sufficient in law to bar and preclude our said Lady the Queen from prosecuting the said information against him, the said Thomas Scott; and the said Thomas Scott is ready to verify and prove the same as the said court shall direct and award; Wherefore inasmuch as the said Alexander David Stewart for our said Lady the Queen hath not answered the said plea, nor hitherto in any manner denied the same, the said Thomas Scott prays judgment, and that by the court here he may be dismissed and discharged from the said premises in the said information specified.

Dated this eighth day of September, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS SCOTT,

By W. V. MACLISE, his attorney.

Court.—Mr. Clarke, do you wish to adduce any argument different from what I have already heard?

Mr. Clarke.—I am perfectly aware, your Honors, that this question of jurisdiction of the court has been argued at very great length in a trial that took place here some time ago on a charge of high treason. I am also very well aware that the question of that objection to the jurisdiction of the court is yet pending before the Court of Appeal in the Province of Manitoba and that probably we will have a decision on the matter by this afternoon or to morrow, and under those circumstances, I think, to say the least of it, it is rather premature to continue these trials when the decision of the Court of Appeal is within 24 hours of being received by this court. To say the very least of it, it looks a little strange. If the object is to do justice under and by virtue of British law, while a British court of justice is deciding whether this court has jurisdiction or not, and that decision being within 24 hours of being received—I think probably it would have looked much better, whether legally or not—it would have been better to have awaited the decision of that Court of Appeal.

Court.—But the case was fixed for yesterday.

Mr. Clarke.—I am aware it was fixed for yesterday, and yesterday we knew nothing about when that Court of Appeal was to decide, and yesterday the court will remember that it was not the defence that requested the delay. However, that is a matter that does not make any difference.

Now, the learned gentleman who made the objection to the jurisdiction of the court, or took the objection before, argued from one particular premises. I don't

intend to touch that, because the argument has been made so complete on behalf of the prisoner then on trial, that I have endeavored as much as possible to strike new ground and to travel over as little of the old marked line which they took as it is possible to do.

In the first place, I submit to your Honors that we have to go behind, very far behind, the time that was mentioned first by those gentlemen who took exception to the jurisdiction. We have to go to the very first history of this country, to strike at the jurisdiction of this court. It may look rather strange that we have to travel so far back, but the jurisdiction begins just exactly when the country comes under the power and the authority of the Government that gives the jurisdiction. The jurisdiction in Canada has been divided for a great many years. It is a jurisdiction that was divided between the French laws and English laws up until the year 1791, and even to the present day the French laws obtain in a very large proportion of this Dominion of Canada. Now had that Province of Quebec which was first erected after the conquest, had it continued up to the present day, the same as it did up to 1791, the time of the constitution, we would have had no difficulty whatever to know what jurisdiction we were acting under, not the slightest. We would have known particularly well that we were acting under a divided jurisdiction, that when we wanted one thing, we had to go to France for it, and when we required the other, we had to go to London for it, and now we are placed in the position in this country that we can go to neither place for it. We have no jurisdiction at all, according to the possession of any laws in the Dominion of Canada. In 1759, the whole of the French provinces or French possessions in La Nouvelle France or Canada were conquered at the battle of the Plains of Abraham. That is a point that will not be denied. From that time until 1763, after the conquest, our country was under a kind of martial law. In 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, their Majesties of France and England came to a treaty by which France surrendered, ceded to the crown of England, the whole of her possessions in North America, and nothing was reserved. Now, the ground taken by the learned gentlemen who argued this question of jurisdiction before was this—this country was obtained by conquest—*ergo*, the law of the conquerors followed their arms, and the common law of England became the common law of the Dominion of Canada and of the whole of these British possessions in North America. That is true to a certain extent, but there was a portion of that country that was not recognized by the conquerors as having been conquered by the decision on the Plains of Abraham in 1759. Had it been so, there would have been no necessity for this treaty, and the proof that there was not, that the whole country was not conquered, was not taken possession of, was this that it was only in 1763 that His Majesty of France and His Majesty of Great Britain together, in Paris, determined what was ceded to the British Crown by that of France. Now, the particular point that I draw your Lordships' attention to is this in this respect, that almost simultaneously with that treaty and the decision of that Treaty of Paris in 1763, almost simultaneously with that Act, His Majesty of England, George the III, issued his royal proclamation whereby he declared that all parties colonists in this new country that had been ceded, not the Province of Quebec, but in the whole country that had been ceded, that all over that country all sojourners, all strangers, all colonists in that country should be protected by the laws of England. That was the proclamation. Now, what did France claim at that time? What country did France claim at that time? Did she claim simply from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the coast of Labrador, up the St. Lawrence River and to Quebec and Three Rivers and Montreal and up the Ottawa? Nothing of the sort. She claimed over two-thirds of the whole continent of North America. She claimed the right, and commissioners were appointed in 1750 between the Governments of England and France to settle the question of frontier between the two countries, and at that time France claimed the whole continent from the coast of Labrador to Louisiana. She claimed the right to erect a chain of fortresses across the whole continent; in other words, she claimed the right to erect fortifications which would shut out thirteen colonies then recognized as being the only portion of America that belonged to England up to that time.

She claimed the right to the whole of this vast country, she claimed the right to the whole of the Hudson Bay territory. She claimed the right up as far as human imagination can go towards the north pole and from that down to Louisiana, taking in the whole of the Mississippi River and of the Missouri and Ohio. Now what position did this leave this Canada in at the time of the issuing of this proclamation? It was a declaration by His Majesty of England that until a general assembly of the colonists of the people should be convened, all colonists and strangers and sojourners in this land should be protected by British law. That was the proclamation, that they should be protected by British law. Now, was ever that general assembly called together? Never up to the present time, it was never called together up to the present time, and until we have some proof that that proclamation was revoked in respect to the country that we are now inhabiting and where this offence is said to have taken place, I submit to your Honors that we have a right to except to the jurisdiction of this court, and to be placed in a position that we can defend ourselves if necessary, before a court of appeal. Now in 1763 when the King of Great Britain issued that proclamation erecting the Province of Quebec into a colony, it was very different from the present Province of Quebec, it covered the whole of what was then supposed to be outside of the Hudson Bay Company's possessions in what composed the former colonies of France and a certain form of government was given to that colony—in other words, there was not an assembly but there was a council, and that council was composed of certain persons named by the Crown. There was no such thing as an election. There was no such thing as franchise. They were simply governed by a secret class, a secret conclave who held their councils with closed doors. That state of things obtained until at last it became so obnoxious, particularly to British settlers or colonists, that it became a question whether the country could be retained to Great Britain or not unless some change was made. Up to this time, fourteen years after that proclamation had issued and when still there had been nothing done to fulfil or carry out the promise that had been made, the thirteen colonies became restive on the other side, and then it became apparent to Great Britain that she must do something, or probably it would be fatal to her interests and to her power on the continent of America. Then a certain Act was proposed, and that Act that was proposed was called the Quebec Act, and of all the Acts that blur and blot the statutes of Great Britain, I doubt if there is another that deserves more strong condemnation than what was called the Quebec Act. That Quebec Act was carried through, it was not intended for the purpose of encouraging the people of the country, but on the contrary it was a menace to the people of the country, and it was to tell them in so many words that England did not require or did not expect or did not want her people to emigrate to Canada, but on the contrary they wanted to prevent emigration in every possible means. Now, this state of things may have looked in England all right, but to the people of this continent at that time it looked to be altogether wrong, they petitioned against it, their petitions were treated with sovereign contempt and indifference. They held public meetings, passed resolutions and forwarded these resolutions to the home Government. In a great many instances, they did not even condescend to send an answer.

Court.—What was the year that the Quebec Act was passed?

Mr. Clarke.—The Quebec Act was passed in 1774. By that Quebec Act a council was appointed of not more than twenty-three, or less than seventeen members. That was the only means that was taken to carry out the promise that had been made in the proclamation, of a general assembly. Now, it is wonderful when we look at the position of things here to-day and the position of things at the time that I refer to, to find how exactly, and as nearly as they possibly can, history repeats itself between 1774 and 1885. The position the people of Quebec were in about that time is almost about the position the people in the North-West Territories find themselves in to-day. The Quebec Act was not satisfied with leaving it an open question, but they absolutely made it a point that the *Habeas Corpus* Act should not have power or force in the colony of Quebec. The same thing obtains here to-day. Men may be imprisoned, they may be arrested without warrant, they may be slung into prison

and kept there for weeks and months. There is no writ of *habeas corpus*. They cannot find means of compelling the magistrates of the land to admit them to bail, although they may be arrested on the most trivial offences. The same thing obtained at that time in the Province of Quebec. The same thing obtained under the rule of Governor Carleton in Quebec. Prisons were crowded with prisoners. The dungeons were full of victims, whose shrieks could not be heard, and whose lamentations were not answered by any officer of justice in the country for they were appointed and deposed at the will and pleasure of the council. The same thing obtained there as obtains here now. Prisoners are stuck into gaols by the dozen and almost by the fifties and not told why they were arrested. No charge is preferred against them, no preliminary examination before a magistrate, and any man, the most respectable man in the country, is liable to be tapped on the shoulder by a bailiff or a constable and to be slung into gaol without being told why he is put there or without any charge being preferred against him, and he may lie there for weeks and for months and still he has no redress, and we are to be told at this day that that is British justice, and that that is what Her Majesty of Great Britain intended when she gave a constitution to the Dominion of Canada in 1867.

I don't know, your lordships, if the intention of the people of England or of the people of Canada be the same, what the object was of the Attorney-General of England at the time when this Act was passed. At that time, when this question was introduced in the British House of Commons, the then Solicitor-General Widderbun, in reference to that Bill, said, "Now, I confess that the situation of the British settler is not the principal object of my attention. I do not wish to see Canada draw from this country any considerable number of her inhabitants. I think there ought to be no temptation held out to the subjects of England to quit their native soil and to increase the colonies at the expense of this country. With regard to the English who have settled there, their number is very few. They are attached to the country either in point of commercial interests or they are attached to it from situations they hold under the Government. It is no object of this measure that these persons should settle in Canada."

Now, if it was the intention of the Government of Canada at the time they established this North-West Council, the bastard off-shoot of the former Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, their object could not be better attained, that is, particularly if they wanted to follow up the design by carrying out here in the North-West Territory exactly the same line of procedure which was followed by the British Government and by their officials in the Province of Quebec previous to the granting of the constitutional Act in 1791, they could not have proceeded better. They are succeeding admirably from day to day. They are doing everything in their power to prove that in the North-West Territory of Canada they have simply to consider themselves back 100 years, and that they are living under the same law that obtained under the old council in Quebec from 1794 up to the time of the granting of the constitution.

Now, why is it necessary to revert to these things? It is necessary, my lords, perhaps not for the people living in this country, because they know exactly what position they occupy, but it is necessary probably to revert to them more or less, so that the people that are outside of this North-West Territory may know just in what position their fellow subjects in the North-West Territory are living, and by what species of law they are supposed to be governed or to be kept in order, or their rights to be protected. It is probably necessary that the people of Canada should begin to wake up to the fact that there is something more required than a mere trial before this court in this North-West Territory, to secure the people the rights that they should have had secured to them by virtue of that proclamation which was issued so long ago, and which secured the promise of protection to the people of Great Britain and all other colonists in this country under British law.

Now, what has that to do with the question of the jurisdiction of this court? I have no doubt that that question is forcing itself very forcibly upon the minds of your lordships, and probably of those who are listening to me. I will tell you just.

what it has to do with it. It has this to do with it. The constitution which was granted the Province of Quebec or which divided the Province of Quebec into two, and which made Upper and Lower Canada—that constitution extended the limits of the Province of Quebec a very great way west. It extended the limits of the Province of Quebec west over what is now one of the most populous and flourishing portions of the United States of America. It extended the limits of Quebec over a quarter of a continent to the Ohio and to the Mississippi. It included Old Canada, all over the present States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and as the great historian Bancroft, in speaking of this, says, left the people who were to colonize the most fruitful territory in the world without the writ of *habeas corpus* to protect their rights, the rights of prisoners, and without having a share in any branch of the Legislature. Now, if history can repeat itself more correctly or more accurately than it is doing at the present time, I should like to know in what respect. From that portion of the Dominion of Canada, what is now called the Dominion of Canada, from that portion of the former Province of Quebec and the Province of Ontario that still retain to the Dominion of Canada or remained to it, it was determined that the boundary line should be, between those two countries, the boundary line of the Hudson Bay territory. Now, that is a boundary line that I submit to your Lordships has never yet been discovered—it is a boundary line that is yet to be found and discovered in future—it is a boundary line that has been claimed by the Hudson Bay Company to extend to the head of Lake Superior, and to take in even down to Prince Arthur's Landing to the height of land. The Hudson Bay Company have claimed that. The Hudson Bay Company had to admit on a great many occasions that they were trying to secure that as a boundary, but they never succeeded in securing it. On the contrary, all the best authorities that we have, both the treaties between France and England, and treaties between England and France and other countries, from them we have the most undoubted facts that the Hudson Bay territory never extended to what is known as the fertile belt, to that portion of Canada that is now known as the North West Territories—that in other words, Rupert's Land, that portion of the shores surrounding Hudson Bay and Davis' Straits that were presented in a charter by Charles the II to his cousin Prince Rupert, and that charter afterwards transferred by Charles the II to a Company of Adventurers of England trading into the Hudson Bay or Hudson Bay Company. It never extended into what is called the fertile belt, or in other words, that it was contemplated and intended only to cover that portion of the continent that was unfit for human habitation and only fit as the home and the abode of wild animals, whose furs were being sought by this Hudson Bay Company.

Your lordships will remember that a great deal of discussion took place on this question of the territorial rights and jurisdiction of the Hudson Bay Company previous to what is called the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada. Now, among those discussions that were held, none is more full or complete in this respect than the report of the delegates appointed to negotiate for the acquisition of Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory, laid before the Parliament by command of His Excellency the Governor General and, therefore, a public paper of which courts of justice can take cognizance. It was published at Ottawa in 1869. The delegates on that occasion were the late Sir Geo. Cartier, than whom perhaps there was not a greater constitutional lawyer in the Dominion of Canada in his day, thoroughly conversant with the French constitutional history of the country and also with the constitutional history of the country under the British Dominion; with him was associated the Hon. William Macdougall, who went there along with him as a delegate by virtue of an Order in Council passed the day before they started, that is to say on the 14th October, 1868. The Order in Council appointing the delegates was made in 1868 but the report was made in 1869.

Now, my lords, what do we find. When these delegates went to England they discovered that the Hudson Bay Company had been insidiously attempting by getting an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament, had been insidiously trying to establish a right to this great country which they never possessed. It is on the statute

book, and it forms a portion of this report. This Act was passed on the 31st day of July, 1868. It is called an Act for enabling Her Majesty to accept a surrender on terms of the lands, privileges and rights of the trading Company of Adventurers of England trading into the Hudson Bay, and for admitting the same into the Dominion of Canada. It may be styled as the Rupert's Land Act, 1868. Now, the discussion between Sir Geo. Cartier and Mr. Macdougall and the members of the British Government, and the representatives of the Hudson Bay Company were most exhaustive. They continued for a very great length of time, when unfortunately Mr. Macdougall was taken down with small pox, and consequently the whole brunt of the battle rested on the shoulders of his colleague, Sir Geo. Cartier. Now, what was their position there? They say, and this is their report to the Parliament of Canada. "The charter of Charles II (and at present we raise no objection to its validity) could not and did not grant to the Hudson Bay Company any territory in America which was not then (1670) subject to the law of England. That is their first proposition. 2nd. The charter expressly excluded all the lands then possessed by the subjects of any other Christian Prince or State. 3rd. By the treaty of 1632 the King of England resigned to the King of France the sovereignty of Arcadia, New France and Canada generally, and without limits. 4th. Nouvelle France was then understood to include the whole region on Hudson Bay as the records and history of the time, English and French, abundantly prove. At the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697, twenty-seven years after the date of the charter, the rights of the French to places situate in Hudson Bay were distinctly admitted, and although commissioners were appointed, but never came to an agreement to examine and determine the pretensions which either of the said kings had to places situate in the Hudson Bay, to which I have referred already, and with authority for extending the limits of France and lands to be restored on either side, and the places taken by the English that is, from the Hudson Bay Company by the French, previous to the war and re-taken by the English during the years of war, shall be left to the French by virtue of the foregoing 7th article, in other words, the forts and factories of the Hudson Bay Company, established in Hudson Bay, under the pretence of their charter and taken possession of by the French in time of peace, on the ground that they were an invasion of French territory were restored by the Treaty of Ryswick to the French, and not to the company."

So that that portion, even Hudson Bay, where this fort was established and built at Fort Churchill was declared by Great Britain to belong to France and was restored to France by this treaty and not restored to the Hudson Bay Company by either parties.

By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1714 the bay and straits of the Hudson, together with all lands, seas, rivers situate in the bay and straits subject thereto, were finally ceded to Great Britain.

Now, as no definite boundary was ever established between the possessions of the French in the interior and the English at Hudson Bay down to the Treaty of Paris in 1763, when the whole of Canada was ceded to Great Britain the extent of the actual possessions of the two nations is not known, and from the Treaty of Utrecht to the Treaty of Paris affords the only true basis of ascertaining the boundary.

Now, my lords, under these statements, under these proofs that are given, not here and not in England, but before the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, I claim that up to the present time it has not been determined what were the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada, and what the boundaries of the Hudson Bay Company up to the present time; in other words, that proclamation of His Majesty George III, issued in 1763, is in full force in this North-West Territory, in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions as much to-day as it was the day on which the proclamation was issued, and under those circumstances, that the Dominion of Canada had no right to make any such extraordinary provisions as are contained and made for the trial and condemnation of people charged with offences in this North-West Territory; but, I may be asked what has this Province of Manitoba to do with your demurrer? What has it to do with your objection to the jurisdiction of this court,

and why appeal to it? Well, my lords, there is something peculiar about that. I noticed in the argument on the jurisdiction before that a reference was made to Manitoba having a court established by the Dominion of Canada which is known as the Court of Queen's Bench. Now I beg leave to state that that Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba is simply the general quarterly court that was established under the Hudson Bay charter continued under another form and under another name, and that by virtue of the laws which obtain in what was called the North-West Territory or Rupert's Land, if you will, up to that time that right of *habeas corpus* existed, and the whole body of the English criminal law was in force, full force and effect in that portion of this territory up to the time of its being transferred to the Dominion of Canada, and by virtue of the old laws, the laws of the Governor in Council of Assiniboia of 11th April, 1862, we find what the laws are that were in force in the country at that time.

Court.—The title of that court was the Quarterly Court of Assiniboia, wasn't it?

Mr. Clarke.—The General Quarterly Court of Assiniboia.

Now, we find in the Administration of Justice Act, passed by the Governor in Council of Assiniboia an amendment to their Administration of Justice Act on the 7th Jan., 1864, to remove all doubts as to the true construction of the 53rd clause or article of the code of the 11th April, 1862. The proceedings of the general court shall be regulated by the laws of England, not only of the date of her present Majesty's accession, so far as that may be applicable to the condition of the colony, but also by all such laws of England of subsequent date as may be applicable to the same—in other words, the proceedings of the general court shall be regulated by the existing laws of England for the time being in force, and as the same are known to the court or are applicable to the colony. Now that was the state of the laws and the laws that governed the general quarterly court as it was found by the Dominion of Canada, but they changed the name of that quarterly court, General Quarterly Court, by their Act of Parliament, and continued it to the present day under the name of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Now, it will be remembered by your lordships that in the North-West Territories Act, or rather the Act establishing the North-West Territories Mounted Police, certain powers are given and certain magistrates were appointed in the North-West Territory, but care was taken by the Legislature of the Dominion to make a proviso that any person charged in the North-West Territories with the commission of any crime the penalty on conviction for which would be in the penitentiary, such person had a right to be tried before a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of the Province of Manitoba.

Court.—That was in 1873?

Mr. Clarke.—In 1873. Now, my Lords, why was that done? I apprehend it was done because the legislatures of that day remembering right well that the boundary had never been determined of what was the old Province of Quebec, and what was in reality that portion of the continent that belonged by right to the Hudson Bay Company, that they had not yet taken it upon themselves to declare that the law of England which was put in force by His Majesty's proclamation in 1763 could be set aside, without replacing it at least, by as complete a code as that which was given to the people then, and for that reason they made this provision, that any person who was to be tried or convicted for an offence of a grave nature, should have the right to go before a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in the Province of Manitoba, and be tried before the judge of a superior court, of a court of record before a jury of twelve, where a preliminary examination would be had, and where the witnesses against him would be known, their names on the back of the indictment, and where he would have all those facilities and all those protections that are given to and thrown around every British subject when he stands before the courts of his country charged with any offence; but at a later day it appears that the Dominion of Canada began to think that this North-West Territory was simply a kind of preserve which was to furnish all kinds of returns and supplies to them through customs duties and everything of that sort and which was to furnish the means to construct one of the most

extensive railway systems in the world and which was to be used for these purposes' no matter what became of the people who inhabited it. They would simply give them that kind of a court which might be established by any little municipality almost throughout the Dominion of Canada, by any city or town that holds a charter and can establish a police court. That was the Land Act of 1880, by virtue of which this court is now sitting.

Court.— You pass from 1873 till 1880.

Mr. Clarke.— I don't think in my argument it is necessary to refer particularly to the amendments to the Act; but I was about to say that it must be perfectly understood, and nobody understands that better than your lordships, that in making the remarks I am, the remarks are not intended to apply to your lordships or to this court in particular. On the contrary, I have simply this to say, that the people of the North-West Territory as far as I know of the learned judge who presides in this court, so far as the law gives him the power, will have their rights protected by him in a legal and constitutional manner, as an honest and conscientious judge would. That being understood, any remarks that I will make must not be taken at all to apply to your lordships or to this court. It is the system that I object to, and not to the presiding judge. Now, under the present circumstances what position do we find ourselves in? We find that the Dominion of Canada which succeeded in wresting this country from the grasp, to a great extent, of the Hudson Bay Company by showing to Great Britain and showing to the company that they actually had no jurisdiction in the country, that that same government now will take advantage of the arguments that were used against them on a former occasion and try and make it appear that they have jurisdiction because they obtained that jurisdiction from a company which company never possessed any such jurisdiction themselves. That is the argument, that is just the argument that we meet at every step that we take, in every appeal against the jurisdiction of the North-West Territories, and then I submit to your lordships that if the proclamation of His Majesty of 1763, if that proclamation has not been revoked in reference to that portion of the continent of America that belonged to France, and was ceded to Great Britain at that time by the Treaty of Paris, that at the present time this court is illegally constituted, and that instead of the prisoner at the bar being tried by any law that is supposed to be made by the Dominion of Canada, that prisoner has a right to be tried under the laws of Great Britain, and in the manner set forth by the British Statutes which were referred to by learned gentlemen who contested the jurisdiction of the court before, that is, those three Imperial Statutes that were made for the purpose of furnishing some means by which, at least to a certain extent, the pledged promise of the British Crown could be carried out in some manner. When that promise was made in 1763, from that fact and from that moment, the people of this country had a right to expect to be protected by the laws of Great Britain; up to the time, 1863, nothing of that sort had been done. It became necessary to provide some means by which offences of a very serious or capital nature should be tried, and before what court. Acting under the conviction that this portion of the continent of America had been protected up to that time or supposed to be protected by that proclamation of His Majesty, the British Parliament passed an Act by which they declared that certain magistrates in the North-West Territory, that is, in Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory, that they should have certain powers, that certain commissioners should be appointed, and by another Act passed, if I remember aright, in 1821, and another in 1839 or thereabouts, these three Acts together give power to send, or rather it is incumbent to send parties who were to be tried for grave offences either to the Province of Ontario, the Province of Quebec or to British Columbia, where they could be tried before courts of record and with the assistance of a jury. They are the same Acts that were referred to before. It was under that provision that the gentlemen who objected to the jurisdiction before, claimed the right to have their prisoner sent to one of those provinces for trial. Now, if there was not a particular object in view, if the Government of Great Britain did not feel that it was incumbent upon them to supply some means, some jurisdiction by which these people could

enjoy the privileges and the protection of the laws of England, these Acts would not have been passed; they were passed for that purpose, when the population of this country was so sparse, and so very small and the community so very isolated that such a long time after, nearly an age after, we have a police court or magistrates' court alone established in the North-West Territory, the only protection to the people of the country. I say that no matter what the decision of the court may be in that respect, no matter what the decision of the Court of Appeal in Manitoba may be in this respect, I have no hesitation in saying that a more glaring injustice was never done in a British country, to a British people before in the whole history of the British nation. I take that stand without fear of contradiction, and the example of India is no more to be compared to the example of Canada than the example of Hindostan is to be compared to Kamskatka; as the simple fact of the matter is this, in India the power there for years, for a whole century and over, belonged to a company, belonged to a chartered body, belonged to one of those institutions that a great lawyer declared had no body to be kicked and no soul to be damned; it belonged to a company which was irresponsible to all intents and purposes, a company that carried on their trespasses under the mask and pretence of law until it culminated in that terrible exhibition that was made on the trial of Warren Hastings before the British Parliament, and which gave to the world such a peculiar tyranny as the world has never seen equalled from that day to this, and as the world had never seen before, and when it culminated afterwards in the terrible scenes that were seen about Lucknow when the British men and women were butchered by those who had been tyrannised over for 200 years by those who claimed the right to tyrannize over them by law—when that is brought forward as an argument, that in India men could be sentenced to death and executed without even the intervention of a jury at all, is that a reason why that in the latter part of the 19th century, here in a land of civilization, in a land where the British flag is as prominent almost as it is when it waves above the dome of St. Paul's, that we are to be told that it should be set aside, that British subjects are to be tried without the intervention of a jury, and that they are to be cast into prison without having our *habeas corpus* to bring them before the judge of a Superior Court to determine whether they deserve to be cast into prison and kept there as malefactors, or whether they should go abroad as free men, under the protection of the British law and the British flag? To say the least of it, it is a mighty poor argument, and one that will not hold water before any civilized court that can be convened in this or any other country.

After drawing your lordships' attention to that particular point which was not raised on the last question of the jurisdiction of the court, I don't intend to detain the court or to further take the time of the court or the jury any longer than I possibly can help. What the decision will be to-morrow I, as a matter of course, cannot know, nor can your lordships till to-morrow shall have come. I submit that under the circumstances, having raised this point of the jurisdiction, and that question of jurisdiction being so near being settled, that if it could be made in any way convenient, it may be well for your lordships in taking a view of this point that has been raised to await the decision of the Court of Appeal before proceeding any further in these trials. If the decision should be adverse, it would leave us in a very awkward position. If the decision maintains the jurisdiction of the court, then, as a matter of course, we know that all that can be done is to take that decision to another and to a higher court which will decide finally for all time what the jurisdiction of the courts of this country are to be. I submit to your lordships that the prisoner at the bar is charged with a very serious offence. At the same time we have not the slightest possible fear that there is any proof whatever to connect the prisoner with any disloyal act in this or any other country. It is our bounden duty at the same time to throw around him every protection that we can in point of law possibly give him in anticipation of any accident that might possibly occur; but as it is a trial before a jury we have no doubt as to what the result will be. We have no doubt either that your lordships will probably give a very cursory consideration to this argument as to your jurisdiction or objection to the jurisdiction, and that you will be prepared to await the

decision in the former question that was raised in that respect before the court at Manitoba. We are prepared to go to trial, but if it would meet your lordships' wishes and approbation, we should certainly,—now that this question of jurisdiction shall have had the opportunity of being decided in the Court of Appeal to-day or to-morrow when the decision will be rendered, that we might know exactly what ground we stand upon and whether it will become necessary to carry this question any further or not—we should like the case to stand.

Court.—Let me understand you clearly, Mr. Clarke, did I understand you to say that this is France?

Mr. Clarke.—No.

Court.—Then when did it cease to be France and become clearly Britain or British?

Mr. Clarke.—In 1763, by virtue of the Treaty of Paris.

Court.—Then your contention is that from that date, at least you don't contend that from that date France had anything to do with this country?

Mr. Clarke.—France has nothing to do with this portion of the country. Immediately after the Treaty of Paris the proclamation of George III was issued, proclaiming that all residents and colonists in this country should be protected by British law, and I hold that that proclamation is in full force in this country to-day, never having been revoked.

Mr. Osler.—I only desire to say a word to your lordships.

Court.—Before you do answer the argument, Mr. Osler, as this question of jurisdiction is already before the Court of Appeal, and we are to have the decision soon, would it not be—

Mr. Osler.—No, your Honors, I think not. I just have a few words to say as to that. I desire to say, as to the complaint that no charge has been delivered nor any list of witnesses, that we are not prosecuting the prisoner for treason, and he is not entitled to them. If he wanted a copy of the charge he has a statute which entitles him to demand a copy and get a copy. If my learned friends had asked us for a copy they would have had a copy without fee or charge. The prisoner was charged some weeks ago. The charge was read over to him. They knew what that charge was. It is set out in all its counts, and they have had all the opportunity they required to prepare for the trial. As far as the list of witnesses is concerned, it is only this morning that the witnesses came in from Prince Albert, and we were not in a position to give it to them, nor were they entitled to it. If, your Lordships, the Crown had any doubt upon the jurisdiction of this court or felt any hesitation as to what the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba would be, the request of the defence for an adjournment till that decision was arrived at would be reasonable, but, inasmuch as that question of jurisdiction has already been decided by the Connors case, inasmuch as the memorandum in appeal in that case was submitted to the Privy Council, and their Lordships in the Privy Council said that there was no *prima facie* case made out for appeal, and inasmuch as this court itself has clearly affirmed its decision following the Court of Queen's Bench in the Connors case, I think it would be trifling with the administration of justice at the present time to adjourn the trial and incur a large amount of expense to await the result of an appeal which is looked upon by the parties taking it as a forlorn hope.

Now, the interesting historical lecture which my learned friend has delivered to the court hardly calls for reply in the way of substantial argument, for, while my learned friend has exhibited a great deal of learning and research, and has given us a very interesting lecture upon the early history of the country, he has failed to grapple with or in any way set aside the Imperial and Dominion legislation upon which the basis of this court rests. He has failed to do away with the provision in the Rupert's Land Act which gives power to the Dominion Government to establish courts for the peace, order and good government of these territories—these territories, whether part of the Hudson Bay territory or originally part of the ceded territory originally belonging to France, no matter where the original title rested, the Rupert's Land Act covers all; that gives the Dominion full power to legislate.

My learned friend would seek to address to the court an argument that a proclamation by George III, of 1763, supervenes and does away with the effect of all subsequent legislation. My learned friend forgets, too, the British North America Act, 1871, vesting the government of these territories in the Dominion of Canada, the second British North America Act giving them full power to legislate. There, then, are the two Imperial Acts, Acts of the supreme power of the empire, vesting the government of the territories in the Dominion Parliament of Canada; and then we have the Dominion Act of 1880 under which your Honors are sitting. My learned friend has not attempted to set aside this legislation. If that legislation does not exist, if my learned friend's say-so is to be taken to set aside these Imperial and Dominion Acts, if we are to take my learned friend's statement that this was originally no part of the Hudson Bay territory, but part of New France, then my learned friend lands himself under the provisions of 22 and 23 Victoria. Under 1 and 2 George IV, courts of record, that is to say, magistrates are to be appointed to sit and hold jurisdiction over these territories. When by 22 and 23 Victoria a further provision is made for the trial in British Columbia, the Act goes on to provide that when those magistrates' courts are instituted in the territories, no longer shall criminals be transmitted to Upper Canada or British Columbia, but that Act does not apply to the territories of Hudson Bay; so that if these territories, where this crime was committed, are not the Hudson Bay, then we have 1 and 2 George IV providing for a court similar and identical with the court in which your Honors now preside, and the right to transmit criminals by 22 and 23 Victoria is taken away where those courts are established. Now, of course, that is a mere argument in answer to the statement of my learned friend, but I don't at all admit his premises. I don't at all admit that that Act is applicable, because as matter of history, as matter of fact, the territories in which these crimes were committed were territories recognized as being in the possession of the Hudson Bay by the Imperial Order in Council following the Rupert's Land Act—the Order in Council to be found bound up in the Canadian Statutes 1872.

For this reason, and because your Honors' court is on so simple and so strong a foundation, I decline to follow my learned friend, in fact I cannot follow in answer to an argument what can only be treated as an historical lecture.

I only desire to say this further in answer to my learned friend's declamation as to the great injustice the people of the North-West Territories are suffering under, that the people themselves do not seem to appreciate it, and my learned friend forgets altogether that in a newly-organized country, a country just, as it were, taken possession of by the English speaking race, that he cannot carry with him all the conveniences of county organization or all the methods of civilized methods of administration of justice, which in the older countries and the older provinces the people, as of right, possess. Here, we have to administer justice in some way to meet the wants of the country. What does my learned friend want? Does he want to create a portion of this country into a provincial government? The people have not asked it. The burden of the administration of justice is now met by the Dominion, the whole Dominion—the burden of expending all the money that is required. The moment provincial organization takes place, which necessarily takes place as soon as the population justifies such a change, that moment a burden, a large burden is on the people themselves.

Court.—It is shifted from the whole Dominion.

Mr. Osler.—Shifted from the whole Dominion on to the people. The people then organize their own courts, select their own juries, and adapt their own system commensurate with the wants and the means of the country; but as long as we have an organization, so to speak, going on, as long as there are sparse settlers here and there, the only method of administration of justice is the method which I submit has been adopted, and from that method the only complaint I have ever heard is the one from my learned friend this morning.

Mr. Clarke.—You must never have read the decisions in Parliament then.

Mr. Osler.—The method of administration of justice has been changed from time to time, first going for serious matters for trial in Manitoba. Various changes have

ken place which are changes approved of by a body of people, by their representatives in Parliament, who are used to receiving and giving the benefits of free institutions.

I don't know what my learned friend's object is in making so declamatory a speech in arguing a matter of jurisdiction which should be a mere point in law, but perhaps I should not criticise the taste of my learned friend in that behalf.

I can only say that we desire now to proceed with the trial, and ask your Honors' judgment that there is jurisdiction to hear this case.

Mr. Clarke.—I would again refer your lordships to this fact, that this question of jurisdiction is to be decided by a superior court this day, and that decision is to be proclaimed to-morrow. I think my learned friend is exhibiting this morning an immense desire to push things. He has had two adjournments, and we did not object to them. Our witnesses have been here, the greater number of them, for two or three weeks, and the Crown had more facilities for getting witnesses here than we had, and I don't think it is asking anything extraordinary or anything out of the way to ask your lordships to adjourn this case until to-morrow morning, particularly when it was adjourned yesterday to meet the convenience of the Crown, and after it was fixed before for the very requirement they wanted, they fixed the trial for the 9th of the month, so that they might attend the Court of Appeal at Winnipeg and have the decision of that court.

Court.—I don't think you are correct there.

Mr. Osler.—No, not at all. Let my learned friend not misunderstand me. If my learned friend here gets up and says that as matter of fact he is not ready to proceed with his defence, then let him apply on that ground. If my learned friend is only asking for delay until he gets the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench at Manitoba, then I am entirely opposed to it.

Mr. Clarke.—I think that my first request should be sufficient, and I submit most respectfully it should be granted with reference to this decision of the court. Does my learned friend want me to go down on my knees and say I am not ready and beg the Crown to wait for a few hours?

Court.—No, you simply have to say to the court whether you are ready or not.

Mr. Clarke.—My application is made to the court. This is the first time I have been present when the jury has been called here. In courts where I am in the habit of addressing, the calling of the jury takes a very long time—all that kind of thing, and it generally takes more than half a day, and I did not anticipate we would have got through so rapidly as we have. Under the circumstances, I am at liberty to say, without at the same time making it a ground for a request or to ask any consideration from the Crown—I ask it from the court—there is one of our witnesses a minister of the Gospel, a material witness who was told that he probably would not be required to-day, simply because we supposed the whole day would be taken up. That gentleman is not here, and we have every reason to know he will be here to-morrow. Now, if it requires some other ground than the first which I asked of your lordships, I would certainly say that is a sufficient ground.

Court.—You first raised the question of jurisdiction, and I am called upon to determine upon that plea; that is the first thing. Now, then, it is suggested that the only reason of your asking for delay is that you are not ready in the interests of your client. I understand you really to say that is so.

Mr. Clarke.—I take it you put that to me as a direct question, and I will state the fact. I am informed by my learned friend, Mr. MacIise, who is in the case with me, and who has in fact been looking up everything in connection with the case, that he was told by one of the learned counsel that he would not be ready till Wednesday.

Mr. Osler.—That is not so, as far as I am concerned.

Mr. MacIise.—I was told on Friday last by Mr. Scott that until the 9th the Crown would not be ready to proceed. One of our witnesses who was here on that day on that account went down and won't be back till to-night.

Mr. Osler.—I don't desire to mix up two applications. Let us dispose of the jurisdiction question and then if my learned friend has any motion to make, they will find it met in a proper spirit.

Court.—As to the jurisdiction question first pressed upon me I do not differ from the ground I have already taken. The country was admittedly, by Mr. Clarke, British soil in 1763, and being British soil, those Acts 21 and 22 Victoria and 1 and 2 George IV were passed, but the subsequent legislation I have already held, that is the Act of 1871, the amended British North America Act, rendered obsolete. I have held in point of law both those Acts, and gave full jurisdiction to the Parliament of Canada who have sent me here and given me the powers which I must not say they had no right to give. I am not convinced of that, and until I am convinced, I think my only course is to hold that I have jurisdiction, but it is simply based upon the Act of 1871.

I sustain the demurrer to the prisoner's plea to the jurisdiction and give judgment for the Crown.

Mr. MacIise.—Your Honor will note the proceedings.

Mr. Osler.—The shorthand writer takes down everything. Then I ask that the prisoner plead.

Clerk.—Prisoner, are you guilty or not guilty of the charges preferred against you to-day?

Prisoner pleads "not guilty."

Clerk.—Are you ready for your trial?

Mr. Clarke.—We ask your lordships that this trial be fixed for to-morrow.

Mr. Osler.—I am not here to oppose any reasonable delay, but I would suggest to my learned friend that the Crown case will last for some time, the jury are here, and, of course, their client must remain in custody now, having surrendered, and I would suggest to them that the proper course would be to proceed with the trial as far as we can go. If my learned friends want a delay, for a witness, then I am willing to accede to it when the time comes. I think it would be a pity because there is one witness absent that so many witnesses here from a distance and a jury at a very considerable inconvenience kept here, as we have, of course, to keep the whole panel here, whereas, after six are selected, there are only six men inconvenienced by the delay—it would be a pity I say, and I would suggest to my learned friends that the Crown case had better go on, and that if at three or four, or at any other time, they find that they are short of a witness, then I am prepared to meet them in any reasonable spirit.

Mr. Clarke.—I can hardly see how that is going to aid the jury. I don't see that it is any particular advantage to six gentlemen to be locked up all night, because one witness happens to be absent—I don't think it would be prudent to begin this trial unless we are prepared to go right through with it, and we have asked no delay heretofore.

Court.—I understand you to say Mr. Clarke that you are not ready, that the prisoner is not ready for his trial.

Mr. Clarke.—Not until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Osler.—If my learned friend says that as counsel for prisoner, I cannot press for the Crown.

Court.—I understand him to say so distinctly.

Mr. Osler.—I merely make the suggestion to my learned friend as a matter of convenience, that we should go on as far as we can, instead of keeping a panel of twenty or thirty gentlemen here. It would be a less inconvenience keeping six, but it is the case of a man charged with a serious crime, and I am not going to press it on, counsel saying he is not ready.

Mr. Scott.—I must contradict that statement of Mr. MacIise as to my having told him the Crown would not be ready till Wednesday morning. I deny most emphatically that I ever told him anything of the kind.

Court.—I don't propose to adjudicate between you two gentlemen as to the correctness of the statement; but when counsel for the prisoner says positively that he is not ready to go on to-day, and it is a serious charge, it is not unreasonable that it should be adjourned till to-morrow. I should have been glad to have gone on, I should have been glad to see the counsel act upon the suggestion of the counsel for Crown.

However, the prisoner has rights and those rights must be reasonably respected. If, Mr. Clarke, you saw your way clearly and positively that your witness would be here to-morrow morning, wouldn't it even then be better to go on now?

Mr. Clarke.—I sometimes place a little confidence in the word of ministers of the gospel, and I think he will be here.

Court.—If you are confident of his being here, so confident that you can rely upon him, why not go on?

Mr. Clarke.—I am not confident. I cannot be confident. I have stated the exact position.

Court.—But you will be ready under any circumstances, to-morrow morning. I will consider myself obliged to go on to-morrow morning.

Court here adjourned till 9 a.m. to-morrow, and the prisoner is remanded to custody.

Mr. Clarke asks that the prisoner be allowed to stand on his bail.

Mr. Osler.—I told my learned friend before he asked for the adjournment what the consequences would be to his client. I think he is surrendered.

Mr. Clarke.—Does my learned friend state it as the position of the law and practice in the superior courts of Canada that a man on trial who has given bail is not allowed to stand out from day to day until duly discharged?

Mr. Osler.—Yes, I give it as the ordinary and usual practice of the court. The moment a man surrenders to the sheriff, his bail have done their duty and their bail-bond is discharged. If he is called in court here and application to postpone is made before he is surrendered, then of course the bail holds from day to day, because there has been no surrender, but the moment the man comes back, the bail sureties are discharged.

Mr. Clarke.—Then I ask that he be admitted to bail on a new recognizance until to-morrow.

Court.—Let the bail be continued as before.

Mr. Osler.—The court has now adjourned and the application is too late.

Court.—The only difficulty is there is no court now, and it is a special court.

Mr. Clarke.—The court, it is true, is adjourned for trial of the case till to-morrow morning, and the jury have been ordered to come again at that time.

Court.—If you can show me that under parallel circumstances a superior court judge of one of the provinces would admit to bail, I think I have power under the recent Act, by which my powers have been somewhat extended.

Mr. Clarke.—Very considerably extended, I should say. I submit that matter to your lordship, and hold that your lordship can admit to bail without there being a court.

Subsequently arranged that the prisoner be simply under the surveillance of the sheriff till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, 9 a.m., 9th September, 1885.

Court opened. Jury called.

Clerk.—Thomas Scott, these good men that you shall now hear are those that are to pass between our Sovereign Lady and you, if therefore you will challenge them or any of them you must challenge them as they come to the book to be sworn and before they are sworn, and you shall be heard.

The following jury was then sworn: 1st, Joseph Antoinette; 2nd, Robert Robson; 3rd, James Williamson; 4th, David H. Gillespie; 5th, J. P. Laidlaw; 6th, Hector Ross.

Clerk.—Gentlemen of the jury: The prisoner at the bar stands charged as follows: Thomas Scott, not regarding, &c. (clerk reading the charge as contained in the indictment given above). Upon this charge the prisoner at the bar has been arraigned, and upon his arraignment has pleaded not guilty, your duty therefore is to hearken to the evidence, enquiring whether he be guilty or not guilty.

Mr. Osler.—May it please your Honors, gentlemen of the jury: The prisoner, Thomas Scott, who resides in the neighborhood of Prince Albert near the Saskatchewan River and who has resided there some seven years, is charged in various counts

with the crime of treason-felony, a crime akin to the crime of treason. Treason may be proved by the same acts as treason-felony, and treason-felony can be proved by the same acts as treason, but the method of trial is somewhat different, and the result is different. Treason is always, as you know, a capital offence, a conviction for treason-felony is not followed by capital execution; but is followed by imprisonment for a term which may be for life or for such lesser period as the court sentencing may think fit. It is one of the most serious crimes known to the law, it is a crime against society, and against the Government, and the provisions for punishment of treason-felony are provisions for the safety of the community—to keep the community at peace, to prevent insurrection and civil war and to compel unruly spirits to curb their desires for any change in the methods of government other than constitutional and proper methods of producing change. The case against the prisoner is one, as you know well, arising out of the recent trouble and rebellion in the northern part of these territories. There have been other trials of Indians and French half-breeds, and the prisoner is English or of English descent, English, Irish or Scotch descent, I don't know which, he is the only one of his nationality I believe who is charged as being concerned with the rebellion, and it has been thought right that there should be no distinction in nationalities in these state prosecutions, but that each nationality, no matter what may be the circumstances surrounding them, if they are shown to have participated in any way in the rebellion should be treated the same, and the prosecution should be fairly conducted against all, and no one nationality should be selected as a chief cause of the troubles, but wherever there is crime, wherever there are rebellious acts calling for punishment, it is but right as you will see that all the nationalities composing the community should be treated alike, and where you find a man who has been brought up with better opportunities of knowing the consequences of such crime, a man who ought to know better and who offends, so to speak, against light and knowledge—if crime is brought home to them, a larger measure of responsibility rests with them.

Now, gentlemen, in this case, if the theory of the Crown is borne out in the evidence, matters look very serious for the prisoner. We do not charge that he with rifle in hand met the troops. We do not charge and do not propose to prove, that he was concerned in actual armed opposition to the forces of the Government, but we prove, if our evidence is as I am instructed, acts of inciting to rebellion, acts of aiding, of comforting, of consulting them and endeavoring to bring about the results which were sought to be obtained by the resort to arms on behalf of the Indians and half-breeds. He draws the line—the evidence will show that as far as he was concerned, he was not one of those who desired to fight. He was one of those however who sought to bring constraint upon the Government, who aided and comforted those taking arms, although perhaps it will be made to appear that when the resort to arms took place, he did perhaps what he could to prevent immediate bloodshed. Just as a man who starts a conflagration by his carelessness or his act and is frightened at the result and seeks to put an end to it, so we say this man by his aid and by his comfort and his assistance up to a certain point helped in rebellion and was one of the causes leading to rebellion, the rebellion, while, when it came to be a matter of personally joining the rebels in arms, he draws back.

Now, to understand just the seriousness of his offence, you should understand how strongly the law lays down the duty of every subject where treason is known, to disclose it. Where a man knows of a treasonable act, and he does not forthwith disclose it to the authorities, he is guilty of a crime; for a man to know of treason and to promise a man who is an active traitor to remain neutral, that is a crime; for it is held to be the duty of every man receiving protection from the state and from the Government, to disclose treason against that state, and to aid when called upon by the state to put it down. We all live in the community, and the first duty on every one in a community is to protect the community, the state and the Government as a whole. It is immaterial for the purposes of that law what party governs. Party government is but a secondary consideration. It is immaterial what party is in

power, who have immediately the reins of power; it is not loyalty to the individuals who hold the reins of power for the moment, but it is loyalty to the state, loyalty to the Government of the country; not as composed of individuals, but as constituted by authority, and that is the difference between political opposition to any particular parties who may have the reins of power for the moment, and that opposition which is called treason or treason-felony, or misprison of treason; and he takes in this free country a great responsibility upon himself who allows in any way his political feelings of animosity to any particular party or his particular political feelings as to the Local Government there existing, to allow himself to associate and aid those who are willing to take up arms and cause a civil war to bring about the purposes they have in view. Now, bearing in mind the duties then cast upon each individual in a community, duties which have been well defined and laid down throughout the growth of the British constitution, carefully considered in various state trials that have taken place in the past few centuries, and which are laid down in the lines of law that have existed for centuries, you will also remember that we are not here prosecuting for a treason or a felony which has resulted in nothing material; for instance, many men are technically guilty of treason by doing acts, publishing letters, but they result in nothing; but we are here enquiring into circumstances which have resulted in open war, which have resulted in the loss of some 200 lives. Over 200 men having the right to live, and living in health and strength this time last year, have been cut off and sent to early graves by the treasons existing in this country, this territory. Millions of treasure have been spent in suppressing it, and when you consider the result you may well see the wisdom of the law which makes it a crime at the very inception; where the consequences are so terrible if the little stream of treason is allowed to trickle down and expand until it becomes a river. So the law lays down, and it is absolutely necessary for the safety of the community that it should be laid down, that wherever the smallest treason exists the firm hand of the law must stop it, and if this trial results in nothing else than in a lesson to the community of the caution and care that has to be taken where treason exists at all, in aiding, in counselling, in communicating with the enemy, the trial will not be in vain.

Now, gentlemen, on and after the 18th March of this year, an open rebellion against the authorities, armed rebellion against the authorities existed. Prisoners were taken, stores were raided and freighters stopped, and the section of the country put in terror of the armed forces then assembled at Batoche, Duck Lake, Carlton, and the neighborhood of the two rivers. That rebellion, as you all know, was managed and led by Louis Riel. We will bring home the knowledge of that state of things, the knowledge of the insurrection to the prisoner; he had that knowledge as will undoubtedly appear by the evidence—at all events at the time when the overt acts we charge him with were committed. Now, with that knowledge, he had one duty to perform as a subject—to tell the authorities what he knew, to aid when called on in suppressing it.

Now, we charge him in overt acts, with counselling and compassing with others to levy war. Now, a man who counsels to aid those who are in insurrection counsels to levy war. He does not need to counsel a certain arming, to counsel a certain shooting, to counsel certain movements, but if he counsels in any way to aid, he comes within the overt act charged. Now we will show to you that immediately upon trouble being apparent and the body of mounted police being weak in numbers, probably unable to compete with the numbers armed against them—the number of police I believe being only something, at Fort Carlton, less than 100, and the immediately objective point at first being the capture of Fort Carlton—in Prince Albert, a company of volunteers was formed to aid the police. Loyal men left their families, left their places of business and shouldered their muskets, and went forward to help their country. Now we will prove that the prisoner there in all ways in his power publicly at meetings of the inhabitants counselled and desired to get the volunteers to lay down their arms, to go home, wanting to let the 300 or 400 rebels and the less than 100 police fight it out—leave them alone, leave the armed men who are in rebellion, and leave the police to fight it out; break up, volunteers. Now, we will

bring that home, conclusively, I think, to the prisoner; he desired, we say, to aid the movement in so counselling. If he desired to do so, he comes within the overt acts charged. It will be proved to you that on the occasion of one or two public meetings, that this is what he proposed, the laying down, by all concerned, of the inhabitants, of arms to aid to suppress the rebellion. He seems to have wanted to go this far with armed insurrection, and let the rebels have a tussle with the police, or let them capture the police without bloodshed, and then let us enter into a treaty, let us make use of the advantage that we gain to enter into a treaty with the Government to compel them to do what we think they ought to do. Well, now, that is compassing. That is acting for the purpose of putting constraint, force and constraint upon the Government, and that is treason-felony. Now, I shall not go in detail over the various overt acts that you have heard perhaps two or three times, if you were in court yesterday. They are alleged with technicality and precision, and they are put in the evidence as it is given, and it is better that you should take the exact facts from the mouths of the witnesses rather than from the mouth of counsel, and I therefore merely outline to you the class of evidence that we propose to give, because sometimes it is difficult to distinguish when you come to retire to consider a case—it is difficult to distinguish where counsel has stated the evidence with great particularity, between what counsel has stated and what the witness states, and it is better that you should get your impressions of the exact details from the mouths of the witnesses.

But our evidence against the prisoner does not rest entirely upon the recollection of witnesses as to his transactions. A most serious item of evidence against him, is a letter written by him to the French council, and if that letter is brought home to the prisoner, as I think it will be, if it is brought home that that letter was found in the possession of the enemy, as it will be, for it was captured among their papers at the council house in Batoche, then you have in writing, over the signature of the prisoner, a letter which is sufficient to convict him, if at the time he wrote it he knew the parties to whom it was addressed were in open insurrection against the Government. Now that letter bears date the 23rd of March. After the various stores had been raided, after the prisoners had been taken and were then in custody, after it was known by the prisoner that this open insurrection was in existence, he writes this letter :—

RIDGE, 23rd March, 1885.

To the French Council,

At a meeting held at Lindsay schoolhouse to-night, which was largely attended, the voice of every man was with you, and we have taken steps which I think will have a tendency to stop bloodshed and hasten a treaty. We will communicate with you inside of forty-eight hours after you get this, and notify us of any steps, if any is liable to take place.

Now, that directly comes under the charges made, that is, aiding and comforting, that is, compassing and imagining, under either sets of counts. You see how he treats them as a power in existence outside the Government, with whom the Government was to make a treaty, and he recognizes those men in arms in organization for the purpose of bringing constraint upon the Government, and he recognizes them as being in such a position as to have a treaty made with them, and he proposes to aid them in bringing about that treaty, in bringing about the purpose for which they had taken up arms. Instead of saying, as I believe the great majority of people said, in the neighborhood of Prince Albert, now you have taken up arms, we have done with you, he writes this letter, which is in itself treason or treason-felony. We will further show to you that after these men had assembled, in arms, and were in arms at Batoche, with loyal men as prisoners; we will show to you that Scott came over to the French council, as he calls them in this letter, and took counsel with them and went up into their council chamber, and was there for a considerable time discussing and talking with them. I don't know that we will be able to show what passed, but if we show him there, in connection with his other statements, and those letters, you have a right to say that

at that time he was there for a treasonable purpose. It may be, and I dare say the evidence will show that Scott's object, one of his objects, was to bring about that which he desired, whatever it was, without bloodshed. All people who undertake rebellion desire to avoid that, if by show of force they can get what they want without it; actual fighting is what no man desires, if by any other means the object can be attained, and no doubt the defence will show that the prisoner, after a certain point, did all in his power to, desired to do all in his power to prevent bloodshed; but that is not a defence, that may be a matter in mitigation, should he be found guilty, on the question of sentence. It is not a defence for a man, after committing a crime, to repent of it or to be sorry that he had gone so far. We may, I think, take from the evidence that there never would have been a breaking out or taking up of arms by one section of the community if they had not, up to a certain point, by the acts and words of the others, expected them to join them. If that expectation was disappointed, nevertheless, it leaves a most serious responsibility on those who encouraged and who aided the men who eventually resorted to arms.

Now, gentlemen, we have here nothing to do with the causes of the rebellion. No man can justify treason by saying that he is ill-governed. I don't understand that Thomas Scott was one of those men who had any particular grievance. He is not a French half-breed. There were said to be grievances existing. They may or may not have existed. They may or may not have been serious. There may have existed sometimes those little irritations which it is very difficult to avoid in administering government in a new country, and they may have been fomented and exaggerated by leaders for their own purposes, but the existence of grievances or of supposed grievances is no justification whatever for treason. History shows that grievances which existed will be cured by the Government; if not by their own act, by the force of public opinion, sooner or later. It is for the loyal subject to wait and to suffer rather than to rebel and become a traitor to his country. You have got to bear in mind that this country has but an existence but of yesterday, as far as government by the Dominion of Canada is concerned, and in redeeming a wilderness and turning it into a civilized country, there must necessarily be complications, there must necessarily be difficulties, there must necessarily be delays. Where these exist, it is for a loyal people to endeavor to remove them by every possible constitutional means in their power, and it is for them to suffer for the good of the community rather than do that which brings the people of the country into anarchy and confusion.

As far as the prisoner is concerned, it is immaterial, it is not to be discussed whether he had or had not a grievance. As far as one can learn of the grievances existing, they seem to have existed simply in the minds of the old and original inhabitants of the country, who seem to think that the English-speaking tongues were, perhaps, pressing too hardly upon them. That excuse, if it could be an excuse, does not avail, when we find a man coming from some of the other provinces or from the old country, into this country, and availing himself of the protection of the laws existing here.

Now, gentlemen, you will hear the evidence, and if we make out to your satisfaction any one of the overt acts charged, that is sufficient. We charge them in various ways, for technical purposes, in order that my learned friends on the other side may know the whole extent of the charges we are going to make; but if any one of them is found to be true, that is sufficient for you to act upon in passing upon the guilt of the prisoner.

WILLIAM TOMKINS SWORN :—

Examined by Mr. Scott :

- Q. What is your occupation, Mr. Tomkins? A. Interpreter.
 Q. In any public capacity? A. In the Indian Department.
 Q. Were you such on the 18th March last? A. I was taken prisoner.
 Q. You were interpreter at that time? A. Yes.
 Q. You were taken prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. Where? A. At Batoche.

Q. By whom? A. By Louis Riel.

Q. Anyone else? A. And a number of half-breeds, Gabriel Dumont amongst them.

Q. In what condition were they at the time they took you prisoner? A. They were in rebellion.

Q. How did you know they were in rebellion, what led you to think they were in rebellion? A. They all had guns, principally.

Q. Where were you at the time they took you prisoner? A. I was at Kerr's store.

Q. Where was that? A. About two miles from Batoche, I should judge.

Q. Was there anyone with you? A. Yes; Mr. Lash.

Q. Who was Mr. Lash? A. Indian Agent.

Q. Indian Agent where? A. At Carlton.

Q. Was he taken prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. At the same time? A. Yes.

Q. You say Riel and a number of half-breeds—did you recognize any other half-breeds besides Riel? A. I recognized them at the time.

Q. Where did those half-breeds that you did recognize, live? A. They lived around Batoche.

Q. They lived in the neighborhood of Batoche? A. Yes.

Q. What time was it on that day you were then taken prisoner? A. To the best of my knowledge, I think it was about four o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. What was done with you after you were taken prisoner? A. I was taken to the church.

Q. Where? A. At Batoche.

Q. And what was done with you there? A. They kept us there.

Q. How did they keep you? A. Under guard.

Q. With a guard over you? A. Yes.

Q. They remained there for how long? A. They kept us there till night, and then they removed us.

Q. Where to? A. Across to Mr. Baker's store, across the river.

Q. What is the name of that place? Is there any name? A. No; it is Batoche.

Q. Were there any other prisoners there besides you and Mr. Lash? A. Yes; Mr. Walters and Mr. Hennipin were taken prisoners, and their store had been gone through.

Q. They had gone through their store? A. Started at it.

Q. Did you see them? A. Yes.

Q. What do you mean by going through the store? A. Taking stuff.

Q. Who? A. These half-breeds.

Q. The same half-breeds that took you prisoner? A. Some of them, yes.

Q. A portion of the same body? A. Yes.

Q. Where were you taken to from Walters & Baker's? A. Taken back to the church next morning.

Q. And afterwards? A. Taken down to Philip Garnot's.

Q. And how long did you remain at Garnot's; until what date? A. We remained there until we went to Duck Lake.

Q. You went to Duck Lake? A. Yes.

Q. That is, you were taken to Duck Lake? A. Taken to Duck Lake.

Q. On what day? A. On the 26th March.

Q. By the same guard and same party? A. Half-breeds took us over.

Q. Now, this armed party that you speak of as having taken you prisoner and afterwards taken you to Walters & Baker's store—did you see them doing anything? A. I saw them taking goods out of the store.

Q. Out of Walters & Baker's? A. Yes.

Q. You saw them taking goods, and did you see them doing anything else? A. Yes, they brought in some prisoners that morning, too.

Q. How many? A. Two.

Q. Then after you got to Duck Lake you say these men were in rebellion, and you told us they were armed, and they took you and several others prisoners, and that you saw them raiding Walters & Baker's store—did you see them do anything else afterwards? A. Well, when we went to Duck Lake I seen them starting out to the front to fight.

Q. How many rebels were there in the neighborhood of Duck Lake at that time—about the time you saw them starting out to fight? A. I should judge there were about 400.

Q. You say that some of them were armed—those that took you prisoner were armed? A. Yes.

Q. Were the others armed as well? A. They were all armed then at the lake.

Q. You say you saw them starting to the fight; was there a fight? A. Yes.

Q. How do you know there was? A. I could hear.

Q. You could hear what? A. I could hear volleys.

Q. Have you any other means of knowing that there was a fight after it was over? A. Yes; I was on the field; I went out after the battle.

Q. But did you know that afternoon; did you find out that afternoon from any other source that there had been a fight? A. Yes, from Riel.

Q. Riel told you there had been a fight? A. Yes.

Q. Did he say anything as to what the fight resulted in? A. He said it resulted in favor of Riel.

Mr. Clarke.—Is this supposed to be evidence—what Riel told this witness? Is this evidence in the case of Scott—a thing that occurred on the 26th March? I object most emphatically to it.

Mr. Osler.—We only show the common action. Probably in that case we will not prove what Riel said until we have connected him.

Court.—There are two ways to establish it. You may show the facts first and the connection afterwards; lay the ground for the connection first, and then supplement it by facts.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. You say that you are interpreter for the Indian Department. Where do you live; where is your home? A. Carlton was, but Prince Albert now.

Q. Do you know the prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know where he lives? A. Yes.

Q. How far is that from Batoche or Duck Lake? How far is it from Duck Lake? A. About 30 miles or so.

Q. Which way? A. North-west; no, it is in a northern direction.

Q. Do you know Lindsay schoolhouse? A. Yes.

Q. How far is that from the prisoner's residence? A. It is quite close there.

Q. Do you know the St. Catharines schoolhouse? A. Yes.

Q. How far is that from the prisoner's residence? A. I should judge it would be about a mile and a half; no, it is about four miles, I suppose, or five.

Q. And the Lindsay schoolhouse is quite close, you say—how close? A. About three-quarters of a mile or half a mile, I should judge.

Q. Then Lindsay schoolhouse is in the neighborhood of 30 miles from Duck Lake, you say? A. Yes.

Q. How far is Duck Lake from Batoche? A. Six miles.

Q. Is it on the road from Batoche to these places? A. Yes.

Q. Then the Lindsay schoolhouse would be about 35 or 36 miles from Batoche, you think? A. Yes, about that.

Q. Is St. Catharines schoolhouse farther away or nearer? A. It is nearer Prince Albert.

Q. That would be about 40 miles? A. Yes.

JOHN W. ASTLEY, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. You were, I believe, in the early days of the rebellion employed as scout ?
A. Yes, at Prince Albert.

Q. For the authorities ? A. Yes.

Q. Were you taken prisoner ? A. Yes. I was taken prisoner the 26th March at three o'clock in the morning.

Q. Are you sure about the 26th ? A. Yes, that is the date.

Q. Do you know the prisoner Scott ? A. Yes.

Q. Had you seen him at any time prior to that date ? A. Yes ; when they were talking about raising volunteers at Carlton and Prince Albert, I was driving down the street going to meet Capt. Moore, and the prisoner came up and Capt. Moore spoke to him, and he told him not to go on raising volunteers and take them to Carlton, but let the police and breeds have it settled between themselves, and that if he took volunteers there it would cause a war of races between the settlers and the half-breeds. That is all I remember passing at that time. That would be about the 17th or 18th March.

Q. That was at the time ? A. When they were talking of raising volunteers for Carlton.

Q. What was the necessity for volunteers ? A. Major Crozier I believe sent a message to Capt. Moore.

Q. For what particular object ? What was the state of things ? A. The half-breeds had risen in rebellion.

Q. And Capt. Moore was interested ? A. He was asked by Major Crozier to raise a certain amount of volunteers for Carlton.

Q. How did the prisoner come to speak to him ? A. We were going down to the meeting, and he was driving past, and he jumped out of his sleigh and spoke to Capt. Moore just those words.

Q. Asking him not to go on with the movement ? A. Not to go on with the movement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke :

Q. When did this conversation take place ? A. The date I would not be certain about, but it seems to me it would be the 17th or 18th, when they were talking of raising volunteers. It was the day before the prisoner was arrested at Batoche. It would be the 18th when they were arrested, and this would be about the 17th. I think there were two meetings in Prince Albert, and one was to just discuss the matter, and that was one. Capt. Moore I believe had been out at the Ridge.

Q. Confine yourself to the facts as near as you possibly can ; we want nothing of your belief, we want simple facts. Now Capt. Moore is not here, I suppose ? A. He has gone to the old country.

Q. Was there anybody else present at this conversation ? A. No, Capt. Moore and I were driving down in a cutter by ourselves.

Q. And he is in the old country ? A. Yes.

Captain GEORGE HOLMES YOUNG, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. You were connected, with the forces I believe in the field, suppressing the rebellion ? A. I was.

Q. What was your position ? A. Brigade major of the infantry brigade.

Q. As the result of the rebellion spoken of by Tomkins, were forces brought into the field ? A. The Dominion sent forces into the field.

Q. Under the command of— ? A. Major General Frederick Middleton.

Q. And as matter of formal proof, was there active hostility and conflict between the troops ? A. Active hostilities and conflicts between the troops and the rebels at two points at which I was present.

- Q. You were present at—? A. Fish Creek and Batoche.
- Q. And lives were lost on both sides? A. Lives were lost on both sides.
- Q. Did you have anything to do with the finding of the papers in any particular house at Batoche? A. I found a large number of papers and books which turned out to be rebel state papers in council house at Batoche.
- Q. Were you at the capture of that house? A. I was at the capture of that house.
- Q. Who was leading when that house was captured, immediately just there? A. At that immediate point, I led. I led at that point.
- Q. And yourself and men took that house? A. We took it, and I went up stairs.
- Q. Then, what were the class of papers that were found there? A. Minutes of council, letters, reports of scouts, and documents of various kinds, some private papers and accounts, but generally papers in connection with their movement.
- Q. Do you recognize the paper produced (Exhibit No. 1) as being among those papers? A. Yes, I recognize this paper.
- Q. As being one found where? A. Found in the council chamber at Batoche.
- Q. With any other papers? A. With a large number of papers, letters from various parties, and the reports of scouts, the names of their captains, the minutes of the council, orders of council, most of them labelled or rather docketed in the same handwriting as this is docketed.
- Q. You identify this, then, as one of the papers you took possession of in the rebel council house? A. I do.
- Q. On what day was that? A. On the afternoon of Tuesday the 12th May.

CHARLES F. TUCK, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Scott :

- Q. What is your occupation? A. I am clerk in the post office, inspector's office, Winnipeg.
- Q. How long have you been in that position? A. Three years. Three years this month.
- Q. Then, you are conversant with the business that has been done in that office during that time? A. Yes.
- Q. You have some papers with you that were returned from the Ridge post office? A. The Kirkpatrick post office, yes.
- Q. What are they? A. There is a bond here of the postmaster there at that time when the post office was established.
- Q. When was that? A. That was in April last. It was earlier than that—it was in January or February. It was established first.
- Q. Which is bond? A. One is a bond, and the next a declaration, and the last is an authority from Ottawa authorizing the person of that name to be postmaster at Kirkpatrick.
- Q. It is a bond from Thomas Scott who was appointed postmaster there, and his sureties? A. Yes.
- Mr. Clarke.—Stop. Do the Crown pretend to prove the appointment of a postmaster by a clerk from a post office in Winnipeg?
- Mr. Osler.—No, we are not proving that. We are simply producing the papers.
- Mr. Clarke.—Then, I want to know what these papers are, or what gives them authenticity, by what means they are brought here, and I won't allow one iota of evidence to be given of anything that can be proved by the *Royal Gazette* being proved by a petty clerk from the post office in Winnipeg. I am astonished to find such an attempt. The witness is asked—this is the appointment of a postmaster?
- Court.—I beg your pardon, he says this is the bond purporting to be signed by Thomas Scott.
- Mr. Clarke.—Of what?
- Court.—I don't know what it is.
- Mr. Scott.—It purports to be signed by the postmaster at Kirkpatrick. (Bond marked exhibit No. 2.)

Q. And this (Exhibit No. 3) is a declaration purporting to be signed by Thomas Scott, postmaster at Kirkpatrick? A. Yes, and these (Exhibit No. 4) are the signatures for the receipt of the mail at the post office.

Q. These were received at the Department? A. At our office at Winnipeg.

Q. From where? A. The last comes from Troy.

Q. They purport to be signed by—? A. By the postmaster at Kirkpatrick.

(Witness here points out what purports to be the signature of the postmaster at Kirkpatrick in these papers.)

Q. Do you know what is required of the postmasters as to signing these bills—required by the Department?

Mr. Clarke.—I object to any such question. That is not the mode of proving it.

Mr. Scott.—What is the ordinary custom in the Post Office Department as to this sending—the signing of these way-bills?

Mr. Clarke.—I object to that also.

Mr. Scott.—I submit, your Honor, that is a proper question.

Court.—What is the ordinary rule in the Department? That can be put.

Mr. Clarke.—I submit there are rules in the Public Departments, post offices as well as others, and they are printed or written and properly signed by the head of the Department, and such rules should be produced here to speak for themselves, and without their production no secondary evidence can be given of them—their contents.

Court.—Have you any authority to refer me to?

Mr. Clarke.—I don't think it is necessary. It is an elementary principle with reference to examination on a written or printed document.

Court.—The question was, what was the ordinary custom of postmasters as to signing these way-bills?

Mr. Clarke.—I think the question is put in a different way. The ordinary custom in post offices must be given by the postmaster and over his signature.

Court.—Your objection, as I understood it, was that all the rules governing the Department must be in writing, and these should be produced.

Mr. Scott.—I am not asking the question as to the custom in that particular post office at Kirkpatrick, but I ask the custom of the Post Office Department.

Court.—I think the question may be put.

Mr. Clarke.—Then your Honor will note my objection to that question.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. What was the custom? A. They are supposed to sign these way-bills also on receipt of the mails at the post office.

Q. And to do what with them, or to do anything further with them? A. Well, simply to send them on to the next office on the route, and if their office is the last one they come to our office.

Q. They eventually come to the Inspector's Office in Winnipeg? A. Yes.

Q. Were those particular bills produced now received in that way? A. Received at our office.

Q. In that way? A. Yes, in that way.

Q. Have they been there? A. Yes, they have been in our office all the time since.

Q. On file? A. Yes.

Q. In the ordinary way? A. In the ordinary way.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke:

Q. You are not the postmaster at Winnipeg? A. No.

Q. There is a postmaster? A. Yes; there is.

Q. What is his name? A. William Hargrave.

Q. Do you pretend that where these lists come along to the post office they must be signed by the man who is acting as postmaster? A. Yes.

Q. They must? A. Yes.

Q. You swear that that is the case? A. That they must be signed?

Q. Yes? A. Certainly, that is one of our rules.

Q. I am not asking you that, but do you swear that list is signed by postmasters and by nobody for him? A. No; I don't.

JOHN McNIVEN sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Osler:

Q. Where do you live, Mr. McNiven? A. In the North-West Territory.

Q. That is a pretty large home? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know Thomas Scott? A. Yes, I do.

Q. Where does he live, and be a little more particular than in your last answer?

A. He lives in a place called the Ridge.

Q. In what neighborhood? A. In the neighborhood of Prince Albert.

Q. Do you know of his occupying any office? A. Yes, I always understood that he held office as postmaster.

Q. At what post office? A. Kirkpatrick.

Mr. Clarke.—Now, before this goes any further, I object to this as evidence at all. There is a mode of proving who were appointed postmasters and who were not, and to get from this man or any other man in the community that he always understood such a man was appointed postmaster or appointed judge is not exactly the way to do it, and I object to this being received as evidence.

Mr. Osler.—My learned friend very well knows that I can always prove *de facto* the occupant of any office, and it is presumed that he is the officer.

Mr. Clarke.—It is not presumed.

Court.—A man who represents himself as such and acts as such is presumed to be so appointed, until the contrary is proved.

Mr. Clarke.—I object and I ask that my objection be noted, that the appointment of a postmaster should be proved by the official *Gazette*, that is the way we generally do things in this country.

Court.—Postmasters are not appointed through the official *Gazette*.

Mr. Clarke.—That is a question, my lord.

By Mr. Osler:

Q. What do you know of his acting as postmaster in that post office? A. Well, he delivered me mail and letters.

Q. Was that your post office? A. Yes.

Q. And he would deliver your mail and letters from time to time, as you called for them? A. Yes, he was not generally delivering at every mail, sometimes there would be somebody else in the office, he had another boy there.

Q. Who was in charge of the post office, who was the proprietor? A. I always understood Mr. Scott.

Q. And you treated him as such? A. Yes.

Q. For how long has he been postmaster? A. He has been postmaster since some time last winter any way, I am certain of that.

Q. Who is postmaster now? A. This young fellow that used to attend the office in Mr. Scott's absence I believe is postmaster.

Q. Well, did you ever know any other Thomas Scott postmaster at Kirkpatrick? A. No.

Q. Well, do you know this paper (paper marked Exhibit No. 6)? A. Yes.

Q. Whose writing, handwriting, is that in? A. Thomas Scott's.

Q. Do you mean Thomas Scott the prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. How do you know that is in his hand-writing? Are you the John McNiven named in it? A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever have this in your possession? A. Yes.

Q. How did you get it in your possession? Who did you get it from? A. From Thomas Scott.

Q. It is a due bill to you? A. Yes.

Q. And he handed it to you? A. Yes.

Q. Whose signature is that, whose signature did he give it to you for? A. Thomas Scott.

Q. Did you see him write it? A. Well, it is so long ago—

Q. But he gave it to you as his signature and his due bill? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know in whose handwriting this paper (Exhibit No. 7) that I now produce to you is in? A. Scott's handwriting, I should think.

Q. You have seen him write? A. Yes.

Q. When was it known, Mr. McNiven, in your neighborhood, that armed rebellion had broken out? A. The first time I knew of it was the evening of the 20th March, 1885. I believe it was the 20th—the evening of the volunteers going up.

Q. On that evening where did you go? A. I went to a meeting that night.

Q. Where? A. Lindsay's schoolhouse.

Q. Where is that with reference to, say, Prince Albert? A. I should judge it would be about fifteen or sixteen miles from Prince Albert.

Q. Was the prisoner at that meeting? A. Yes.

Q. Who was in the chair there? A. Thomas Scott.

Q. The prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. Was it made known at the meeting, or what was said as to the rebellion, the position of matters? A. There was nothing said in the meeting that I heard about the rebellion, anything more than—yes, there was, the secretary drew up what he supposed the meeting was called for.

Q. Well, was there any discussion at that meeting? A. No, there was none.

Q. What did they meet for; was there any talking? A. There was no talking, only appointing a delegation up to Duck Lake or the south branch; there was nothing done that I seen at the meeting more than that.

Q. What was the occasion of the meeting; what was the trouble? A. The only thing that I understood at the time was what the secretary had said.

Q. Said in public? A. Yes, in the meeting.

Q. And what was that? A. Well, it was something to the effect that seeing that the French were under arms and that it left the settlement in a kind of a dangerous position, that they thought it was necessary to send a delegation up to Duck Lake or to the French, to see what steps might be taken for the settlers as a rule to protect themselves against the outbreak.

Q. Well, was the matter of the French being under arms in discussion there or known to that meeting? A. Oh, it was known to the meeting, for the secretary stated it.

Q. Of which meeting Thomas Scott was chairman? A. Yes.

Q. And there was very little discussion except on the safety of the settlement? A. That was all, as a rule.

Q. Now, was the prisoner appointed to any position on that occasion—

Mr. Clark.—Now I don't care for objecting, unless it is necessary, would it not be more proper to ask what business was done at that meeting and let the witness give his version of it?

Court.—Yes, I suppose it would be, perhaps. I don't know that the question is improperly put though.

Mr. Osler.—It is not a matter in dispute, and I don't desire to lengthen matters by allowing the witness to go on and state what might be perhaps irrelevant.

Mr. Clark.—Might it not be better to ask what discussion took place?

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Was any delegation appointed for any purpose at that meeting? A. Yes.

Q. Who was appointed? A. Thomas Scott, and a man by the name of Ross, I don't know his first name, and a man by the name of Willie Paquin.

Q. Where were they to go? A. Well, the secretary said they were to go to the French.

Q. Now, had you any talk with the prisoner on that occasion, as to the calling of another meeting; or as to what should be done when the deputation got back? A. Yes, I asked Mr. Scott. It was supposed at the meeting that the meeting was to adjourn when the delegation was appointed, and I asked Mr. Scott how the people were going to get the information when they came back, whether it was necessary to have another meeting or was everybody to go and hunt his own information, and Mr. Scott said it was a hard question to answer, because, he says, if we cannot keep out of the way of the police, may be we won't get back for some time, it was something to that effect; it might not be exactly the same said, but it was to that effect.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke :

Q. You were present at this meeting, Mr. McNiven? A. Yes.
Q. Did you vote for the appointment of this delegation? A. I did not.
Q. What did you do at that meeting? A. I did not do nothing but ask Mr. Scott this question.
Q. Were you present at the meeting during the time that delegation was being appointed? A. Yes.
Q. Did you object to a delegation being appointed? A. I did not.
Q. Wasn't that the continuation of a series of meetings that had been about that place? I don't know. I was not at no other meeting.
Q. At all? A. Not since the fore part of last summer.
Q. You say that Thomas Scott, the prisoner, was in the chair? A. Yes.
Q. Immediately after taking the chair did he call upon anybody to speak? A. He called upon his secretary.
Q. Now try and recollect, Mr. McNiven, were you called upon to speak? A. Yes, I was.
Q. Was that a meeting of rebels ready to go and assist the French to cut the throats of all their fellow subjects? A. What is your question?
Q. Was that a meeting such as you or any loyal man would be afraid to attend or ashamed? A. No; I did not think so at the time.
Q. Was it not a meeting that was called purposely to try and prevent trouble? A. Oh, I don't know about that.
Q. Well, what do you know, then? A. I did not think so.
Q. You did not think so? A. No.
Q. Why did you go there? A. Well, a fellow finds out a different shade of things probably when he goes from when he left home.
Q. Who was the Secretary? A. William Miller.
Q. Is William Miller here? A. I guess he is. I don't know whether he is or not. I seen him around the town.
Q. Were there any minutes kept of that meeting? A. You had better ask the secretary about that.
Q. I ask you? A. I don't know whether there was or not.
Q. Then you were anxious to know what would be the result of this delegation? A. I was, certainly.
Q. You wanted to find out, like the others, what the French were doing? A. Of course I would like to have known at the time.
Q. Well, did you find out what they were doing? A. I did, but not from that delegation.
Q. Some time after, wasn't it, that the discovery was made of what they had had been doing? A. Yes, after we heard of the Duck Lake fight.
Q. You referred two or three times to Mr. Miller, the secretary. Will you tell the court and jury, you being there and seeing this secretary, that you cannot tell whether that secretary wrote anything during that meeting? A. I cannot tell, because I was in the far end of the building, and I could not see him, all his movements. I understood that he was supposed to do it, anyway.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Why do you say it did not look like a loyal meeting, or words to that effect, you made use of? What was done there at that meeting? A. Well, neither it did, when I seen what the meeting was about.

Q. Just give us what took place there? A. Well, I gave my statement on that point.

Q. Well, is there anything else? A. No, nothing else that happened in the meeting that I know of.

Q. Well, at the breaking up of the meeting, was there anything happened? A. Yes.

Mr. Clarke.—Now, your Honor, I must object to this. The Crown has a right to re-examine on any point or matter elicited on the cross-examination, but this is beginning again an examination in chief.

Court.—I think it is a question arising directly out of your cross-examination.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Was there anything happened at the close or towards the close of the meeting which helps you to found the opinion that the meeting was not a loyal meeting? A. There were three cheers for the delegation.

Q. And anything else? A. And there were three cheers for Louis Riel.

By Mr. Clarke :

Q. Did you cheer, Mr. McNiven? A. No, I did not.

Mr. MacIse attempts to cross-examine—

Mr. Osler.—Let us be regular.

Mr. Scott objects to either counsel cross-examining now.

Mr. Clarke.—This is a new question that is brought out, and it should have been brought out, if brought out at all, on the examination in chief.

Court.—Suppose the witness had been discharged and called again, couldn't he be recalled again?

Mr. Clarke.—He could most undoubtedly, but he would become a new witness and give us the same chance over again.

Court.—The only thing you have any right to ask a question on would be regarding these cheers.

By Mr. Clarke :

Q. How many people were there that did cheer? A. Oh, I could not say how many.

Q. How many people were there there? A. I could not say that neither. I did not count them.

Q. Were there a large number of people there? A. There was quite a large number for the place.

JOSEPH KNOWLES sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Scott :

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Knowles? A. At Prince Albert.

Q. What is your occupation? A. I am in the banking business there.

Q. How long? A. For three years, a little over three years.

Q. Do you know Thomas Scott, the prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know his signature? A. Well, I dare say I could tell it.

Q. Did you ever see that paper before (paper marked Exhibit No. 8.) A. Yes, I have seen that paper before.

Q. Do you know whether that is Thomas Scott's signature? A. I believe it looks like it.

Q. Do you know that paper (marked Exhibit No. 6), what do you think as to that? A. That looks like his signature.

Q. Have you had any signatures of the prisoner in your banking establishment?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you make any enquiries about his signature when it came in, or would you consider you knew it? A. No, I would consider I knew it?

Q. Suppose that note (Exhibit No. 8) were presented to you, how would you take it? A. I would take it as his signature.

Q. And discount it if asked, I suppose? A. Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. MacIise.

Q. On exhibit No. 6, "Thomas Scott and Joseph Thomson," are'nt they the same? A. They are similar. It looks to me as though they are the same person, although I have known Thomas Scott to sign similar to that one that is there, whether it may be in his handwriting, the whole thing, or Thomson's, I don't know.

Q. Whose signature would you swear positively that was to exhibit No. 1? A. I would not swear it was Scott's signature.

By the Court :—

Q. Do I understand you to say, with regard to No. 6, that you cannot speak as to the signature? A. I said that the whole of it—both Scott's signatures—might be written by this man Thomson. As far as I can judge, the handwriting looks something similar.

Q. In your banking business, you have stated that you would discount that note, with a signature of that kind? A. Yes.

Q. You would merely take your chances on it because it was made to Thomas McKay, was it not? A. Yes.

Q. It would be endorsed by Thomas McKay before you would take it? A. Yes.

Q. When there is any doubt in your mind about a signature being any man's, on account of your coming across so many signatures and seeing it very seldom—if there is any doubt in your mind, you don't take the note unless there is a good endorser on it, and if there is a good A-1 endorser on it, you will take the note, won't you? A. Yes.

By Mr. Scott :—

Q. Do I understand you to say you would not have taken this signature on No 8 exhibit without a responsible endorser? A. No; in this respect I would take it with McKay's endorsement.

Q. I understood you to tell my learned friend, Mr. MacIise, that you would take it as his signature because there was a good endorser to it, is that what you said? Suppose that note, exhibit No. 8, was made to a person you did not know, would you have taken it on the strength of its being Scott's signature? A. Yes, I would take it as being his signature.

Q. Irrespective of the solvency of the endorser? A. Yes, exactly.

Q. Would you take that signature in the same way (No. 1 exhibit); suppose that signature, as there, was attached to a note, would you take that? A. Yes, I would take that as his signature.

WILLIAM CRAIG, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. Where do you live; in what neighborhood? A. St. Catharines, in the neighborhood of Prince Albert.

Q. Were you present at a meeting held at the Lindsay schoolhouse, at any date in March last? A. I was not.

Q. Were you present at any meeting in March last? A. Yes.

Q. Where was it held? In St. Catharine's church.

Q. What day was it held? A. It was held on the evening, Sunday, 22nd March.

Mr. MacIise.—There is no meeting referred to in the charge at St. Catharine's church.

Mr. Osler.—We don't propose to say anything about that, but we are going to give our evidence meantime.

Court.—Suppose he does, may he not bring out a fact on the charge of treason, and afterwards connect, and then it would be for you to say, if it was not connected—to draw my attention to it, so that the jury could be instructed.

Mr. MacIise.—And if it was not connected, it might have its effect on the jury.

Mr. Osler.—You will see, your Honor, that each overt act is charged on a given date, and on divers other days and times.

Mr. MacIise.—Certainly, but not places.

Mr. Osler.—We think so.

Q. Now, the meeting was a meeting of inhabitants held at the St. Catharine's church, on Sunday, 22nd March. A. Yes.

Q. Was the prisoner there? A. He was there.

Q. What was the occasion of the meeting? A. The meeting was held in consequence of the Rev. Mr. Matheson, minister of that church, who had been at Carlton, having been desired to come and hold that meeting, by Major Crozier, to ascertain the mind of the inhabitants at that crisis, and promote the interests of peace. I recollect the minutes of the meeting, as having been secretary, and those are the words of the minutes.

Q. What was the state of things as to the rebellion known to that meeting? A. Well, I cannot speak for what was known to other people definitely, but I knew myself, on the 20th day of March, two days previous to that meeting, that the French were said to be in arms, that they had looted a store or stores and taken certain prisoners; and I also knew, from having seen the volunteers under Capt. Martin and Capt. Moore to start for Carlton on the 20th March, the Friday.

Q. Was that state of things generally known? A. It was; I believe it was known to every man, woman and child in the place.

Q. And was that state of things the occasion of calling the meeting? A. Yes, it was.

Q. And the prisoner was there? A. Yes.

Q. Now, did the prisoner do anything at that meeting? A. He spoke.

Q. Had he any paper with him? A. He had.

Q. Did he say what that paper was? A. I cannot undertake to swear.

Q. What was that paper said to be by him? A. The paper, from internal evidence when he read it—

Q. What did he say as to the contents?

Mr. Clarke.—Not as to the contents—the contents of the paper must be produced, and they must speak for themselves. The Crown had every facility for having these papers here.

Court.—The witness makes an assertion.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. What words fell from the prisoner's mouth on that occasion, so far as you can recollect, whether he was speaking or reading? Q. I cannot give the exact words of the letter.

Q. I ask you what was the effect of what he stated, what he said? A. Well, the effect was, referring as I understood the writing to do, to the statements and matters—

Mr. Clarke.—This is talking of the contents of that paper.

Mr. Osler.—What I contend for is that whenever a man reads a letter, I can prove the words that fell from his mouth although I have not got the paper—

Court.—Yes.

Mr. Osler.—Although he was reading or purporting to read from a paper, and it was something that fell from his mouth, and was communicated not by the writing but by his lips; and if my learned friend contests that, that is the contention I propose to support.

Mr. Clarke.—I object now, as a proposition in law, to what was read from a paper or from a letter by the prisoner or by anyone else being proved as being what

all from his lips. It was not his speech, it was the contents of a letter as much as if I were to take up any paper and read its contents.

Court.—He is asked what that man stated; he may give that.

Mr. Clarke.—He does not know whether he reads it or not. If he were reading the contents of the letter he would be reading the thoughts of another and not his own.

Court.—He makes them his own words.

Mr. Clarke.—I submit he does not. It may have been a public document, and it would not be his own words. I object to anything being stated verbally by his witness that was read by anybody at that meeting from a paper or from a letter, without the production of the paper or letter in question.

Court.—I rule that Mr. Osler may ask what the man stated.

Mr. Osler.—What did the man state with reference to that letter, or what did he purport to state? What did he say, in other words? A. Am I understood to be debarred from referring to anything that was in the letter?

Q. No? A. Well, the meaning conveyed to my mind, as I remember it, was, that the council of the French half-breeds at St. Anthony were justifying the position of antagonism to the Government, and they referred to the necessity of fighting, and as I understood the letter generally, it was to call on the English-speaking half-breeds to support their movement. I cannot, as I have said, give you the exact words of it.

Q. Did the prisoner say who the letter was from? A. I don't recollect that he said so.

Q. Did the prisoner say anything further? Did he propose anything? A. Yes.

Q. What was it? A. After putting the letter in his pocket, he suggested that at the meeting, that meeting then present, should call upon those who had taken up arms for the Government, to lay down their arms. I understood—I believe that is as nearly as possible the words as he said them. I understood him to mean volunteers.

Q. Did he say anything further? A. Yes, he represented that it was very desirable that we should have a peaceable settlement of the thing, because the Indians were on the move, and he gave that as a reason for asking the settlers or volunteers to lay down their arms, because if they continued to arm against them, the Indians would rise in greater numbers, and he represented further that the half-breeds had great influence with the Indians, and if the settlers kept quiet, the half-breeds would be able to keep the Indians from breaking out.

Q. Then, what else? Was anything said as to the mounted police? A. Well, the expression was used to leave the French half-breeds and mounted police to settle the matter among themselves.

Q. That was to settle it among themselves? A. Between themselves; yes.

Q. Then, apparently, his desire was to get the volunteers, as you understood it, to lay down their arms? A. Certainly.

Q. And let the half-breeds and the police fight it out? A. Yes.

Q. How did he leave the meeting? A. After he had spoken, and after many others had spoken, I proceeded to speak myself; and knowing, as I thought I did, the feeling of those present at the meeting, and knowing, or believing, at any rate, that they sympathized very strongly with the French half-breeds, as being acquainted with them, and many of them near relations, I was not at all surprised at the sympathy existing between them; and knowing that, I believed it to be quite useless to expect the meeting to declare against them so far as to fight against them, and I formulated a resolution.

Q. You formulated a resolution? A. Yes, I did.

Q. What did the prisoner do with regard to that? Did you speak in the interests of any particular course of action? A. I did.

Q. What was the course of action? A. I spoke in this way: I warned those present at the meeting that this was not a question between the French half-breeds and the North-West Mounted Police merely, but between the rebels—I called them rebels—and the Dominion of Canada; and I told them what I thought some of them

there might not know, that the Dominion of Canada had a very strong armed force that they could pour into the country in a very short time, if the Mounted Police were not able to cope with the rebellion; and even if it were so that the rebels got the better of the Dominion first, the whole power of the British Empire was behind it. After I had done so, others spoke, and one man got up and said: Well, gentlemen, we want to fight; and another did so, and it became general talk all over the church then. At that point Mr. Scott left the meeting, and was not there when the resolution was carried.

Q. At a point where there was a general talk, that they did not want to bear arms? A. That is the point at which he left the meeting, so that he did not hear the resolution carried at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. MacIsaac:

Q. You say that the Rev. Mr. Matheson had directions from Major Crozier to do certain things at that meeting? A. Yes, I said so.

Q. And get the English half-breeds to remain neutral was one of those directions? A. I did not say so.

Q. But that is what they did though, at that meeting wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. Didn't they state that his directions were to do that? A. He did not state so to me.

Q. Didn't Col. Irvine speak to you afterwards in approval of the fact that the French-English half-breeds had been kept neutral, saying it was the best that could be done under the circumstances? A. I went down and saw Col. Irvine as soon as he arrived at Prince Albert, I took a copy of the minute of the meeting, and I submitted it to him along with the answer which by that time I had got from Louis Riel to these resolutions, and he approved of the course I had taken.

Q. You were a party to this matter of their remaining neutral, you were living amongst them? A. Yes.

Q. Don't you consider you had authority for doing that? A. From whom?

Q. Through Mr. Matheson? A. For doing which, seeing Col. Irvine?

Q. No, with them joining in a resolution of neutrality? A. I don't understand your question at all.

Q. Well, when you joined in the resolutions, when you saw that neutrality was the best thing that could be done, didn't you know that that expression was out of order? Didn't you know that any intention of neutrality was out of order? A. Certainly, I did.

Q. Now weren't you fortified in your mind by the fact that Mr. Matheson had stated that he was instructed to bring that about? A. Certainly not. Mr. Matheson never said so to me as far as I recollect.

Q. He might have said so? A. Well, I forgot if he did. Mr. Matheson told me that he had been asked to come down by Major Crozier, and hold that and another meeting which I know nothing about personally, to ascertain the minds of the inhabitants and in the interests of peace. I recollect the words very well.

Q. Now you, by whatever principle actuated, joined with them in that expression? A. I did.

Q. That neutral position? A. I did.

Q. Now your settlements along there are in the direct route from Batoche to Prince Albert, are they not? A. In part they are so, and in part they are not.

Q. Don't all the trails join before they reach? A. Well they all join, but going direct towards Prince Albert you go through only part of our district.

Q. Taking the Ridge, don't all the trails from Carlton, Batoche and Duck Lake join before they get to the Ridge? A. I understand they do. I have not been over them lately.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the people were greatly alarmed, in case of an Indian rising which they feared? Didn't they expect their position would be very dangerous? A. Yes.

Q. They wished also to be notified if possible beforehand by their compatriots, their relatives, the French people, if there was any danger of an Indian uprising, did they not? A. I am not aware of that fact?

Q. You did not hear that expressed? A. No.

Q. Aren't you aware of the fact that he expected they expected in some way to be notified if there was an Indian outbreak? A. I am not aware of the fact at all.

Q. If they desired? A. I am not aware of the fact.

Q. Now, after this meeting of the 22nd March, you communicated with the French council yourself, did you not? A. Yes, at the request of the meeting, I was the secretary.

Q. It was done in the interests of peace, was it not, as you thought? A. Yes.

Q. It was done also as part of the instructions to Mr. Matheson, was it not? A. Well, the meeting instructed me as secretary and I carried out their instructions.

Q. Didn't Mr. Matheson state that he was directed by the authorities to do this? A. Well, I have just told you a little ago what he said to me, and you told me that he would tell you his instructions himself, so I refer you to them.

Q. Have you got a copy of the letter you wrote to Riel? A. Yes.

Q. Here? A. Yes.

Q. Please produce it? (Witness produces this, and it is marked as an exhibit "A," put in by defence, letter dated 22nd March, and here read.)

Q. It was on the 22nd March despatched to Riel and the council? A. No; it was sent on the 23rd.

Q. Did you get an answer to that? A. I did.

Q. Will you produce it? A. I have the original answer from Riel, and I have a copy.

Q. Have you compared the copy? A. I have the original. (Witness here produces the original which is marked exhibit "B," put in by defence, dated St. Anthony, 23rd March, 1885—Letter here read.)

Q. When did you receive that? A. I received it on Tuesday, 24th.

Q. Was it read to any meeting at all, after that? A. No.

Q. Was it read to anybody else at your house, settlers? A. Yes.

Q. I suppose you, as secretary of the meeting, made it pretty generally known that you had received the answer? A. Yes.

Q. Now, at that meeting you spoke of, Mr. Scott spoke first, didn't he? A. He did.

Q. It was just merely a discussion—Mr. Matheson was there and eleven others were there; from this speech was there any intention on his part to stir up the people? A. I can't say as to that. I could not speak for his intention at all.

Q. But the effect of his speech was merely that he thought it would be better for the volunteers to lay down their arms? A. Yes.

Q. You were afterwards captain of the volunteers there, were you not? A. I was.

Q. It was the same sort of volunteers then that went to Carlton? A. Well, we thought we were better.

Q. Were you volunteers in a legal sense at all? A. I can't tell you what is a legal sense in this country.

Q. Were you authorized to raise a corps of volunteers? A. I was not.

Q. You had no authority whatever? A. No.

Q. Did Captain Moore have any such authority, as far as you know? A. I can't tell.

Q. Did he, as far as you know? A. I can't tell, I don't know anything about it.

Q. You afterwards were captain of a corps of volunteers? A. I was.

Q. No. 4, and that was No. 1? A. No. 3, I was.

Q. No. 1 Captain Moore was captain of? A. Yes.

Q. You were organized without any legal authority? You don't know whether you had any standing as legal volunteers or not? A. No, I don't know. I did not enrol myself until the 31st day of March, when the commissioner issued a proclamation calling on all men then in town between the ages of sixteen and sixty to enrol:

I remained out of it with the knowledge and sanction of Commissioner Irvine up till then, because he said that I could perhaps do more good by keeping the half-breeds in my district quiet, and it was better for me not to join.

Q. And by keeping them quiet you might keep them neutral and from going over? A. Yes.

Q. You felt that living amongst those English half-breeds it was a great thing to keep them neutral; that there was great danger to yourselves and your properties in case you could not? A. Certainly, I did think so.

Q. Now, didn't the fact of volunteers going from Prince Albert to Fort Carlton very materially endanger your position there amongst those? A. I thought it did. I was against the movement. I had no authority. It was only my own personal feelings.

Q. As far as you know, you were against this illegal organization of volunteers? A. No, that was a different thing. I thought they made a mistake going to Carlton.

Q. What effect would that have upon the Indians and French—that state of affairs? A. I cannot say.

Q. Wasn't it anticipated to have the effect of bringing them all down from Prince Albert? A. I have no means of knowing that at all.

Q. When those volunteers left Prince Albert, isn't it a fact they took almost all the arms away and left Prince Albert and the country almost defenceless? A. They took the greater part of them, I understand.

Q. Now, might not Mr. Scott's remark with regard to the volunteers have referred to home protection? A. I could not imagine that it did. He wished the volunteers to lay down their arms, and how that could lead to home protection I don't see at all.

Q. They had gone away to Fort Carlton? A. Part of them had, but not the whole of them.

Q. Almost all that had arms did? A. But new men were being enrolled every day, and quite a few were there when I went down.

Q. How were they armed? A. Some had shot guns.

Q. Some had clubs? A. No, we did not descend to clubs.

Q. Most of them had nothing but shot-guns, wasn't it the case? A. The majority of them had only shot-guns; yes.

Q. Yours was one of the companies that were out every other night, all night, every man? A. Yes.

Q. Will you undertake to say that everybody knew that on the 22nd March, that the French half-breeds were in arms; you had heard about the pillaging of stores, had you not? A. Yes.

Q. Wasn't that all you heard? A. I also know, as I stated before, that the volunteers had gone to Carlton in consequence of them rising.

Q. All that you really knew at the time was that those stores had been pillaged, was it not? A. And prisoners taken.

Q. You heard that? A. Yes, I don't know yet that there was anything else—to know of anything.

Q. You don't know that the whole country about you all that time knew as much even as you did about the state of affairs in the French settlement? A. I did not say it was impossible that I could have seen and communicate with every individual in the district, but everyone that I did see knew as well as I did.

Q. Now, at that St. Catharine's meeting, Mr. Scott spoke first, did he not? A. I could not say that he did. No, the chairman spoke first.

Q. But then he spoke before you did? A. He did.

Q. And then he went out? A. Yes, he went out after I had spoken.

Q. You would be sure about that? A. Yes; I spoke to him when he was going out. I said that he had better remain and see the result, and he said he would not remain.

Q. Did Mr. Patterson say anything at that meeting? I don't recollect that he spoke publicly. He was present and he signed the minute as I read his name out.

Q. Now, weren't Mr. Matheson's instructions as follows: Although the people worked with the French in constitutional agitation, now that they had taken up arms they, the French, could not expect them to support them in arms, as to which they would remain neutral. Weren't those the instructions Mr. Matheson communicated to the meeting? A. I don't recollect.

Q. They might have been? A. I am almost certain that he spoke to that effect.

Q. He, speaking to the people, told them those instructions were in this wise: Although they worked with the French in constitutional agitation, now that they had taken up arms they, the French, could not expect them to support them in arms, as to which they would remain neutral. From all that you recollect, that might have been just what he said? A. As I have said, it was to that effect; it is impossible to remember the exact words.

Q. He stated that those were authoritatively given as his instructions, did he not? A. No, I could not say that. As I remember it, he was speaking his own opinion at the time.

Q. You, already, in your examination-in-chief, said that he was sent by Major Crozier? A. Yes, but whether he was sent to say that or not, I can't tell. I know what he said to me outside the church.

Q. Didn't you understand he was speaking with authority? A. No; it might or it might not be. I don't suppose it passed through my mind as to whether it was or not. I took it as his own views, and they coincided with mine.

Q. You stated that you knew the position of neutrality was blameable, but yet was the best that could be done? A. Yes.

Q. Now, you won't state that Mr. Matheson, who was authorized, who was directed by the authorities to go there and take these steps—you won't state that he said that he was authorized by the authorities to bring this matter of neutrality about? A. No; I can't say that.

Q. It might have been the case, however? A. Yes, for all I know to the contrary.

Q. Now, these resolutions that were passed there, according to what Mr. Matheson said, were to be returned to Carlton, were they not, the originals? A. No; Mr. Matheson did not give any instructions to that effect; that was done by the meeting.

Q. Who proposed it? A. I proposed it myself; it is part of the resolution.

Q. Now, isn't it a fact that Mr. Scott advocated the protecting of that Prince-Albert country, and your country. A. At that meeting?

Q. Yes? A. I am not aware of that fact.

Q. He may have done so? A. I don't recollect it.

Q. Didn't Mr. Matheson state that Andrew Patterson was with him to return at once to Carlton, with a minute of what was done there? A. Yes, that is quite right.

Q. To the authorities at Carlton? A. Well, I understood it was to the authorities; there was nobody else to return to; and in point of fact he did return with them.

Q. Who were they directed to? Who did you direct the parcel to? A. To Major Crozier.

Q. As far as you know, he took them back to Major Crozier? A. Yes.

Q. And you stated to us that when you told Col. Irvine afterwards who was the highest constituted authority in that district, as far as you knew, and superseded Major Crozier, you stated to him the course that had been taken, and he approved of it? A. He approved of my individual action. I was only justifying myself.

Q. But you moved the motion? A. He approved of it this far, that he thought I had done the best that could be done under the circumstances.

By Mr. Osler:

Q. When the document you have read, a copy of which was sent to the French—do I understand you to say that at the same time a copy was sent up to Major Crozier? A. Yes, by a separate messenger.

Q. So that of that document that you have read here, a copy was sent to Major Crozier as well as to the rebels in arms? A. Yes. I got an acknowledgment from Major Crozier, a copy of which I have in my pocket.

By Mr. MacIise:

Q. Will you produce that? (Witness produces copy, which is read by him and marked exhibit "C," for the defence.)

THOMAS MCKAY sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Scott:

Q. You live at Prince Albert? A. Yes.

Q. Where were you on the night of the 20th March? A. Prince Albert.

Q. On the night? A. At Carlton.

Q. Where did you go, or did you go any other place that night? A. To Batoche.

Q. Where to at Batoche? A. The council room, Riel's council.

Q. Were you alone? A. I went with Mr. Mitchell.

Q. For what purpose? A. I went to see the rebels, who had broken out there, to see if I could induce them to stop the movement and not go any further.

Q. Whom did you see in the room there? Did you see Riel? A. I saw Riel and a number of his council.

Q. Anyone else? A. Well, there was quite a number of French half-breeds there.

Q. Where was the council room? A. I don't know whose house. It was near about the church which was burnt down. Since then I don't know who owned the house.

Q. Was it on the ground floor? A. Yes.

Q. Did Mitchell remain there? A. Mitchell was up and down stairs.

Q. Do you know of anyone else being in the house that night beside those you saw there? A. There were several people up stairs.

Q. Do you know any of those who were up stairs? A. I saw some of them come down, I recollect some of them that came down stairs.

Q. Do you know of anyone else being there whom you did not see? A. The prisoner was there—I recognized his voice. I did not see him, but I recognized his voice. He was up stairs and came down and passed through the room. I did not see him. I heard him speak.

Q. And I suppose there can be no doubt about its being him? A. I believe it was him.

Q. Who were up stairs at the time you heard his voice there, up there any portion of the time? A. Mr. Mitchell was up there at the time.

Q. Anyone else? A. I don't know. There were quite a lot up and down stairs.

Q. Did Riel remain in the council room all the time? A. No, he was up and down. He said there was a committee meeting going on up stairs, and he left the ground floor and went up stairs.

Q. Did he go up there at the time the prisoner was there? A. Yes.

Q. He went up there saying it was a committee meeting? A. Yes. He told me several times that I was disturbing the committee meeting, I was speaking too loud.

Q. What was the state of the half-breeds in that neighborhood at the time? A. Most of them gathered around Batoche were armed and taking prisoners, and they were scattered all along the road, and carting over goods from Walters & Baker's store to some of the stores on the side of the river.

Q. That was the state of the country at that time? A. Yes.

By Mr. MacIise:

Q. Who directed you to go to Batoche? A. Nobody directed me.

Q. Who directed you to go there in the interests——? A. Mr. Kelly drove us there.

Q. At whose instance did you go? A. When I left Prince Albert I told the people there I would go over immediately from Carlton; when I came to Carlton, Mitchell was there, and he asked me to go over with him, and I suggested it to Major Crozier, and he told me very well, to go over.

Q. You went over in the interests of bringing about peace? A. I tried to point out the wrong those people were doing, and the danger they were drifting in, and I told them so in the council room.

Q. You were in the council room in the same building as Mr. Scott? A. Yes, in the ground floor.

Q. You heard his voice you say? A. Yes.

Q. You don't know who he was talking to? A. No.

Q. It might have been to Mr. Mitchell? A. I thought at the time he was talking to Mr. Mitchell. It was something about that it was a cold morning, and he merely made the remark it was cold. I am not sure it was Mr. Mitchell, or that he had got there that morning.

Q. Do you not know as matter of fact Mr. Scott cannot talk Cree? A. I don't know whether he can or not.

Q. What do you think about it? A. I don't know anything about it.

Q. You knew Mr. Scott's deceased wife did you not? A. Yes.

Q. And you know Mrs. Thompson is his mother-in-law? A. Yes.

Q. They are half-breeds are they not? A. Yes.

Q. They were people of the Saskatchewan weren't they and not from Manitoba? A. Yes, they were from the Saskatchewan.

Q. They were original natives of the country, and claimed to have the rights of half-breeds of Manitoba? A. They claimed the same as I myself; they were entitled to half-breed scrip.

Q. Now would it be a surprise to you to learn that Mr. Scott was there upon the same errand as you were, in a different manner? As far as you know he may have been? A. I don't know at all what he was there for.

Q. When these volunteers went up to Carlton you were with them? A. Yes.

Q. You were one of the officers of the company were you not? A. No.

Q. You were a volunteer? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember a meeting held on the 17th March, or 18th or 19th, and Major Crozier there early in the morning brought down news of the volunteers; do you remember the meeting held in the flats there the afternoon of the 17th? A. I heard of it, but I was not there.

Q. Do you know anybody who was at that meeting? A. I heard several people were there.

Q. It lasted most of the afternoon, did it not? A. I believe so, some time.

Q. Did you see Capt. Moore after that meeting? A. Yes, I saw him before and after.

Q. Did he tell you he had been at that meeting? A. I don't know whether he did or not. I understood he was there.

Q. Now you have taken an active part in having Mr. Scott arrested under this charge have you not? A. No, I have not. I have taken no part in the matter at all.

Q. Isn't it a fact at Fort Carlton you tried to get Andrew Peterson to lay an information against him? A. No, I did not. I never did anything of the kind. I never tried to induce anybody to lay an information against Scott or anybody else.

Q. Didn't you, afterwards, in presence of Col. Irvine at Prince Albert, ask Andrew Peterson to lay an information against Thomas Scott? A. I never did.

Q. Didn't you tell Andrew Peterson you would have him arrested if he did not? A. No, I never did.

Q. You did not? A. No.

Q. You know that Mr. Scott is a very extensive farmer at the Ridge? A. Yes.

Q. You know he is one of the most successful farmers in the country? A. I believe he is.

Q. You know it was by the officers of the North-West Mounted Police and through their orders they were completely made waste during the rebellion? A. I heard his cattle and hay. I don't know anything personal about it, it was merely rumor.

Q. Had you anything to do with suggesting to bring him up? A. No, I never had anything to do with it at all.

Q. You swear positively you did not ask Andrew Peterson, nor try to get him to swear an information against this man Thomas Scott? A. I tell you that I did not do it.

Q. You never had any conversation with Mr. Peterson about it? A. No, Mr. Peterson told me when he came up with the resolutions. He handed them to me, and and I took them over to Major Crozier, and he told me Scott was very active in trying to pass a resolution suggesting that the volunteers should lay down their arms and that sort of thing.

Q. Well, you are well acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Matheson, are you not? A. Yes.

Q. He went up to Fort Carlton on Sunday the 22nd, he was there to hold service was he not? A. I saw him there on Sunday the 22nd.

Q. You went to him early in the morning did you not? A. Yes.

Q. What took place between you? A. I asked him to go down to St. Catharines.

Q. At whose instance did you do this? A. I suggested it to Major Crozier and he asked me to do it.

Q. What did you do? A. I asked Mr. Matheson to go down and catch the people while they were having service at the churches and ask them to declare themselves, find out what part they intended to take in the matter, and I told him that Mr. Riel told his people they had Mr. Scott there and some other delegates, and they could count on the support of the English half-breeds, and I asked him to go down and call a meeting and ask them to declare themselves. I said I don't suppose you can get them to declare in favor of the Government, but if you can tell they won't support them in this rising of arms, it will be so much gained, it will weaken his hands.

Q. It was in effect, to take neither side? A. I simply asked him to find out what they would do in the matter, and as I told him, I did not suppose he would get them to declare themselves in favor of the Government, but if they said they would remain neutral, that would be so much gained.

Q. And you desired him to go up instead of holding service, as he had come up there with the intention of doing? A. Yes, I suggested it to Major Crozier, and he thought it was a very good thing.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. You were in command of the scouts? A. Yes.

Q. You derived authority from the commissioner of the police? A. Yes.

Q. Did you give them any instructions in regard to Mr. Scott's place? A. No.

Q. You have already told us that Scott was a large farmer there. Now, don't you know as matter of fact he is surrounded by a large settlement almost entirely composed of English half-breeds? A. Yes, the majority of the people there are English half-breeds.

Q. Do you know as a fact too that he has a great deal of influence over those men too? A. I don't know that he has.

Q. You have some influence over them? A. I don't know that I have. They often come to me and asked me for advice, but very often they don't follow it, so I don't infer from that my advice has much influence with any of them.

Q. Did the Government take any of his cattle by force? A. No.

Q. You were asked about the 23rd March to sign a petition by William Miller, were you not? A. No.

Q. Did you see Mr. William Miller at all on the 23rd? A. No.

Q. Did he ask you to sign any paper? A. No.

Q. He did not? A. No, he did not.

Q. Did he ask you on the 24th to sign any paper? A. No, not that I am aware of.

Q. Did he ask you about that time, before or after, within the space of a week before, or a month before, or a month afterwards, to sign any paper? A. No, not to sign any paper. He showed me a paper, a resolution that had been passed on the 25th—sometime about noon of the 25th.

Q. And what did he want of you? A. He merely stated that they had a meeting last night, and the resolution then passed—something about the laying down of arms. I don't know exactly what it was. I did not pay very much attention to it. At the time I was driving with Mr. Miller to Carlton,

Q. Did you make use of the expression then, to hell with the French? A. No, I told him he could shove his resolution up his stern.

Q. Did you say to hell with the French? A. No, I did not.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Is the prisoner's wife alive? A. No, she is dead.

Q. Has he any children? A. They had a child. I think he is dead. I am not positive.

Q. How long is his wife dead? A. I think over a year ago. She was in very poor health, and I think the child is dead.

By Mr. MacIise :

Q. His mother-in-law lives with him, and always has? A. I believe she lives with him. I have seen her there.

A. L. LUNEN sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. You have had experience in a bank, I believe? A. Yes.

Q. For some years? A. Yes.

Q. What was your employment in a bank? A. Well, I have had different posts.

Q. Have you had occasion to examine handwriting and signatures? A. Yes.

Q. Now, that signature to Exhibit No. 6 is said to be Thomas Scott's, and Exhibit No. 7 is said to be Thomas Scott's, and the signature to No. 8 is said to be Thomas Scott's, and the signature on No. 5, the post office return, is claimed by the Crown to be Thomas Scott's, and two signatures on No. 4 said to be Thomas Scott's, signature on 5 Thomas Scott's, and the signature on the paper attached to it, the declaration, said to be Thomas Scott's. Have you examined that writing and compared with the signature and writing in Exhibit No. 1, and have you formed any opinion upon the writing in Exhibit No. 1? A. I think the writing in all these papers is the same.

Q. Do you say the signature, Thomas Scott, is the same as the signature in the other papers, Thomas Scott? A. Yes.

Q. By the same man? A. Yes, I think so.

By Mr. Clarke :

Q. You have examined that paper, signed "Thomas Scott" and witnessed by somebody else, No. 6? A. Yes.

Q. Well, what do you say of that paper? A. I think the handwriting is the same as the others.

Q. You think it is the same? A. Yes.

Q. Now, you are brought here I presume, as an expert? A. I don't know.

Q. Will you look at that paper now, No. 6, and say on your oath is the whole of that writing not the same as the words, "witness, Joseph Thompson"? A. They seem very much alike. In fact they are very much alike in both cases.

By the Court :

Q. The whole writing of No. 6 is like that No. 1, did I understand you to say? A. Yes, there is very great similarity between the writing.

By Mr. Clarke :

Q. Will you compare the signatures on those three papers which we now put in and file (exhibits "D" "E" and "F") and others, with the signatures of Thomas Scott, that you have been trying to identify, and say which of them are Thomas Scott's signatures? A. I would not take those "D" to be Mr. Scott's. I don't think those are his. "E" and "F" might be his.

Q. Now, looking at this other paper "G," point out the signatures that you find there of his, Thomas Scott's, handwriting? A. 4, 5 and 6 I would take to be the same writing as this No. 1 paper, and the one in the bond and declaration. The other might be and might not be. It all depends on what sort of pen you write with.

Q. Whose do you think that ("H") is? A. This writing resembles No. 6. It is similar to the other writings.

Q. That No. 6 is like Thomas Scott's signature, or which do I understand? A. I don't know whether either of them are Thomas Scott's signature.

Q. What do you mean? Do you mean that those two writings are the same? A. These two, 6 and "H" are the same, and these two and all the others resemble each other very much.

Mr. Osler.—That is the case for the Crown, your Honors.

Mr. Clarke.—I would submit to your Honors, whether you think there is a case to go to the jury in this matter. My opinion is that there is not.

Court.—Why?

Mr. Clarke.—I submit that there is no case made out by the Crown with which to go to the jury in this matter, and for the purpose of expediting business and preventing any more loss of time, I think it might be as well to have the opinion of the court on that matter, so that the jury may be directed accordingly.

Court.—Well, what are the grounds?

Mr. Clarke.—The grounds are that the prisoner stands charged with treason-felony, and the only thing that has been produced against the prisoner is a letter which was written, supposed to be written by him, and supposed to be sent by him to the parties connected with an illegal outbreak, but at that time no proof of being in actual rebellion. Every uprising is not a rebellion. Every mob is not a rebellion. The stealing of the goods in a store by a number of armed men does not constitute rebellion.

Court.—Not *per se*.

Mr. Clarke.—The taking of goods on a highway does not constitute rebellion. Now, we have no act of rebellion proved here that I can see, in which or with which the prisoner is in the most remote degree identified. I submit that there is no proof that that letter that is brought up, and on which the changes have been rung no less than three or four places in the indictment—that there is absolutely no proof that that is the prisoner's writing at all or how it came there. It is true we have proof that some of the Crown witnesses were in direct communication with people who were charged with that rebellion.

Court.—Well, you say that the letter is not proved as the prisoner's, and that there is no other evidence?

Mr. Clarke.—There was no evidence whatever to show that the prisoner had any notice that there was such a thing as rebellion; and there really was not until after the attack upon the police at Duck Lake, and that with reference to any culpability or criminality, if you will, on the part of the prisoner in trying to make certain parties, a very large, a very influential part of the community, remain neutral, I submit the authorities were those who gave the cue and those who sent their own officers and their own emissaries for that very purpose.

Under those circumstances I submit to your Honor that I do not believe there is a case to go to the jury upon which any man should be put on trial and his liberty imperilled.

Mr. Osler.—I submit to your Honors that there is not only a case but a very strong case. On the question of the proof of the letter, I submit that there is ample

proof of original writings, that cannot be questioned. There is evidence by an expert of the comparison, but in all such cases there is not only the evidence of the expert where original writings are produced, but there is the right of the jury to take the papers that are brought in as originals and proved to be originals, and compare them with the writing charged to be the prisoner's. They have also to consider the circumstances under which the letter is found, and the circumstances under which the prisoner was placed, and say is it likely that he was the writer of that letter, with the evidence that there is of comparison here, and their own means of looking at the various papers, and saying whether or not it is original. Upon the question then of handwriting, that of course must go to the jury. If the jury after hearing Mr. Lunen's evidence and after examining the undoubted originals, original writings of the prisoner with the paper alleged to be his, that it is not his, why then of course that eliminates that branch of the case, but it must be eliminated by the finding of the jury, it must be passed upon by them as matter of fact. That letter alone then, brought home to the prisoner is enough for the jury to pass upon and it is not for the court to rule—it must be for the jury to say whether that letter is not in the words of the indictment aiding, consulting, or aiding, comforting, assisting and maintaining. So that, standing on the writing alone, I submit there is an ample case; apart from that, of course there is a very serious case made by the prisoner—against the prisoner, the particulars of which I need not go into, as my learned friend has not, but as far as the Crown is concerned, we can only take the responsibility of saying that it is a case we think that ought to be passed on by the jury.

Court.—I don't think that I have the power of stopping a case. I have always held that opinion that where a jury are empannelled I cannot stop a case and they have rights, they are a part and parcel of the court. I may simply give my opinion upon the evidence, but I don't think I would stop it. I see no reason to alter that opinion and I have held it for the last six or seven years, and I shall ask you, Mr. Clarke for your defence. My reason for holding as I do, is that I have not the power, the right to order a discharge.

Mr. Clarke.—I submit to your lordship that you have. It is not a question of law, as matter of law, there has not been any legal evidence adduced against the prisoner.

Court.—There is this evidence—taking Mr. Craig's alone that the rebellion was generally reported as having broken out.

Mr. Clarke.—It was reported generally to him, he happened to have papers in his pocket from the rebels which he read in the dock. Now, in what way are addresses to the jury regulated in this court? I may be getting into a bad fix without knowing it.

Mr. Osler.—I will tell you how I understand them. The ordinary practice under the statute which is in force here in our courts in Ontario, is for the prisoner's counsel first to call his evidence and then speak generally in the case, he can however open his case before giving evidence; if he opens his case before giving evidence, then he is confined in his second speech to summing up his own evidence; and that statute is in force here.

Court.—The usual course that has been adopted has been to call the witnesses first without any opening, and then take a general opening, with the Crown's right to reply.

Mr. Osler.—The inconvenience that I have found in defence is that you cripple your reply by your being confined to summing up your evidence, but in the Riel case they opened and closed that way.

Court.—Do you intend to call witnesses, Mr. Clarke?

Mr. Clarke.—Oh, yes, I intend to call witnesses. Gentlemen of the jury, my learned friend, Mr. Osler, counsel for the Crown, opened his case and stated what he charged the prisoner with, and what he intended to prove against the prisoner. The indictment was read to you, and you heard all about that. Boiled down, it amounts to this, that there was a great deal of dissatisfaction and excitement in that part of the country, principally between the half-breed population, whether French or Eng-

lish, they were dissatisfied. Now, in submitting to you the proposition with reference to the dissatisfaction, there were certain things that were alleged by the learned counsel for the Crown that we cannot afford—we cannot, in the performance of our duty, allow to pass unchallenged. To do so would be to admit that the people of this country were, not only disloyal, the whole native population and a great deal of the population that is not native to this country, that they were disloyal in the extreme, that without having any grievances they resorted to rebellion. Now, that is the proposition that the learned counsel submitted to you, and when he said that he went on to show you examples of what should be done, of what constituted loyalty, and what constituted disloyalty. He went on to say that it was the duty of the people to wait and bear and submit until time should remedy all the evils that they complain of, and he told you that history taught you so. Well, if it be the case, the history that my learned friend has read and the history that I have read, contradict each other in a most extraordinary manner. From the first moment of the dawn of history, the struggles of the people against their oppressors filled every page, and the achievements of the suffering people rising in their might and crushing their tyrants are the brightest pages with which history is gilded and handed down as an example of what our forefathers have done, that we in time should do, should tyranny ever dare to lift its ugly head in our midst. That is what history has taught me; but the learned counsel says that the subject must bear patiently and continue to bear. When Nero sat on the highest building in Rome while the whole capital of the world was being burnt, it was necessary that his slaves should patiently submit and allow their monarch to enjoy his little pastime, and not say a word?

When the people of England oppressed by their tyrants and by their kings, and the old barons of Rannymede drew from the king the great charter, the charter of the people's rights, we are to be told that the barons should have bowed low and in the most modest key say to the king, we submit to everything, and we will make our serfs submit to us, or we will crush them under our heels. Did history ever tell you so? or does not all history contradict the assertion? When your forefathers in England, and Ireland and Scotland and Canada—when they were oppressed, did they submit tamely like slaves?—and if they had submitted tamely like slaves, like slaves they deserved to suffer that the chain should gall them still, and that round their necks should be the yoke of slavery and of serfdom to the end of all time. No, gentlemen, it is no portion of the duty of a loyal man to submit to tyranny on the part of the authorities, but it is the grossest, the veriest tyranny, the veriest treason to the rights of the people, that any Crown or any Government should dare to oppress those who have put themselves in their power, and to refuse them redress. This was exactly the position that these unfortunate half-breeds were in in the North-West British Canada, and we are told they have no grievance, none whatever.

Let us see if they had any grievance. The Crown alleges they did not. We take issue with the Crown, and we will show that they had grievances. Then the question will be, did they resort to the proper course to try and have those grievances redressed? By the agreement entered into between Sir George E. Cartier and the Hon. William Macdougall, representing Canada, in London on the 8th February, 1869, between the delegates from Canada, for acquiring the North-West Territory, and the Hudson Bay Company, these are the conditions: That Canada should undertake the duties and the obligations of government, and legislate in respect of those territories; second, that the rights of any company, corporation or individual within the territories should be respected, and that provision should be made for that purpose by, placing those rights under the protection of courts of competent jurisdiction; that is the condition upon which Canada obtained this vast country, and the condition made by those who were handing over, as it were, the rights of the people of the country to their new masters; that they were to establish courts of competent jurisdiction to guard and secure to the people their rights as their birthrights in this country. Now, gentlemen of the jury, who makes that promise? It is solemnly made by the representatives of Canada; it is solemnly entered into by two ministers of the Crown; by two of Her Majesty's advisers. It was a contract—a contract

entered into solemnly on behalf of the government or the Crown, and it was for the purpose of securing the rights of the people. Now, gentlemen of the jury, what were those rights? The rights that were granted under the Manitoba Act, and under the other conditions that were made with reference to the transfer of this country, that the Indians should be properly and honorably dealt with by the government of this country; third, that the claims of the Indian tribes to compensation for the lands required for the purposes of settlement should be considered and settled in conformity with the equitable principles which have uniformly governed the British Crown in its dealings with the aborigines. These were the two special conditions to which I intended to refer, to show whether these people had grievances or not. Among the reasons why these things became necessary, more necessary than ever, and why they were sanctified, so to speak, by the Manitoba Act in reference to a small portion of the North-West Territory, was because, although that contract had been entered into by the Government, still the people of Red River settlement, before the completion of the contract, discovered that they were going to be sold and transferred, like chattels or live stock, along with the land that themselves and their forefathers had occupied for sixty years, and that no attention whatever was going to be paid to their rights, nor were they to be secured to them by any legal means; that they were to wait, in fact, until it agreed with the convenience of the government of a new country, to them strangers, when and where, and upon what condition these rights were to be secured to them, they appealed to this clause of the arrangement. Where are these courts of competent jurisdiction? The Hudson Bay Company said: We will accept no such court of competent jurisdiction to settle our claims, because we have not sufficient confidence—we have not sufficient confidence in the courts that you will establish; but the people of the country were satisfied; so long as courts of competent jurisdiction are established to defend their rights and secure them, they were satisfied. But no such court was about being established; the country was about being handed over, the governor and his ready-made council of seven were sent up from Ottawa to govern the country that had not yet been handed over to the British Crown by the holders of it under the British Crown. Mr. McDougall and a ready-made government were sent up from Ottawa before the Queen's proclamation had even issued, or before a time had been fixed for its issuing, to take possession of the country. What was the result then? Why, gentlemen, the result was that this same Louis Riel—then a young man in the hey-day of his youth, and just "new from college"—he came there, and he took the lead among his countrymen. He demanded that their rights should be secured; and when that demand was refused, and when they talked of sending an armed force to take possession of the country, the Hudson Bay Company's post was taken possession of, the Governor in Council of Assiniboia who had been dormant or sleeping during all this time were overthrown, and the result was the rebel government, as it was called, was established for the purpose of securing the rights of the people. Now, gentlemen of the jury, let us look whether there was a rebel government there or not? Who did they rebel against? What right had Canada to take possession then? As much right as you or I would have to go down and take possession of a portion of Dakota territory? The Crown had not given her any authority to take possession. The Queen's proclamation had not been issued. But the people who were guilty of a crime against the constitutional law of the nation were the Government of Canada, who dared to put their feet on ground that did not belong to them, and sent a Governor in Council to govern over that which had never been ceded to them. There the half-breeds were right, and the French half-breeds and the English half-breeds went hand-in-hand together, and they said: You may sell the land, but you shall never sell slaves along with the land, and they would have been less British subjects had they not done it, and they would be unworthy of holding the position of free men in a free nation had they allowed themselves to be sold with this soil without raising a voice in expostulation against it, and called upon the Queen to protect them. They did call upon the Queen and she gave them protection, and she told the Dominion of Canada, you shall not send a solitary stranger into the North-West Territory, nor will

we allow a solitary stranger to go there until the vested rights of the people shall first have been secured to them by Act of Parliament. Hence the Manitoba Act. Then it was that Queen Victoria, speaking from the Throne, told her servants in Canada, you must not dare infringe upon the rights of the weakest of my subjects away in that far north land that is shut out from the world during six months of the year, though to them as dear as those that surround home in the old world, and you must not dare to infringe upon their rights; and why do we appeal to our mother sitting upon the Throne? We always feel that we will receive that which the British constitution declares to be the birthright of a British subject. And then the Manitoba Act was passed, and by that Manitoba Act 1,400,000 acres were set apart for children of half-breeds, heads of families, and it was determined that the old settlers should have some claims. Men who came in with Selkirk, men who came in from 1815 to 1820 who travelled down from Churchill where they came in by way of Hudson Bay, good old Scotchmen and women that walked down, and when their mothers—some of those that are being arrested to-day and thrown into gaol, when they left the marks of their devotion to their native land, left them marked on the crisping snow, where their footmarks were imprinted upon that snow marching down there in the depth of winter until they struck the Red River settlement—these are the titles that Scotch half-breeds have to consideration at the hands of the British Crown. They came here to preserve this country to the British Crown, and the British Crown will allow no bastard offshoot to ever trample on the rights of the people, such people as they; be sure of it. Yes, gentlemen, these men that came in, these men and women that came in from 1815 to 1820, such as the Gunns, and the Sutherlands, and the Bremners, and dozens of others that I might mention, some of whom have only passed away within a few short years, some of them who are living yet, some of those who came into this country when it was a perfect wilderness, who came into it before some of our forefathers were born—these men are still in this country and they see that their children to-day have not been fairly dealt with by those that entered into a secret compact with the Crown of England that they would deal fairly by those people. The Manitoba Act secured to the half-breeds, heads of families and children, secured to them 1,400,000 acres that was to be divided among those children without any loss of time.

How was it done? To-day, in the city of Winnipeg, at the end of fifteen years, after that solemn pledge to honor and faith of a Government that was just coming into existence to take its place among the nations of the earth, that honor that should be as unsullied, as unspotted as the virgin who goes to the altar, that honor was pledged, and fifteen years of peace your Honors have been spent, and the pledge is unredeemed and the half-breeds heads of families are fighting for the rights of their children to-day at Winnipeg, Ottawa and Prince Albert, and here in the capital of this North West Territory. They have not received their rights yet. How is this? The faith of a Government was pledged that courts of competent jurisdiction should be established, and that these rights would be secured to the people under those courts of competent jurisdiction. Where has the pledge been redeemed? No such court has ever been established, no court of competent jurisdiction has ever been established as a court of claims in which half breeds could obtain their rights and by which their rights could be protected, but we have proof that there has been something done, we have it printed by and at the order of the Government of Canada. What has been done? We have the proof that the rights of the people, the half-breeds, were being secured to them, in fact that they were told that everything had been done in the most complete manner possible, and here is what they say in reference to that. This (producing it) is the report of the Department of the Interior for last year, 1884, printed by order of Parliament, and laid upon the table during this last Session. This report is printed and it is signed by the deputy of the Minister of the Interior, a certain Mr. Burgess. He says, at page 11:

"The Claims of the Old Settlers.—At the time the offices of deputy head and surveyor general were separated, and Mr. Lindsay Russell was charged with the duties appertaining to the latter position it was provided that he should investigate

and settle the claims to land by virtue of long occupation advanced by old settlers along the North Saskatchewan."

Now, there is a court of competent jurisdiction. One official in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, at the end of fourteen years is named, during the time he has nothing else to do, to look after this arrangement, and when it was found that Mr. Russell's health did not admit of his visiting the settlements, an Order in Council was passed remitting this portion of his work to the Land Board. Accordingly, early in the year, Mr. Pierce went to Prince Albert (now mark this, gentlemen) Mr. Pierce went to Prince Albert and from there to Battleford and Edmonton and St. Albert, and he made a personal, careful enquiry into all claims of this class, at those places with the result that all, with one or two exceptions at Battleford and Edmonton, have been finally and satisfactorily disposed of, the only claims of old settlers remaining unsettled are at Lac la Biche, Victoria and Battle River. Gentlemen of the jury, that is a public document. That is taken on the floor of the House of Commons in England as an authentic document. It is official. It is published by order of Parliament. It is a report of an employé of the Government of Canada, of the Deputy Minister, and he says to the world in that printed report, printed by order of Parliament, that the old settlers' claims at Battleford and Prince Albert and all these places have been finally and satisfactorily settled during the last year. Gentlemen, is it necessary to contradict this? Is it necessary that I should contradict it? It has been contradicted, and contradicted in a way that will never be forgotten by some hearts that are sorrowing to-day until those hearts shall have ceased to beat. Before the ink was dry in which the report was printed, lying, misleading scandalous report—before the ink was dry the contradiction went back, hurled back to the floor of the House of Commons of Canada and was sent to the whole world in the death cry of those who were being shot down by the outraged people who were being lied into subjection by order of the Parliament in printed reports such as that is. The contradiction went to the world that a satisfactory settlement had been made, when the rifle ball began to claim what had been refused to the settlers' humble petition and demand; and, unfortunately, instead of being the people who wrote and concocted those lies that suffered, it was the young men of this young country whose hearts had to become the breastwork of those who were cheating the people by such statements as those, and meet the consequences. Gentlemen, are you to be told after this these people have no grievances? Why, look at the contradiction. This Government, that for fifteen years had turned a deaf ear to the cries and the petitions, to the meetings and to the resolutions of these people, what did they do? When battle presented itself, then they hurriedly did that which they pledged themselves to do fifteen years ago and never fulfilled. They appointed a court of competent jurisdiction. They appointed three commissioners to come up to the North-West Territory and amid the carnage and roar of battle to settle the claims of the people. How great the falsehood was between that time and this! Up to ten days ago that court of competent jurisdiction of three commissioners had settled 1,787 claims after the battle began and amid the smoke, whereas the Minister tells the world that they were all finally and satisfactorily settled one year ago. Who is to be believed? That statement that went to the world with the seal and stamp, the certificate of being a public document and printed by order of Parliament, or the fact that the commission have already settled nearly 2,000 claims, and they are still settling them?

Now, gentlemen, when we are told that these people had no grievances, I admit that it is but my simple duty to prove to you that they had grievances, that they had very strong grievances, that men who were in the prime of life fifteen years ago, the father of young children, that their sons have grown up to be young men with their families in turn-around them, and that the man who was in the prime of life fifteen years ago is now old and grey, and his life nearly worn out, and still the claim that he had to the piece of waste land in the North-West Territory he is still waiting for the adjustment of; and we are told by the representative of the Crown that these people had no grievances!

Now, gentlemen of the jury, having those grievances, what were they justified in doing? They were justified in using every constitutional means that the British law gives to the subject to try and secure, to try and force recognition of their claims. They had the right to do that. The British constitution gives them that right, the right of expressing their grievances, the right of petition, and it is a right that is as sacred to every British subject as is the right to enjoy his life and liberty, and the man, or party of men, who attempted to infringe upon their right is or are guilty of a breach of the law, and that breach has been proclaimed to be such at a time when there was not half the liberty in England that there is now. As long ago as the time of Charles, it was proclaimed that anybody who dared to interfere with the right of meeting, with the right of petition, they were guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, and some members of Parliament of England because they attempted to do that thing were not only expelled from the House, but they were very near losing their heads on the block, because they dared to interfere with the right of meeting and the right of petition of the people of England. On the 20th October, 1680, in the reign of Charles II the Commons of England resolved, without any dissenting voice, that it is and hath ever been the undoubted right of the subjects of England to petition the king for the calling and sitting of Parliaments for the redressing of grievances, and it resolved that to traduce such petitioning as a violation of duty and to represent it to His Majesty as tumultuous and seditious is to betray the liberty of the subject, and contributes to the design of subverting the ancient legal constitution of this kingdom, and of introducing arbitrary power. Now, when the learned counsel for the Crown tells you that they had no right to hold meetings or to do that which led up to what unfortunately culminated in a revolution, he is going outside of the law, he is telling you that which cannot be in any way sustained by law, or by usage, or by custom under the British system. We have the right, we have more than that. In the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, provision is made whereby the subjects of Her Majesty in any part of the Dominion have a right to call the public meetings to appoint their chairmen, to appoint their secretary; and to interfere with that meeting, when so organized, is a very high misdemeanor and punishable severely at law by statute. What did these poor people do? It cannot be for a moment supposed that the half breeds of the Saskatchewan or those around Battleford are acquainted with all the customs and the usages of civilized life, that they are in a position to say just exactly what words they should use and to keep outside of the fangs of the law; what words they should use so as to have the greatest force with those that are acting or are supposed to be acting for them down at Ottawa. They met, however, gentlemen, they have been meeting for years past, their petitions have gone to Ottawa, their resolutions passed at their meetings have been sent there, no return has been heard, it was worse than a refusal, they were treated with that contempt that galls a man far worse than a direct and positive refusal. You ask a benefit from your friend or from your neighbor, and if he does not deign to give you an answer, but turns his back upon you, do you not feel it ten times more grievous than if he said I won't, and was done with it? That is the way they were treated. Petition after petition went—the thing is notorious, they have appeared in the press, their petitions have been spoken of in the House, on the floor of the House; they had petition upon petition, they had meetings, they passed resolutions, they asked for their rights and why were they not accorded to them? Why were they not accorded to them? Why did they not give them their 240 or 160 acre scrip, and let the vultures who follow around the commissioners eat it up as fast as possible? You know that these poor people no sooner get hold of that scrip than there is a species of vulture who follows on the track of the commissioners, and has it from them in a few short hours for \$30 or \$40, and in some cases for \$25. You know this. Why did they not give it to them at once and let them be done with it? Why did they keep these people in turmoil and in distress all these years? Why did they dare send surveyors to cut off a portion of their lands, so that they might square their own townships? Is it because these people are weak? Is it because they had no representatives in Parliament, that their rights should be trampled upon, and that they should be treated worse than the Government dared treat the Indians,

because there was sufficient in them of their Scotch and French forefathers that they did for years patiently but complainingly bear up against the injustice that was being done them? Patiently but complainingly they bore it all. They bore it from day to day, and from week to week, and from month to month, until fifteen years had rolled around, and still they were as far from a settlement as they were fifteen years ago; and still we are to be told to-day they had no grievances. They had, they called public meetings. The prisoner at the bar here, Scott, was one of the people who attended those meetings, and we are told that he was a white man and that he could not have any grievance at all, he could not have any claim, in other words, simply his wife was a half-breed, his mother-in-law, who is living still, is a half-breed. They both had their half-breed claims, and those half-breed claims by right belonged to him and to his children. What right had they to keep those claims back? Is it the might of right? Because I am the Minister of the Interior or a member of a Government, and a servant of the people, is that the reason why I have a right to trample upon your rights, and to say that, well, when it pleases me you will get it? You have got to patiently wait, and it is, they say, your duty as a subject, to wait until it pleases me to give you that right which the law tells you is yours. Is that the position you take? I think not. I hope the day will never come in Canada, or in any portion of Her Majesty's Dominions, when the people will lie down like slaves and submit to be treated in that manner.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, these people held their meetings. Unfortunately their utterings were treated with contempt. They sent their petitions and no notice was taken of them. They had no representation in Parliament, because you know you people in the North-West Territory here are in a transition state, you are governed by a council, and you are likely to be governed some time yet by a council, and those who are fortunate enough to have the ear of the council may probably be very prosperous in your realm in a worldly way, but, at the same time, it is rather galling to a British subject to feel that the Parliament, that the court that makes and establishes laws for his government, for his direction, laws to which he has to submit—that he has nobody to represent him there, to see whether he is satisfied with the laws that are made or not. That is the position of the North-West Territory. You are told your population is not sufficient. Well, Manitoba had not one-fourth, one-tenth the population that you have now when she had four representatives in Parliament. British Columbia, with her 60,000 all told, including Indians, had a representation of no less than six members in the House of Commons and three in the Senate, but still, you being the people of the North-West Territory, being only mere white men, mere British subjects, you have no rights whatever, and you have no right to be represented in the Parliament of Canada. If that state of things is to continue, why, gentlemen, I cannot compliment you upon being the citizens of the North-West Territory, and I must say that if I were in this country during the time that these meetings were going on it is more than likely I would have stood to-day alongside of Scott or of any other man, independent man, who stood up and demanded his rights as a Britisher should demand them, at the hands of the Government that he has elected for the purpose of performing their duty and securing rights to the people. Up to that time there was nothing that Scott or you or any of you, gentlemen, had to be afraid of or ashamed of, but rather that you had to be proud of. You had a perfect right to demand, at public meetings, and by petition, all these things; but, unfortunately, the French half-breeds and some of the English half-breeds, seeing that they had no leader in the country, in an unfortunate hour had the tempter come to them in the shape of one or two men who had been primed for that purpose by that man now cast for death up at the police barracks—Louis Riel. They remembered that in 1870, when the Hudson Bay Company and Canada were about to take possession of their rights without giving them any security—that Louis Riel stepped to the front. Now, that first rebellion of Louis Riel, but for the murder of Thomas Scott, that cold-blooded, callous, brutal, unnecessary murder, but for that, there was not an act of Louis Riel and his followers that was not seconded and endorsed by the

Crown, for that secured to them the rights that they had set up and demanded when the Government of Assiniboia was too weak or too contemptible to do it; but Scott was murdered and Louis Riel and Lepine were charged with the murder. They were charged with the murder, and Lepine was put on his trial, and sentenced to death, and Riel would have been the same, but he was too cowardly to await his trial. He left the country, and was declared an outlaw. Which of the two men was the better man? The man who stood his ground? Yes, when the constable was sent to arrest him, the same man who notified Riel to get away notified Lepine, and he said no, I was assured by men of education who were in this country, that in standing out as I did, elected by the people to an office, that the whole thing was legal and constitutional, if I have committed a crime against British law, I am man enough to stand my ground and be punished for that crime by British law, and he did. He stood his ground. He was tried for his life and sentenced to death, and the British Crown, sympathizing with what led up to that unfortunate murder, not only ordered through their representative, Lord Dufferin, that he should not be executed, but his sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the common gaol for two years without hard labor, and he is a free man to-day. Louis Riel was an outlaw. He was so declared. It was declared that he should lose his civil rights in Canada during life, and he went to the United States, and there he became a citizen, it appears. Who cares whether he did or not? It is a matter of the merest indifference to us. In an unfortunate moment those who had passed through the former rebellion, some of their fathers, they spoke about Riel. They said, is it not strange that during fifteen years all the people in Manitoba and the North-West have not been able to do as much with the Parliament of Canada, with the Crown of England, as that man Riel did in six months? We will send for him, and they sent for him. Who? Was it Scott sent for him? Why, gentlemen, some of the witnesses that were in the box to-day sent for him. They subscribed towards his coming. They took part in the meetings. Now, I will show you that at those meetings that took place that Scott appeared as the representative of his half-breed wife and his half-breed mother-in-law, and he demanded the rights that belonged to those members of his family. He had a grievance, and he had a right to be at those meetings. Riel came, and Scott was named on the committee to invite Riel, to make preparation for Riel coming to the country, and the moment Riel came to the country gentlemen, we will show you that Scott instantly retired from that committee and immediately retired, and he resigns from that committee. Others subscribed to bring Riel into the country. He never subscribed a penny, but refused to do it. Others, after he arrived in the country, subscribed towards his maintenance in the country. Scott never subscribed one cent towards that object. Now, the object in this prosecution is to try and identify Scott with this rebellion. That is what would appear at first glance. It is nothing of the sort. That is not it at all. It is this, the French half-breeds, a number of them have been arrested, and a number of them have been convicted. A number of Indians have been arrested, and some of them have been convicted. Now, to please the Province of Quebec, we must convict a white man, we must convict a white man or we are gone at the next elections. Gentlemen, this is not a criminal prosecution. It is neither more nor less than a political persecution, and I now say that with the intervention of six men, I care not to what party in politics they belong—I scorn to appeal to political feelings or principles in the matter, in a matter of this sort, but with six honest men before me, I defy the Crown to find that man guilty of any act that is illegal and against the British constitution. On the contrary, he stands there to-day before you as loyal a man as sits in the box, and as loyal a man as sits on the bench, and as loyal a man as sits at the counsels' table, the only misfortune is that he happened to have the impudence to go to public meetings to demand the rights of himself and his family, and to give that demand in unmistakable language, such as an honest man need never fear to utter. "Such is my right, I demand it."

Louis Riel was sent for. Louis Riel came, unfortunately for Canada, unfortunately for this country. Louis Riel came back, but was he the same Louis Riel of 1869 and

1870? No; with all the outward form of the same man, the man was not there. The man of 1869 and 1870 was as intellectual a man probably as you could meet, of his age, on the continent of America, a man of sound mind and sound judgment; but the life that he led during the five or six years was enough to drive any man crazy, and he became crazy, a dangerous lunatic, a very dangerous lunatic, as dangerous in a community as a rabid dog. There is no doubt of that, but these unfortunate people, these unfortunate French people, half-breeds, are not medical men. They are not experts on insanity. In this court you have the spectacle of half a dozen or more medical men—some of them proclaiming that Riel was a lunatic, others proclaiming that he was perfectly sane. Now, under these circumstances, when some of the most learned specialists in Canada could not decide whether the man was crazy or whether he was perfectly sane, is it altogether right and charitable to say that the French half-breeds should have had more judgment than the cleverest specialist that you can bring from Canada here, that the Crown could bring, to prove that man's sanity or insanity? They were misled by the man. They are a very extraordinary people. It is perfectly understood that the North American Indians, from whom they have all sprung, that they are full of their superstitions, that every act that they perform, every act of life there is some superstition attached to; that an Indian won't take his pipe and smoke before he puts it to his lips, and almost imperceptibly to the looker-on he turns it to the four points of the compass. That will not be perceived probably by one man in a thousand, but it is so, and he takes no step from his tepee to go to visit his neighbor without muttering some incantation. There is a peculiar superstition feeling implanted in the soul of the Indian that comes out unto generations after in their offsprings. The half-breeds are completely imbued with those superstitions; and what was the result? Louis Riel made it appear to these people when he found that the priests were opposed to anything like a resort to arms or to any illegal means of trying to secure their rights, when Riel discovered that the priests would not second him, but they would condemn him, then he went on a new tact. Then it was that Louis Riel discovered that the priests and the ministers of the gospel in this country have a hold upon the hearts and upon the affections of the half-breeds that it is very difficult to set aside or to neutralize. They discovered that the Scotch half-breeds could be led, and led to a very great extent by their ministers in whom they have reposed, for a great length of time, the most implicit confidence. They found that with priests who had been the friends of the fathers and forefathers of the French half-breeds, that it was very difficult to do away with that feeling or with that impression. He found, gentlemen of the jury, that it was as difficult to do away with the impress, the characteristics that the priests had impressed on the half-breed character as it would be to do away with the footsteps of the priests, of the ministers of the gospel on this great continent of America. He found that he might just as well start at the Gulf of St. Lawrence and travel every step up from there until he struck across the Rocky Mountains and found himself on the Pacific coast, every footstep of which has been marked out in the first place by the footstep of the priest or the missionary starting forward of civilization and performing God's work, irrespective of the feelings that might come to himself, or to the consequences to him as he passes through a wilderness seeking to bring souls to God, and to bring a vast country to the reclamation and civilization that fits it for the habitation of man. He found that it would require superhuman efforts to do that; and he had recourse to those superhuman efforts. He made them believe in his visions. He told them that he had communications with the Holy Ghost. He told them that he was a second Messiah. He made them believe that, in their simplicity, and in their ignorance and superstition. He made them believe that he had conversations with the saints. He made them believe he could make it thunder and that he could make lightning fall and strike any object that he pleased. He told them, fear not but follow me, and you will find that even if I am shot, if they kill me, I will come to life and be among you again as Christ was, and they never can get rid of me until they have granted you your rights.

Gentlemen of the jury, under such influence as these, Louis Riel succeeded in bringing about, in dragging with him, and by a finesse and a ruse that would do credit to the brightest politician on either side of the House in Canada, he made them assemble to celebrate the festival of their national saint—I believe they call him Joseph—and he told them to bring their guns with them, so that they should fire a *feu-de-joie*, they should fire a volley in honor of the saint, after the religious service. They came there. Is it to be supposed, and do I suppose for a moment or do I want you to suppose that there were not among those men who went there, those who knew the object that Riel had in view? Certainly there were many who knew it, but how many were there who did not know it, and who went there in perfect good faith? Why, gentlemen, those that saw the sight that I witnessed here a couple of weeks ago, old men tottering on the brink of the grave, from seventy to eighty-two years of age, half a dozen of them standing there trembling in front of this dock, they would see at once that these men must have been misled or they never could have been placed in the position. It is all very well to find healthy, robust, strong, young men ready to rush into danger, but when you see the poor, tottering, old men stumbling along, and at every little hillock it is simply an effort to climb over—nice warriors weren't they, to go out and fight against the disciplined troops of Great Britain? Why, you can see at once they were misled in some way. They were misled, but such men as these were not to be misled—such men as we will bring before you to-day were not to be misled—the English half-breeds who had sympathy with these men in the demand of their right. They had both rights, they had rights both equally. The English half-breeds had just the same rights to demand as the French half-breeds, and more, because in a great many instances the French half-breed was re-demanding rights already accorded to him in Manitoba, whereas the Scotch half-breeds who had settled here and at Prince Albert and Battleford, they had never had any claims settled before, and they were awaiting their settlement. Very well, these men had gone on a certain length. They had taken part in these meetings. They had taken part in these petitions. They had demanded their rights. They waited for five years with petitions and demands and meetings, and they received no answers. They had sent petitions to the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territory here at Regina. They had sent petitions to Ottawa. They had sent petitions to the Minister of the Interior. Their priests and the ministers of the gospel had joined them in sending these petitions. No answer, and still they had to go on and obtain their rights, try and obtain them. They were only too glad to have a man of Riel's ability to assist them, but just as soon as Riel undertook to do that which no loyal subject can do, then that very moment the English half-breeds and the Scotch half-breeds said to them at once, we are not going to become party to any illegal act, we are with you, our sympathies are entirely with you in everything constitutionally right, but we will not follow you into rebellion or into any public disturbance.

Now this brings us down to where the present prosecution—or no, it is not a prosecution, it is a persecution—begins. Scott being a man who had been in the service of the Hudson Bay Company during fourteen years, who came out from the Orkney Islands and went into the service of the Hudson Bay Company, remained there until some years ago, when he left the service and became in turn a trader among the Indians, and ultimately married a half-breed wife and settled down on his farm up at Prince Albert, where he cultivates something like 300 acres, and where he is in a position of very great trust for a large mercantile and trading firm, known as the firm of Stobart & Eden. There this man was. There he took part in the meetings. He took part in all the meetings that were held to try and secure the rights of the half-breeds. He sympathized with these half-breeds and went on with them until it was discovered that they were doing, or about to do, something that was illegal. Now, gentlemen, here begins—here is the head and front of his offending. A meeting was held, it appears, and at that meeting resolutions were passed sympathizing with the French half-breeds, sympathizing with them in trying to secure their rights, but condemning the resorting to any illegal means of doing it. At that meeting, three men were elected delegates to go down to where the French half-breeds were

said to be assembled, and find out what was doing, and by that means to be in a position to preserve the peace and to avoid the shedding of blood. There were three of those men went down. Is it not singular, there were three delegates went to Batoche, and there is only one prisoner in the dock? Where are the other two? Were they less guilty than he? Ah, no, gentlemen, not a bit less guilty, not a bit more guilty, but they had not dared to set up their impudent tongues against the gentlemen who represent one or other of the political parties up there, and who dared to say that the Government that they were in favor of was not doing just everything that was right. He had dared to do that kind of thing. Isn't that enough why a British subject should be put in a dock and confined and found guilty of treason, high treason? Why, he ought to be hung—he ought to feel that he ought to be hung? He dared to say that his rights had not been given to him according as they had been pledged on the faith of a nation, and the faith of a nation that has never sullied its flag until it is likely to be sullied by the mean, contemptible, illegal manner in which Canada, the offshoot of the Empire, is maltreating and ill-treating, through her servants, the poor half-breeds of the North-West Territory and the poor Indian of the North West plains, and that certain parties may become gloated with wealth while the people of the country run the risk of having their throats cut by starving Indians, any time from January till December.

Now, gentlemen, as I say, there were three delegates. We have only one prisoner. Where are the other delegates? You see if in this country there had been a grand jury, and you had formed a portion of that grand jury, you would naturally say, why do you single out this one man? But there is no grand jury. Why, Lord bless your soul, why should there be? A mere white man in this North-West has no right to British protection or British law, they must just be prepared to submit to anything that is being done by the Government appointed over them, says the learned counsel for the Crown, they must groan away until it pleases their masters to relieve them from their present position; they must not utter a word. Well, what does he do? He writes a letter; he goes down there to Batoche at the request of that meeting; he went there on the day—not the day that they have alleged in that indictment, as I have shown you—he went there at the dead of night. He started in the morning, at the request of his fellow-citizens. He started with his two comrades, both of whom will come before you to-day, and both of whom will declare that if he is a felon, they must be felons also. They will come before you to-day and they will declare what was done. They started about one or two o'clock on Friday or Saturday morning. They went to Batoche; and whom did they meet there? They met some of as loyal men as ever trod the earth in Canada or any other country. They met some gentlemen there that even paid spies, the paid informers and paid bloodhounds of the Government dare not even cast a finger of suspicion upon, for fear that public opinion would wither them into a grave of oblivion from which their heads could never be raised again. They met there such men; and Mr. Hilliard Mitchell, known all over this country, who was there just on the same errand as they were, a gentleman who is known far and wide in this North-West Territory, a scion of an English company, and who does not know anything worse to do than that which might mar the dignity of the British lion. They found such men as him there, and he will tell you what they were doing there. He will tell you that this poor fellow Scott was not there to rebel, he was not there to try and induce his fellow half-breeds or those he had influence with to go into rebellion against the Queen. No; he will tell you on the contrary that every word he uttered was in favor of peace and loyal prosecution of their rights by constitutional means, and, gentlemen, whom have you to contradict this evidence? Whom have you to state to the contrary? You have a letter. Is there anything in that letter? Now, let us look at it. Is there anything in that letter? Every man sympathises with you. What did the witness for the Crown say? What did that gentleman who came there as a witness for the Crown say? He drew a lot of papers out of his pocket and read them. And what did he say in his resolution which he himself drafted? "We all sympathise with you," sympathise with you in it, in your attempts, in your legal attempts,

to obtain your rights. That was a meeting that was convened, that was called at the suggestion of the highest military authority in the country, and a meeting at which resolutions were passed that you had read to-day by the secretary and in which he says we sympathise with you. How is it that that witness was standing in the box as a witness and that this man was in the dock as a criminal? That is an extraordinary thing to me. The learned gentleman who is prosecuting for the Crown and who has had the experience of years in Crown prosecutions, and who enjoys a reputation of having the first ability as a Crown prosecutor, second to none in Canada, labored, labored so that you, gentlemen of the jury, must have seen what a tax it was upon him to try and make you believe that there was something in that letter that was sufficient to ask you to damn that man for ever, and his family after him, by a verdict that he was a dishonest and a disloyal man. The Crown prosecutor felt himself that he was called upon to perform a duty that was unworthy the position he holds at the bar, and that was unworthy of being brought forward before a British court for the purpose of trying to attain certain political objects for the party in power, who are entirely to blame for the unfortunate state of things that has taken place in this country. Now, it is said that he wrote that letter; you must understand that he wrote that letter. Now, gentlemen, we are not here to admit anything. A man put upon his trial has nothing to admit. That is a principle that the learned judge will tell you you are bound to be governed by. That is the honest faith that the law of England pledges to every man. You are not bound to admit anything that will criminate yourself, and even where it might be to the advantage of the accused to admit he is wrong, frequently in admitting, a skilful Crown prosecutor turns his admission against him, and for that reason he is perfectly justified, and the law throws its mantle of protection around him not to admit anything. We deny that letter. We deny it *in toto*. Let them prove it. Have they done so? Not a bit of it. On the contrary, I will tell you what they have done. They have brought men up here to-day, and in thirty-one years' practice at the bar of Quebec and the bar of Manitoba and the bars of several States in the Union, and lastly at the bar of the North-West Territory—I have had to come here to see some such evidence as I saw to-day, and what did I see? I saw from one of the most prominent offices in Manitoba, from the head post office in the Province of Manitoba—I saw a boy a third or fourth or fifth rate clerk, or perhaps for aught I know the young man who carries the coal in a scuttle to fill the furnace with in winter, or who sweeps out the office after office hours—we have him brought up with a whole pile of papers, a sheaf of papers, and to prove what? Gentlemen, to prove the signature of a man who has resided at Prince Albert for the last six or seven years, a man whose handwriting amongst his neighbors and friends must be that well-known that there could be no doubt of it. How is it that they have not been able with all the facilities that the Crown has for getting evidence? One or other of two things, either the Crown is so detested that the people will not give evidence for the Crown or the accused is so respected that there is not a man in the country will come forward and assist the Crown in doing their evil. I believe that from my heart. I believe that is the reason why they could not find men vile enough in his neighborhood to come forward and say that is the signature of Thomas Scott. Consequently they are put to this, and look at it. They have this boy come up from the post office, and he says that these are documents from the post office, these are the documents from the post office at Winnipeg, this is a bond and this is a contract. Gentlemen, do we go to the cabin boys on board ship to ask how her head is turned? Do we go to the tipstaff at the door of the court to ask for a legal decision? Do we go to the passing stranger if we want a certificate from the registry office? Do we go to an apprentice if we want to have our measure taken? Do we go with our eyes closed if we want to see what is passing around us. No, we are not so foolish as to do these things, but if I wanted to produce that document in this court, if I wanted to produce in favor of the prisoner that document, why there would be such a shout of sarcasm raised at my expense that the whole building would ring with it and justly so. It would be the futile attempt of a man who knew

nothing about evidence and was trying to force down the throats of a jury, and trying to humbug a court by pretending that that is a public document publicly proven. But look at the document you are brought to have faith and confidence in. Is that treating a jury with common courtesy? Look at it. What is torn off that? What is torn off it? That is a public document. (Mr. Clark here refers to tears off the corners of the documents.) And you are asked to believe that every place where "Tom Scott" is signed on that paper, must be the truth, that it must be his signature. Why, gentlemen of the jury, you all know, you have the proof here that Tom Scott has not been at his place for months, and still his name is being signed every day by the little boy who is left there in charge, and a year hence another little boy from Winnipeg will be brought up with half a dozen dirty torn scraps of paper and he will ask a jury on their solemn oath to believe that that was sufficient proof of a man's signature who stands charged with a crime that may send him to the penitentiary for life. I don't think it is necessary to talk any more with reference to that kind of evidence. Now, gentlemen, you will be told that you have to take the law from the court. Yes, and I say with all the submission that I have learned during the thirty years' practice you have to take the law from the court, and I have to take the law from the court, and I say the court is responsible for the law, and you are not; but you are not to take the facts from the court, nor your appreciation of the facts from the court, you are the sovereign judges of the facts as the court is sovereign judge as far as that court's decision goes until it is appealed from and set aside by law. From your facts there is no appeal. You are responsible to a higher tribunal than the highest court in the North-West Territory; you are responsible to a higher tribunal than the tribunal that sits and is supposed to be presided over by Her Majesty the Queen herself. You are responsible, and responsible only to a tribunal before which the thrones of kings and emperors are mere playthings and are overwhelmed and forgotten, and the souls that go before Him to be judged have to answer for everything that they have done when called in solemn oath to decide according to His justice, calling on His sacred name to be their pledge that they are going to decide honestly. That is all you are responsible to. You are not responsible to any less power than that, and as British subjects responsible only to God and with that ancient feeling of devotion that you owe to the flag under which you were born and your forefathers before you, beware, gentlemen of the jury of being misled, beware of assisting in driving one nail, or giving a tap to the smallest nail that the Crown tries to drive into the civil coffin of that unfortunate man. He is your fellow citizen, he is your brother. You will protect him. You will protect him by your oath, you will protect him, and you will protect him by calling upon God to witness that you are doing that which honest men are not afraid or ashamed to do. Gentlemen, I was told when I was coming here to defend some unfortunates who were in jail, some of them properly so, some of them improperly so, I was told that everything was political here. I said to one of the people who informed me of that, there must be a mistake. No, there is no mistake, everything is run in the North-West Territory on political principles. If you get a Tory jury in the box they will give a verdict against everybody. I said, pardon me, sir, I think you are stating a falsehood. Well, he said, if you get a Grit jury in the box they will do just the same. You will excuse me, but I believe you are telling a lie, and I placed a very strong adjective before the word "lie", stronger than I am in the habit of using, and why? I say it is one of the most irreparable insults that can be offered to reasonable men, to suppose that they will go deliberately in the box and will call upon God to witness that they are going to do what is fair according to the evidence, and that they could for a moment be swayed by any outside feeling or any outside oppression. Why, gentlemen, I spurn the statement with scorn, the scorn that it deserves. I care not whether you are Grits or Tories outside of this house, but the moment you go into this box as jurymen I feel that you will leave both the Grit and the Tory outside the door, and there you will feel that you are sitting in the presence of God, under pledge to Him to act fairly, according to your oath, and that you have the eyes of your fellow-men upon you, who will decide for themselves, each one, whether you have acted as honest men or not. That is the feeling that I am satisfied will animate the jury.

Now, what is the next evidence you have of that letter? What evidence have you of this letter being Scott's? You have a gentleman who comes here and who declares that document to contain the signature of Thomas Scott. You have a right to examine all these documents, gentlemen, every one of them there, yourself, until this trial is over, everything, every document is yours to examine and to scrutinize and to be satisfied upon. Well, this gentlemen looked all over these papers and he compared this "Thomas Scott," "6", an I. O. U., given to John McNevin or order \$30, at three months from date, for value received, signed, Thomas Scott, witness, Joseph Thompson. Well, Mr. McNevin said he did not see Thomas Scott sign that. It was given to him by Thompson, but he thinks it is Scott's signature. Well, gentlemen, it is not necessary for me to say anything, you can look at that. You will find it is written, the whole thing written by Mr. Thompson in Thompson's handwriting and it is as much Scott's signature as it is yours. Thompson is Scott's brother-in-law, and he does not repudiate that he owed that debt, but that is not his signature.

You have an expert brought up who tells you, he looks very critically over these papers, and he tells you these are Scott's and they all resemble each other and in fact they are all Scott's. Well, now, gentlemen, you don't require to be experts to look at those signatures. He says all these signatures may be Scott's, but particularly, gentlemen, he said the last signature that was given to him he compared with No. 1, and said it was Scott's, but that signature was written by the gentleman sitting alongside of me at the table (Mr. MacIise) and that shows the folly, the value you are to attach to the evidence which says those signatures are Scott's.

Now, gentlemen, I am going to tell you another thing, and the Crown cannot contradict it. The Crown is obliged to bring the best testimony, the best proof, the best testimony that the case is susceptible of, that is the duty of the Crown and it is the duty of any private person as well, he who affirms must prove. They affirm that that man is a felon. They have to prove it to do that. They affirm that these are Scott's signatures, they are bound to give you the best testimony, and whose is the best testimony? Is it the boys who came up from the office and takes these papers and says that he believes these are his, this is witnessed by Charles McNabb and Martin Hoover; the Crown has unlimited reserve. Why didn't the Crown bring witnesses to prove that signature? (to the bond). Now, gentlemen, I don't give you this as matter of proof, I give it to you as matter of law and I shall call upon the learned judge to tell you that as matter of law, the Crown was bound to bring the best testimony, and what is the best testimony? The witness to that signature. But there is another thing that the law tells you, it says this, that the party that does not bring the best testimony not only is at fault, but it is a strong presumption that they dare not bring the other for fear it might make against them and in favor of the accused. That is the law. I say that in that position this Crown case stands to-day. Now, with reference to these other documents which you have here, you have the evidence of this expert, you have a lot of these signatures on paper here, and you heard the expert's evidence pronouncing them to be all written by the same party, but particularly that that last one written on the scrap of paper and marked "D," that that there can be no doubt about. Now, I will prove to you by a gentleman, Mr. Ross, who is beside me and it was written in my presence and in the presence of three or four others, it was done just to show you how valuable expert testimony is, and how dangerous it is for one moment to beget even a degree of suspicion in the mind upon the pretended testimony of an expert, a man who first says "I" is written by the same man who wrote "D."

Now, gentlemen of the jury, so much with reference to that letter, but you will be told by the learned gentleman that this letter was found among Riel's papers. Capt. Young says he found that among Riel's papers. Very well, it is very possible, but what proof have you that that man put it among Riel's papers?

Now, I am arguing, gentlemen, as if that letter made a difference. I want to show you, gentlemen, that a man on his trial in a British court admits nothing even though the admission may be favorable to him. It is for them to prove, not for him

to admit, it is for him to deny everything, and let them prove it when they dare to arrest him on a charge of felony and that felony degrades him as a British subject—let them prove that he has been false to his allegiance. Very well, what evidence have they got? They find that piece of paper which they at once make up their minds must be that of Thomas Scott, and they bring him up on that because he was one of the white men who were sympathising with the half-breeds at Prince Albert and who have been denounced as rebels—every one of them. Why, on the same principle, every person who appeared in that box to-day are rebels, they all sympathised. Up to that time, they were not rebels, but my learned friend would say, why they sacked the stores?—I don't know that, we have no proof of it—hadn't they sacked stores and taken up arms? On the same principle some leading men in the Dominion of Canada to-day should have been hanged in 1849. They sacked the Parliament Buildings, they burned the finest library that Canada ever possessed, and documents that can never be replaced, and they took the mace, the emblem of Her Majesty's authority from the table in the House of Commons in Canada and carried it in derision around the streets, and they cheered and sneered around it, and when Her Majesty's representative, the Governor General of Canada, appeared in his carriage to assent to a Bill in Her Majesty's name, these loyal men that now talk about the disloyalty of others, they were the men that surrounded the carriage and treated him with rotten eggs and broke the carriage window with stones, and the sterling old Scotchman when he was surrounded by a troop of cavalry as brave as ever bestrode a horse, when they wanted to charge, no, said he, not a bit of it, let them throw stones at me, never will a representative of Her Majesty in Canada, so long as I have that honor. send back a shower of leaden bullets to leave widows and orphans because a few rotten eggs were hurled at me personally, it is no insult to the Queen, and I won't accept it as one, and I won't allow one of Her Majesty's subjects to be shot down, and he did not, and he was one of the highest men in Her Majesty's Dominion. He was one of the most trusted, one of the best governors we ever had in Canada. It was no treason, and why? Because it was one of the political parties of Canada, those who called themselves, in fact, the Conservatives of everything that is good and wise in our country, it was they who surrounded Her Majesty's representative and treated him with rotten eggs; but there was not one of them put in the dock. Not one, and Lord Elgin was hooted for weeks in the city of Montreal, the capital, the heart of civilization in Canada. But they did more. These men that ordered this persecution to-day, they did more than that. They followed that up in 1849 by signing an annexation manifesto. The Minister of the Interior, Lord McPherson, was the first who signed the annexation manifesto calling upon Her Majesty to allow her flag to be torn down and the flag of the United States erected over this country, and these are the men that call upon you, gentlemen of the jury, to consign one of your fellowmen to the penitentiary for life because he dared to ask for his rights from them. Sir John Rose, Sir D. L. McPherson, John J. C. Abbott, present Chief Justice of Quebec, Mr. Dorion, every one of their names is signed to the annexation manifesto of 1849. These are the men that are ordering the prosecution of an unfortunate wretch because he dared to demand the rights of his wife and family. Gentlemen, let us consider all these things, when we are talking about how nice and how positive are the marks by which you are to know treason and treason felony; and if a man hears that an old woman is going to sack a beehive, unless he goes immediately and makes the authorities aware of it, he is to be considered guilty of high treason, and if you hear the Indians or squaws concocting something in the Sioux or Cree language that you imagine is something that is going to endanger the fate of the nation, and you don't run away and immediately tell the nearest constable and inform him of the two old squaws, and have the two old squaws arrested, you are guilty of misprison, of treason.

Now, gentlemen, there is just about as much sense in those two examples I have used as there is in a great deal that has been said to-day about treason and treason felony and the misprison of treason. "It is not enough" said the learned counsel, "it is not enough to remain neutral. To remain neutral under the circumstances is treason." Why didn't he arrest his own witnesses? Why doesn't he arrest Major

Crozier? Why has a warrant not been taken out to arrest Colonel Irvine? These were the gentlemen who sent those men in good faith to ask the English half-breeds to remain neutral. Why should those that remained neutral, one of them be sacrificed and clapped in the docks, and those who are paid to fight their country's battles, and who sent laymen and clergymen to try and get the people to remain neutral, why were they let go at large? Gentlemen, if anything were wanting to show the complete littleness of this persecution, I think the Crown witnessess have shown it to-day. They have got in the box, one after the other, and they all united in saying that the best thing they believed that could be done was to keep the English half-breeds neutral; and, gentlemen of the jury, it is not necessary to tell you that they were right. Supposing that 300 or 400 of the English half-breeds of this country could have been so far misled as to join with these superstitious fanatics who were led into rebellion against the proper government by Riel, what would have been the consequence—what would have been the consequence to this country—if 45 to 75 and from that to 100 and 150 unfortunate half-breeds stuck in rifle pits in the inclement season of the year, if they could kill off so many of our young men, than whom braver never trod the earth, if they could be picked off in that manner, what would it have been if the number had been swelled by such men as the English half-breed population in this country? What would have been the consequences? Do you suppose the present grief into which this Dominion is plunged would not have been made tenfold deeper than it is? Do you suppose that instead of 100 or 200 lives having been lost, if there had been 1,000 under arms there, that there would not have been thousands of lives taken, and the treasure we have heard talked about here would have been thrown out to the extent of three millions, thrice what it has cost now? And do you suppose that Major Crozier, who saw exactly the position he was in, would have acted as he did? Why was it that Colonel Crozier sent that gentleman to try and induce these half-breeds to remain neutral? Because he knew it was the saving of thousands of lives, and it would be the saving of millions of treasure. Now, gentlemen, what part did this man take in that? We will prove to you that he was a leading man among the English half-breeds, we will prove that to you by English half-breeds, by Scotch gentlemen, men of education, men of intelligence, men whose honesty and honor is above suspicion, we will prove to you by a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, a native of the country, one of those Scotch half-breed families who have already given character to the whole of this portion of the country, a family that has given three or four ministers of the gospel to the people of the country of which they are natives, men who received their education in the institutions of the North-West, and are a credit to any country no matter what flag it is under. You will have the evidence of such men as that, that Major Crozier requested him to try and use his influence to keep these people neutral; and if my instructions are correct, you will have from these people this proof that the man who is sitting here before you for trial as to whether you are going to declare on your oath that he is a criminal and worthy of being incarcerated in the penitentiary for life, you will find that these gentlemen will tell you that among all the influences that were exerted to keep the French and English half-breeds entirely neutral, Thomas Scott's was the most direct, and that if he had asked them to follow him, they would have gone after him, the great majority of them joining the French half-breeds. Now, you will be told that, you will be told that by those men, who are themselves English half-breeds, you will be told by men who re-side among those people, you will be told that Scott from the moment that it was apprehended that these unfortunate half-breeds were going to be led into illegal acts by the fanatic Riel, that he put his foot down upon it, that he did everything in his power to prevent it, that he went at the risk of his life, and his life was in danger when he went down there to Batoche, and when Riel told him he had "sentenced his own cousin to-day because he has been trying to desert us, what can you three men expect?" That was enough to make even brave men's hearts break, and still Scott told him, I am here as a delegate and I tell you I am not here for the purpose of doing anything that is illegal. Now, gentlemen, if that is being disloyal, the sooner we have a large number of disloyal men in this country

the better, and it would be well in this country if we could change off about 5,000 Government officials for such disloyal men as that.

Well, gentlemen, about the evidence again, you are told by one witness that there was a certain meeting, that at that meeting somebody proposed three cheers for the delegates. There was not anything very wrong in that. Somebody, he said, afterwards proposed three cheers for Riel. Well, now, we will see all about that. If that man told the truth, I think you will have half a dozen respectable men here who will be telling a lie. I have asked them particularly, and will ask them particularly, if such a thing took place, and I think their answer will be that they never heard anything of the sort, and they were present at that meeting and heard nothing of the sort; but suppose somebody in that crowd did cry out three cheers for Riel, was it Scott that cried it out? What did they use that for? What was the object in bringing that out? What was the object of bringing out that piece of evidence? Was it to try, by such a mean and silly subterfuge, to cast a reflection upon this man more than upon the individuals who were at that meeting? To say the least of it, it is going as near as possible to doing that which is ridiculous to try and do that which is a very great injustice. Now, suppose that cry had been made of three cheers for Riel, it might have been in derision. Why? Simply because that man did not dare to say that was responded to, or that there were three cheers given, and although they were very anxious, no doubt, to make it appear it was so, the Crown did not dare ask the question. He said he heard somebody cry three cheers to Riel, but he did not dare to ask did they give the cheers for Riel? But I asked pointedly were there many people there at the time, and the answer was yes, there were a great many people. I opened the door as wide as I could, and why didn't they ask did all these people cheer? They did not, and the reason was, I believe, gentlemen, that such a cheer, I don't believe, was asked for. Very probably the gentleman who heard it was crouching in the corner when he heard it, not man enough to take one side or the other, and he may have said to himself three cheers for Riel, and that was his real feeling, but he was not man enough to give it expression, and he was the only one at the meeting who did. It looks very much like it. I think, gentlemen, you will have three or four witnesses whose word you will not doubt, who will swear they never heard anything of the kind, and did not believe any such thing could have occurred without them hearing it. Even suppose it had been, those words would not be in the slightest degree treason. Words spoken are not treason, even treasonable words, unless they are taken hold of in a certain length of time. I need not dwell on that. It is a point of law, and that point rests with the court, and the court will charge you with reference to it.

Now, with reference to this terrible man Scott, I have another thing to draw your attention to. He was brought down from Prince Albert some time ago. He was in jail until the day he was brought before this court. When he was arrested he was not told what he was arrested for. From that until he was brought before this court he had no intimation of what he was arrested for, not the slightest, but I will tell you something that is more extraordinary than that. Before he came down here he was arrested at Prince Albert and was thrown into prison—no, not into prison. He was thrown into a pen. He was thrown into a place that it was a degradation and disgrace to the officers who permitted him to be slung in there. Himself and several others were thrown into a place that was not fit for a respectable hog to be penned in, where water was flowing under the floor, and the openings so great that you could see the current, and where there was nothing between them and the rains of heaven except a few old boards, and the boards so wide apart that they were wet, and he was left there for seven or eight days without even a blanket to cover his shivering body, and this in a British country, this under a British flag. We that speak with horror of the black hole—we that speak with contempt of the proceedings in the French prisons and the institutions that are established where the cat is inflicted on a man's back, how much more humane would it be to strip that man and let his back run with the blood from the bloody welts of a whip, than put him into that place to die by degrees from disease con-

tracted from exposure and cold by human monsters, who dared in the name of British law and justice to hurl a subject of Her Majesty into such a pen. Gentlemen, if justice were done, and it will be done some day, for we will have a representative on the floor of the House of Parliament who will bring these men to punishment. They will be punished for it. Some of them probably will lose the uniform they have disgraced, when they have carried it and used for such vile, cowardly, and unmanly purposes. That is what they did, and he was kept there and removed into prison, and for several long weeks, during which time his magnificent form was completely racked, and everything—the substance that he had been collecting around him for seven long years—scattered to the four points of the compass. The very chickens that his children fed on the farm were carried away by the vile thieves who, in the name of law, were destroying the homestead of a British subject. His cattle were taken off, and the man who had the contract to feed the volunteers, the supply officer, sold his cattle and fed them to the troops, and you will have to pay for them, because he will charge double their value before this account is settled of the war, and those that he did not, he carried away and brought them to the Hudson Bay Company, and put them there, and kept them until they died of starvation. Gentlemen, the police were taken to his house, to his barnyard. The time that Major Crozier started to come to the relief of Middleton, fifteen miles, or something like that, out from the place of their headquarters, they came to the farmyard of this man, they remained there, they remained there during a portion of the time. They received some reports about 10 or 11 o'clock at night, but in the meantime they had taken a magnificent haystack, ten or fifteen tons, and had scattered it around, and the litter for their horses, that they could not destroy, they left with the fences down, so that the cattle of the whole neighborhood went in, and when the unfortunate wretch was kicked out of prison, without being told who brought him there, or who was letting him go, his hay was there before him, a pack of disgusting manure, good for nothing. His fine land—300 acres—with smiling, glorious crops for years past, 1,400 bushels of wheat that he had in his granary, to put in the land, was taken away by the same supply officer, and the man who was in charge of it was even in danger of his life. He was told they would take it by force, and they did take it by force and carry it off, and, gentlemen, during all this time this terrible sinner, this terrible man, who was guilty of doing that which the commanding officer of the police asked the best man in the country to try, namely keep the Saskatchewan half-breeds (English) from joining the French half-breeds, he was languishing in prison, while all the little wealth he had in the world was being destroyed by the monsters who disgraced Her Majesty's uniform when they were doing it.

Now, the learned counsel said in his opening address, we will prove acts of inciting, aiding, consulting, &c., Indians and half-breeds. How did he prove it? He must prove it himself. He will have to go into the box himself, or get some of the other officials to do it, because the witnesses most undoubtedly have not done it—not one of them—they have not approached it. They have said, every man of them, in so many words, just this, boiled down: If Scott is a felon, if Scott is guilty of treason, we have been guilty of the same. If Scott is charged with getting people to remain neutral, then we ought to be charged for the same, because here are proofs that we did so. Oh, but the Crown will tell you there is something more than that. Scott asked the volunteers to lay down their arms. Gentlemen of the jury that is not true. I would use a harsher expression but that I think the cath of a respectable man will be stronger than any adjective that can be used in the English language. Scott did nothing of the sort. I won't accuse the gentleman who said that of deliberately stating that which he knew not to be true, I won't accuse him of it, but I will simply say that it was a misapprehension, a misunderstanding, and I will prove that to you by gentlemen who were present and who were there in an official position, because they were sent there by Major Crozier to try and keep their Scotch half-breeds or English half-breeds neutral. I will be able to prove to you by those gentlemen beyond the possibility of a doubt that here

is what took place—between Batoche and Prince Albert there is this place called the Ridge. Now this place called the Ridge is in a very uncomfortable position, was about that time, the Indians and the half-breeds if they had made an advance upon Prince Albert in absence of the troops who had gone away or the volunteers who were going away to Battleford, why the very heart of the country was taken; but worse than that, so far as these poor people were concerned, when the troops were all gone from Prince Albert, no assistance near, if the Indians and the French half-breeds formed a union, they most undoubtedly must pass in their way this place called the Ridge, and all these half-breeds settled around there would have been no doubt, as they expressed it, exterminated. You will have proof that the poor women there were in such a terrible state of dread and almost distracted, they were calling upon their husbands, upon their sons, upon their brothers for God's sake to remain to protect them and not to go away to Battleford, not to go away to Prince Albert, and Scott committed the enormity at that meeting of saying these things. He said this is a senseless move, if the French half-breeds and the Indians unite, they will come on and all your troops are away and you have not a gun, they are all gone and who is to protect Prince Albert, who is to protect the Ridge, if they are all away to Battleford and Carlton? Carlton is garrisoned by the Mounted Police. They're strong enough no doubt to defend that, there is no doubt they are strong enough to defend that, while, if all the men here go away and take arms with them we are left defenceless and Prince Albert is left open to the half-breeds and Indians, and everybody will be slaughtered.

Gentlemen of the jury, put yourselves in his place, do you think he was right, or do you think he was wrong? Do you think that they were not doing much better to remain at Prince Albert and fortify Prince Albert and keep their strength at Prince Albert, which they had to do in the end or to go away and leave Prince Albert an open prey to the Indians and the half-breeds? I think he was right and I think that those gentlemen who were present at that meeting will tell you he was right, and they all advocated the same thing. Oh, but you see the Crown, anxious by any means to get a grasp on this unfortunate man's throat, they seize on that point, he said the volunteers must lay down their arms. Now, gentlemen, they were not volunteers, they had no legal status, they were not recognized as volunteers, no man had a right to arm those men and take them away from their homes, and they remained there, and they did their duty outside the walls of Prince Albert. I am told outside of the woodpiles they were left night after night, and their masters remained inside comfortably. Well, gentlemen that is neither here nor there, only it shows you the immense amount of interest that was taken in these unfortunate people.

Now, the points are that the letter, I don't think, gentlemen, you have the slightest proof of, proof that is sufficiently convincing to identify that letter in any way with Scott. It is not a matter of sentiment; the law tells you that where there is any doubt you are bound to give the benefit of the doubt to the accused. It is not a matter of sentiment, it is not a matter of choice, it is one of the strongest provisions of the British law, that the benefit of the doubt must be given to the accused; and if that is so in a private prosecution where two private individuals, either in a civil or a criminal case, are proceeding against each other, how much more strongly should it be so in the case of evidence given by the Crown with all its innumerable resources where they could have proved everything if they desired, if they dared to have proved it.

Remember, I said the Crown was bound to give the best evidence, and I repeat it, and I am going to draw your attention to another fact; if they wanted to prove that letter was written by Scott to Riel why didn't they bring Riel to prove it? He was the man to know it. That is the best evidence. And failing him, why didn't they bring Garnot whom they had under examination two or three times? Why didn't they bring Riel's secretary whose handwriting I believe is on the back of this magisterial document—why didn't they bring him here to prove it? They dare not do it, and you are bound to take that view of it. The law says that where the Crown fails to bring the best evidence, that you are to take it for granted that they fail to do so because they fear it would tell in favor of the prisoner and against the prosecution.

Now, that is a proposition of law that there is no getting over. The Crown must produce the best evidence. It is not far from here to the barracks, and why didn't they bring Garnot to prove this? He was the secretary, they say. In fact they convicted and sentenced him as secretary for Riel. Why didn't they bring him? Gentlemen I beg of you not to lose sight of this part of our defence with reference to the best evidence. It is not as I say a matter of sentiment, it is a matter of law, it is one of the strictest rules of law. The authorities on British law say that it is imperative that the best evidence shall be adduced. Now, that is the best evidence, if you wanted to-morrow to be satisfied, or to-day as you do, as you are bound to be satisfied in your own mind, in your own conscience about that letter, will you not say for yourselves the man who received this letter certainly ought to know most about it, and next to him the man who endorsed this letter, he who was the secretary of the recipient and who after him was the next best person? Why have they not brought either of them? Consequently, gentlemen, I have no hesitation in saying that the letter, so far as the evidence is concerned—and I shall expect the learned judge to charge specially on that—is not worth the paper it is written on. There is no evidence to sustain it.

Gentlemen, there is one other individual we have got to deal with, there is a certain gentleman, a Mr. Astley, who came into the box. Well, that gentleman has sprung into a most unenviable position, an unenviable notoriety within a short time back. He was a scout during the rebellion for the Government. Since the rebellion he has become a scout for the court. During the rebellion he was a prisoner. Since the rebellion he has been an informer. That is the only difference, but when he came in that box to-day and told you that he was sitting in a sleigh with Capt. Moore, and that Capt. Moore has gone to England, and that in his presence this man said to Capt. Moore so-and-so; why, gentlemen, I stamp it and brand it as a falsehood. Had such been the case, Capt. Moore, than whom a more loyal man never trod on the earth that is covered by Her Majesty's Crown—he was not going to be guilty of that crime described by the learned counsel for the Crown—he was not going to be guilty of this misprision of treason and not denounce the man and have him arrested for that illegal utterance. If so, the sooner they march out their warrant for treason against Capt. Moore on his return or send it across the ocean as a specimen of North-West justice, and have him brought back, and that on the utterance of Mr. Astley.

Now, with these few words, I feel inclined to leave Mr. Astley. You must remember this that when a man becomes so extremely useful about a court of justice as Mr. Astley has become lately, even the most credulous jurymen would begin to doubt all about it. We have several characters in history that serve to illustrate that feeling. We had a Jennie O'Brien in Ireland. I am sorry to say there are a great many Jennies in Canada also. They had a Titus Oates in England, a man who sent more heads to the block and left more noble families in England mourning, probably, than any other man of any other age, and still at the end of all the blood that had flown from the block and the stake and of the terrible sufferings on the rack, Titus Oates found himself but worthy of the death that he had caused others, that every word of testimony that was given was a lie out of whole cloth from beginning to end, and his name to-day stands pilloried in history with a character that is sufficient to do honor to the reigning prince of hell and to sink the credibility of a whole nation who could believe. Gentlemen, this man's testimony is uncorroborated in every particular. There is not a circumstance to corroborate it. Not a solitary one in all this. Believe him, and you must doubt the loyalty and the manhood of Captain Moore, who was not a scout but who nearly lost his life in defence of his country. I tell you I have no hesitation in saying that to believe him is to cast doubt on the loyalty of Captain Moore. It was his bounden duty, if such a thing were said to him by this man, to have denounced him then and there, and he would have done it. He was just the last man to allow anything of the sort to go. But, gentlemen, you see it is so hard to try and get up a case of treason against Tom Scott. It is true that Louis Riel, in his first rebellion, had a victim by the name of Tom Scott.

Are the Government of Canada; are the authorities of the North-West jealous of the reputation acquired by the famed, celebrated, notorious Louis Riel, that they, as a

closing scene in the last rebellion, must also have a victim of the name of Tom Scott? If so, they have hit upon the wrong way of getting it. If so, they have hit upon the wrong means of securing their victim. If so, they must feel and learn that they cannot pick out a jury of six British subjects in the whole North-West Territory who will play second fiddle to their vile attempt upon their oaths by damning their own souls assisting them in bringing that victim either to the scaffold or within the walls of a penitentiary. They must learn that, and the sooner they learn that lesson the better.

Gentlemen of the jury, with the exception of one or two Indians that are to be tried, and probably another farce or two with some of the unfortunate half-breeds that have been locked up four or five months because they did not participate in any row or rascality, that this is about the closing trial of this series. I suppose it is. They have locked up that unfortunate man Poundmaker, and Big Bear is to be tried, and we have no doubt he will be punished, punished for what? It is necessary to make a victim. Where are the men that murdered the people up there near Fort Pitt? Where are they? Why are they not tried? Why were they not hung immediately after the very first victims, so as to show the people of the North-West and the Indians that speedy justice will follow the imbruing of their hands in blood of their fellow citizens? Why were they not tried, why are their trials left to the last? Is it that these bloody red-handed murderers may be allowed to escape? Why is it that the poor old man, who at the risk of his own life, defended the honor and lives of British matrons when they were in the hands of his young men, and their lives—worse than their lives, more sacred, their honor, was in the keeping of these poor unfortunate wild men? Why do they keep that old man locked up? And why do they allow hundreds of ruffians who imbrued their hands in blood to be to-day free? It is one of those extraordinary things that we have to wait and wait until we find out by degrees. But, meantime, just give us one white victim so as to counterbalance any offence that we may offer to the Province of Quebec, and we will thank you for it, we will make a victim of that victim, we will make it a cry at the next elections, and we will carry it out at the polls, and we will secure another lease of our political existence that should have ceased with the first gun that was fired by the people that were seeking their rights.

Rev. EDWARD MATHESON sworn:—

Examined by Mr. MacIise:

Q. You are acquainted with the prisoner Thomas Scott? A. I am.

Q. You are a native of Kildonan, Manitoba, are you not? A. Yes.

Q. With what church are you connected? A. Church of England.

Q. How long have you been in the North-West Territories and where? A. I have been in the North-West Territories since 1877—eight years. Part of the time I spent as a school teacher out among the Indians north of Carlton, up to the fall of 1879, and then I came down to Prince Albert, and I have been there all the time since, with the exception of a visit occasionally.

By the Court:

Q. Since 1879 chiefly at Prince Albert? A. Yes.

By Mr. MacIise:

Q. About how far is St. Catharine's church from Lindsay school house? A. About four or five miles.

Q. You have known Mr. Scott for how long? A. Since the fall of 1879.

Q. What business was he in when you first knew him? A. I always understood he was a farmer. I could not be certain of that though.

Q. At the Ridge? A. At the Ridge, yes.

Q. He has a very extensive farm there, has he not a very large—? A. Yes.

Q. In what regard do the English and Scotch half-breeds there hold Mr. Scott?

Mr. Osler.—This is irregular. If you want to ask his character there is a proper way of asking it.

Mr. MacIise.—I asked what influence he exercised over them, and I want to know what influence he has exerted during the past.

Mr. Osler.—That is not regular either. What has he done?

Court.—The facts.

By Mr. MacIise:

Q. Well, were you present at a meeting near Lindsay school house, at the first meeting Mr. Riel held there that Mr. Scott was present at? A. I was present at the one there 11th July last year.

Mr. Osler.—What possible bearing can that have on the case?

Mr. MacIise.—I want to show what connection the prisoner at the bar had at the beginning and at the outset with the movements of these French and other half-breeds, and I will bring it down to the present time.

Mr. Osler.—I don't think it is evidence. There has been certain evidence given here which is or is not sufficient to convict the man of treason felony as the jury may pass upon it, those are the facts that are to be met by the evidence for the defence, that which a man does in July, 1884, has nothing to do with meeting the facts, we have brought certain points upon which we rely, and these are the facts that my learned friend has to meet.

Mr. MacIise.—You denied the people had any grievances.

Mr. Osler.—I did not deny it. I said whether they had or whether they had not grievances—

Mr. MacIise.—You said as matter of fact they had no grievances, but even if they had—

Court.—It is not a matter of evidence. I think it is far too remote.

By Mr. MacIise:

Q. Do you know what just previous to or at any time previous to the rebellion that actually took place, Mr. Scott's connection with the agitation that was going on was? A. I am not acquainted with his actions preceding that. I never attended any meetings except that particular one of the 11th July. I never attended any meetings previous to that.

Q. You had some knowledge though of what just before the agitation was, whether it was in a constitutional manner or not?

Mr. Osler.—Get at the facts.

Court.—Ask for the facts, what Scott's connection with that was, and then there would be no objection.

By Mr. MacIise:

Q. What facts came under your knowledge? A. The agitation was to obtain redress of the grievances by all constitutional means, and Mr. Scott was looked up to as one of the active spirits in the districts in this.

Q. Did you ever, in December, 1884, or later than that up to the time of the rebellion, hear anything of force being exercised? A. Never did.

Q. You speak Cree do you not? A. A little.

Q. Does Mr. Scott understand it, as far as you know? A. As far as I know, he does not.

Q. Now, just before the 22nd March or 21st March, about that time you left Fort Carlton did you not? A. I left on the 20th.

Q. What took place? What did you go for? A. I was instructed by the Bishop of Saskatchewan to go to Carlton and hold services there on Sunday, 22nd March. I was instructed first to go up and hold services there on the 22nd, and started on Friday, knowing nothing at all about the outbreak. On my way up I heard of the rising in arms, and I said that it did not make any difference to me, I would go on, as I was going, in the path of my duty, my ministerial business, and I would go on. I did not consider that there was any danger to me personally, and I

went, and on Saturday I went into Carlton and I slept over five miles short of that Friday night, and with Major Crozier's consent I made arrangements to hold services on Sunday inside the Fort, and early Sunday morning Thomas McKay, who gave evidence here this morning, came to me and asked me if I would go down to Prince Albert and hold three meetings, one in the Lindsay school, one in the St. Catharines church, and one out at St. Andrews, and he gave me to understand that Major Crozier was the authority that was sending me down, and I said I would go; notwithstanding that I preferred waiting attending to my own ministerial work there, I said that owing to the troubles I would come down and call those meetings, and I started as quickly as I could in company with Mr. Andrew Peterson. I arrived at Lindsay school just as the people were coming out of the service in the afternoon. That is what I was aiming for, so that I might have them all, as many as possible collected there, and hold a meeting or meetings there and explain to them my object in calling it, and quite a little discussion took place.

Q. What did Mr. McKay tell you to come down and do?

Mr. Osler.—That is not evidence. What he did is doubtful evidence, but what Mr. McKay told him is no evidence. I am not going to object to what he did, but what his instructions were from Mr. McKay is not evidence.

Witness.—I have a writing to show that I was authorized by Major Crozier to call these meetings. I have that in my pocket.

By Mr. MacIse :

Q. Produce it? A. Produced and read marked Exhibit "K."

Q. What did Mr. McKay say to you to get those people to do? A. He wanted me to get resolutions passed declaring that they would not support the French in arms.

Q. Was there any reference to how they would support it on constitutional matters? A. That up to a certain time they had worked together constitutionally, but from the time that they took up arms and went beyond constitutional means, from that time their connection with them was severed.

Q. And they were to remain? A. To remain neutral as they wished.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Who was saying this? A. Mr. Thomas McKay.

Mr. Osler.—Well, this is not evidence.

Court.—Go on.

Mr. MacIse.—It is evidence.

Q. The people were not to declare themselves? A. They were not asked. I was not requested to ask them to declare themselves on one side or the other, simply that the French need not expect any support from them in arms, that they were neutral.

Q. And you were to have also some resolutions passed, or what did you do in that regard? A. I got resolutions passed, and sent them back to Carlton immediately.

Q. By? A. Mr. Andrew Peterson.

Q. Who came for that purpose? A. Who came down with me for that purpose? He was to take them back, if I could not go.

Q. What is that paper, Mr. Matherson (paper referred to before)? A. Those were resolutions that were passed at the meeting at St. Catharines that evening.

Q. And you considered in passing this that you were —

Mr. Osler.—Don't lead.

By Mr. MacIse :

Q. What relation do those bear to what you were instructed to get? A. Those were just exactly what I was instructed to get. Of course his was a little addition to that, about sending one to Riel.

Q. Did Mr. McKay say anything about showing these to the French?

Mr. Osler.—I must object. I want this examination to be conducted with some regularity. My learned friend must understand that I object to leading questions or anything which is not evidence on the issues.

Mr. Clarke.—I wish it to be perfectly understood that we want no privilege, we will accept none. We want simply our rights according to law, and when the learned gentleman sits there in all the dignity of his own importance and thinks he is going to shut us up he makes a mistake.

Mr. Osler.—I don't seek to.

By Mr. MacIise :

Q. As to the instructions you acted under, in those instructions was there anything with regard to these papers that were being gotten up being taken over and read to the French?

Court.—I don't think you can put that. You have got the instructions which are admitted to be in writing. You have the letter saying what was done. Then you have that paper "A" which are resolutions, and the witness tells you that was the result, but he says the latter part of the memorandum at the bottom was beyond the instructions.

Mr. MacIise.—It has already been given in evidence by the witnesses that these were to be given back to Major Crozier, and that was not objected to.

Mr. Osler.—Because I give no favors.

Mr. MacIise.—Leading questions were put by the Crown.

Court.—Was it brought to my notice?

Mr. Clarke.—I am not prepared to say so. At the same time your Lordship remembers one of the objections I asked to be noted.

By Mr. MacIise :

Q. At any rate, you held a meeting at Lindsay; did you state to that meeting what you were there for, and who sent you? A. I did.

Q. It is just in accordance with what you have already stated? A. Yes.

Q. And when you got there, the people had started for home and you called them back? A. I just met them as they were coming out of the house from service.

Q. Now, Mr. Scott spoke to the meeting which was held there, did he not? A. He did.

Q. What did the prisoner say? A. I can't give you his words, of course, but I can give you as nearly as I remember what he said.

Q. What was the substance of what he said? A. He said he thought it would be advisable if the volunteers who had gone from Prince Albert to Carlton should return home. Their absence from Prince Albert was endangering the settlement in two ways, first, there were so many armed men out of the settlement with arms, leaving the settlement that much weaker, and then the knowledge of their being up at Carlton to go and fight against the French and Indians or whoever were there getting to those people, they would naturally say, well, there are so many people away from Prince Albert, they are up here to attack us, come let us go down another way, take Prince Albert, take possession of the water-way. Now, under those circumstances, he said he believed it a most advisable thing that they should come home and act as a home guard for they should by all means protect Prince Albert. What is Carlton in point of importance in comparison with Prince Albert? Prince Albert is a large settlement with many women and children, they may be sacrificed, they may be slaughtered if the Indians are let loose upon us, inasmuch as an Indian outbreak is so greatly feared; if there will be an outbreak, we English half-breeds of this district will rise to a man and assist the Government to put it down.

Q. This was at the Lindsay school-house? A. This was at Lindsay.

Q. You heard his remarks at St. Catharines the same evening? A. Yes.

Q. Were they similar? A. Just similar, I could not give you anything different.

Q. These resolutions that have been shown you were not drawn up at the Lindsay meeting? The people there decided what, with regard to getting up resolutions? A. We did not complete the resolution there for this reason—I had to hurry from there down to St. Catharines church, in order to catch the people there before they would get home, so we decided some people from there should come down with us,

and we would draw up a resolution in the St. Catharines church because we had the whole night to do it if we wanted, and this resolution would then be forwarded to Carlton.

Q. And that was the way Mr. Scott and some others came to go? A. Down to St. Catharines.

Q. They were dispatched at what time? A. I should say I gave them to the man between two and three the next morning—Monday morning. He did not start off with them, however, immediately, he went with them about coming daylight.

Q. Now, had Mr. Thomas McKay not approached you, you would have held your services at Carlton, and you would not have been here to-day? A. That is just the truth.

Q. Did you consider that in doing what you did, you were guilty of treason or treason-felony or anything of that sort? A. No I considered that what I was doing was the best in the interests of peace, or I should not have done it.

Q. So that you consider that in trying to keep the people neutral you were only doing what you had been told, requested by the authorities to do? A. That is all, that is what I did.

Q. You would not have done it had you not had the idea that you were ordered by what, to do it? A. I would not have done it, had I not been ordered, as I was, by Major Crozier.

Cross examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. Did Scott speak more than once at the meeting, the first meeting that you were at? A. I can't recollect.

Q. Who was in the chair at that first meeting? A. I was.

Q. Do you remember who spoke first? A. I spoke first of course, explaining the object for which I called the meeting.

Q. Do you remember who spoke next? A. I am not certain who spoke next. I know Mr. Scott did speak.

Q. Do you remember who spoke at all? Give me the names? A. I remember Andrew Spence spoke.

Q. Do you remember what he said? A. I forget what he said.

Q. Do you remember who spoke? A. Mr. Scott.

Q. Anybody else? A. I can't remember that anybody else said anything.

Q. Surely there were more spoke than that? A. Of course, there would be little remarks made here and there, but no regular —

Q. Who made the set speeches of the evening? A. Mr. Spence, Mr. Scott, the prisoner himself, and myself.

Q. Now, you can tell me what you said, can't you? I have told you already.

Q. You can't tell what Mr. Spence said? A. No, I can't remember what he said.

Q. Or the purport of what he said? A. I can't just remember the purport. It just went on the same line of argument that I had taken.

Q. Well, you are able to recollect very distinctly a good deal of Mr. Scott's speech. A. I recollect that part that I have already given to you.

Q. You have talked that over, I presume, recently, as to what he had said? You have had occasion to refresh your memory on what he said? A. Yes.

Q. Now, it is pretty distinctly sworn here that he did say that it would be better for the settlers to remain neutral, and lay down their arms.

Objected to.

Court.—He may be asked in cross-examination was anything of the sort said as that arms should be laid down, and the French half-breeds and the police should be left to settle the matter between themselves.

Witness.—I have no recollection of that.

Mr. Osler.—Now, was there anything of that sort said by Mr. Scott at that meeting? A. Not to my recollection.

Q. Have you a recollection? Will you swear that was not said? In other words will you contradict Mr. Craig? Q. To the best of my knowledge, I say he did not assert that, and I am on my oath.

Q. Although you cannot remember a word of what Mr. Spence said in making a speech on the same occasion? A. Yes.

Q. That is sworn to very positively by Mr. Craig? A. I am quite aware of that.

Q. Will you undertake to contradict it on your oath? A. I undertake to stand by what I have asserted.

Q. Just answer my question?

Mr. Clarke.—I ask your lordship for the ordinary protection to this gentleman that is accorded to every witness in a court of justice. He is a man of education and intelligence, and I submit to your lordships that it is scarcely fair even for the purposes of a prosecution like this, to try and place words in that gentleman's mouth that he has never uttered. Now, I ask this I submit to your lordship that it is not a fair way of putting that question: "Will he undertake to contradict him?" If it was intended to contradict him, the law prescribes a means by which he shall do so, and I submit he cannot do it by any other means.

Court.—Has not a counsel, in cross-examining, a power to take a far wider range than on the examination-in-chief?

Mr. Clarke.—He has under certain circumstances, but he has no right to suggest that which does not exist, not even though he represents the Crown.

Mr. Osler.—My learned friend has interfered with me twice in this cross-examination, and he knows, or ought to know, that to interfere in a cross-examination at critical points is highly irregular, unless the counsel cross-examining is clearly wrong. My learned friend's first interference was uncalled for, and I am now asking what is asked every day, whether one witness will contradict another. I am trying to see where the truth lies between the two witnesses, neither of whom I am sure are desirous of giving anything else than the truth to the court, but in fallible memory it requires cross-examination to elicit which is the believable account of the proceeding. I don't desire to impute any, and shall not impute for a moment any intentional wrong to the witness on the stand, nor do I desire my learned friend should do so to the witness Craig.

Mr. Clarke.—I did not do so.

Mr. Osler.—I would be very much obliged if my learned friend would not interfere, and I shall put my questions in as legal a manner as possible.

Court.—Could you show me some authority that in cross-examination where a witness has made a statement, he cannot be asked will you contradict so-and-so.

Mr. Clarke.—I am not prepared to give any such authority, but if your lordship will just remember after all this is a question of fact. It is not a question of law and the jury are the judges and not your honor.

Court.—But I have to say what is proper.

Mr. Clarke.—Your lordship is there, not to make laws but dispense laws surely, and I shall stand to my client if the whole Crown and Government are against me.

Mr. Osler.—We should be very sorry to hinder my learned friend in his proper course of doing his duty by his client.

Court.—Mr. Osler, you may ask the question.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Now, will you undertake to contradict Mr. Craig's statement of what took place there at the meeting, in other words, will you measure your oath against his upon what took place there? A. If what I have already said contradicts him, it must be so, and I stand by it.

Q. That is argumentative—he has made an assertion of a fact, and you have made an assertion of a fact—it is quite consistent that he may have said both things—will you undertake to swear that he did not state what Mr. Craig swears that he did? A.

I understand you now. I did not understand your question before. I can't undertake to say that he never did say that, but I can swear that in my hearing he did not.

Q. You can swear that it is not in your recollection? A. In my hearing it was not. It is not in my recollection that he repeated any such thing, excepting those which I have given.

By the Court :

Q. If he did make it, it was not in your hearing, was that your expression? A. If he made that assertion, it was not in my hearing. I never heard him make it.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Did Scott on that occasion leave the meeting before the resolutions were passed? A. I am not certain if he left before they were passed. I know he left before they were completed and signed.

Q. Why did he leave? A. I don't know.

Q. Was it because the meeting was not in accord with his views? A. No, I don't know what his reasons were.

Q. You have no idea? A. No.

Q. But when these resolutions were signed, he was not there? A. He was not present when they were signed.

Q. How did you come to notice his absence? I knew he was out of the house.

Q. Did you see him go? A. Because the meeting was pretty well dispersed—

Q. Did you see him go? A. I saw him go.

Q. What happened in the meeting, did he go? A. It was during the discussion about the resolutions. I can't tell you the particular—

Q. Did he move a counter resolution? A. No.

Q. Are you sure of that, Mr. Matheson? A. I don't remember of him moving a counter resolution.

Q. Don't you remember that he moved a counter resolution, and he could not get a seconder, and he got angry and left; do you remember anything of that kind? A. I don't remember, he may have had a counter resolution.

Q. Will you swear he did not? A. I will swear to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Will you swear that he did not? A. I will, unless my memory has failed me.

Q. Your memory has failed you as to Spence's speech, that is all gone? A. I told you that Spence took up the same line of argument as I did.

Q. You told me also that you could not remember what he said? A. I could not remember.

Q. You have repeated, so to speak, Scott's speech? A. And I have repeated mine, and I told you Spence took up the gist of those arguments.

Q. Now do you say that Scott was in accord with the rest of the meeting? A. He was in accord with the rest of the meeting, for neutrality was what I was asked to come down for.

Q. What more did he want? A. What more he wanted was what he suggested, the advisability of the volunteers returning home.

Q. And laying down their arms? A. No, not laying down their arms.

Q. When were you asked to state your recollection of what took place at that meeting? When was it? When were you asked to state your recollection? The meeting we are speaking of is the meeting at which Mr. Craig was secretary, how long did that meeting continue? How long was it after you called order, before it closed? A. It must have been probably four hours.

Q. How long did you speak? A. I don't know.

Q. Ten minutes? A. I probably spoke more than that.

Q. Twenty minutes? A. I dare say, taking it altogether, I spoke nearly an hour.

Q. You ought to have preached sermons enough to know that half an hour was all that folks can stand? A. Yes, but it was not at one time.

Q. Well you spoke altogether an hour? How long did Scott speak? A. It is almost impossible for me to tell you.

Q. You are telling me very circumstantially what he said, give me an idea of how long he spoke, half an hour or an hour? A. He probably spoke over half an hour.

Q. How long did Spence speak? Did he speak more than half an hour? A. He spoke several times, I can't remember.

Q. How much altogether? A. He may have spoken an hour.

Q. Well what was done the rest of the time, four hours altogether, surely somebody else spoke in the four hours, four hours for two speakers would be a terrible length of time even if my learned friend was one of the parties—now who else spoke? A. I don't remember any others except Mr. Craig, of course.

Q. Well, Mr. Craig spoke how long? Can you tell how many resolutions were proposed and who proposed them? A. Mr. Craig proposed the resolutions.

Q. Who else proposed another resolution? A. Nobody.

Q. Why, you would never discuss four hours without an amendment would you? A. We did it all the same, whatever length of time the discussion was.

Q. You have told us it was four hours, what time was it you got through with the meeting? What time of night? A. It must have been nearly midnight.

Q. And where did you go from that? A. I went home.

Q. We are speaking of the St. Catharines church meeting, you went home from that? A. Yes.

Q. When was the next meeting held? A. The next meeting was held the next day.

Q. At what time? A. About 11 in the forenoon.

Q. Who was there, was Scott there? A. No, he was not.

Q. Now, in holding these meetings, at the instance, no doubt, of Major Crozier, there was, I believe, some question whether the English half-breeds would not rise? That was the danger was it not? The expected danger you were seeking to avert was the rising of the English half-breeds? A. I don't know that we had any fear of English half-breeds rising against the Government.

Q. What was the use then of holding the meetings? A. Well, as I understood, the point was this, that the French were under the impression the English half-breeds would assist them in arms, and if they were assured that they would not assist them, it would be the means of them quietly dispersing and going to their homes.

Q. That was the object of the meeting? A. That was the object of the meeting.

Q. And your instructions were for that purpose to get them to remain neutral? A. Yes.

Q. That was why the word "neutrality" was made use of? A. Yes.

Q. The object being to show that the French could not get any aid from the English? A. Yes.

Q. Do you say there was any danger of them giving them any aid? A. I don't think there was. I don't believe there was.

Q. And I suppose there were a good many of those your own people, your own congregation? A. Yes.

Q. So that you would, to some extent, know the feeling of the country there? A. Yes.

By Mr. MacIse :

Q. You were present during all the time that Mr. Scott was there were you not? A. Yes.

Q. Now, the learned counsel for the Crown has referred to the matter of this matter being brought up to your recollection. Now, you visited Mr. Scott when he was in prison did you not? A. I did.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him then about preceding events so that matters would be retained in your memory? Did you have any discussions with him then? A. Well, we never went into those.

Q. Still your memory dwelt on those things did it not? A. Yes.

Q. More particularly what Mr. Scott said, on that account? A. Yes.

Q. Did you not visit him several times in prison in Prince Albert? A. I visited him very frequently.

HILLIARD MITCHELL, sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Clarke:

Q. Where do you reside? A. Duck Lake.

Q. In the North-West Territories? A. Yes.

Q. How far is that from the place known as the Ridge? A. Twenty-eight or thirty miles.

Q. Do you know the prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known him? A. I have known him since the year the treaty was made with the Indians, and that was in 1876, I think.

Q. Are you aware of the relations that he has borne; or has he borne any close relations with the half-breeds of the country? A. I know that his wife was an English half-breed.

Q. I believe she is now deceased? A. Yes.

Q. How has Thomas Scott been employed or engaged during the time you have known him? A. He was engaged by Stobart & Co., and then by Stobart Eden & Co.

Q. By the same firm? A. The same firm, yes.

Q. Do you know his place of residence before he was imprisoned recently? A. He has a farm on the Ridge.

Q. What kind of a place is it or was it, rather? A. An ordinary homestead.

Q. Do you know of what extent? A. I suppose a half section, I don't know.

Q. Can you state to the court and jury whether he farmed extensively? A. He farmed extensively. I always understood he was one of the most extensive farmers in the district.

Q. You passed his place frequently I suppose? A. I have been over his farm frequently.

Q. Will you state to the court and jury if you had occasion, about the latter end of March last, to go to Batoche? A. I went to Batoche.

Q. State to the court and jury when you went to Batoche and why? A. There was a disturbance down there, and I went to see what the disturbance was on Thursday, 19th March, I think, in the evening. I am not sure about the date. It was a Thursday.

Q. Was that the only time you went? A. I went on Friday, and on the Saturday following.

Q. Did you meet anybody you knew, when at Batoche, on any of these three occasions? A. I saw French half-breeds there that I knew.

Q. Did you see the prisoner? A. I saw the prisoner there on Saturday, on the one occasion.

Q. Will you state to the court and jury where you saw him, and who was present? A. I saw him in Riel's council chamber.

Q. Do you recollect if anybody was with him, and if so, whom? A. Two people were with him. One was Mr. Ross, and I don't remember who the other was.

Q. Had you any conversation with the prisoner when you were there? A. Yes.

Q. Well, have the kindness to state to the court and jury what took place between you, what conversation? A. I asked the prisoner what he was doing there—

Mr. Osler.—That is not evidence. What a prisoner states is not evidence, what he is doing there.

Mr. Clarke. His own account of what he is doing there, together with the personal knowledge of the party who was present, if that is not evidence—

Mr. MacIise.—They charge him with conspiring there at Batoche.

Mr. Clarke.—It is not what was done there, it is what was said, and I think the jury will want to know that.

Mr. Osler.—What was said, your Honor, by him, what Mr. Mitchell heard him say to the others who were concerned in the rebellion, I am not going to object to, but when a man is accused of crime, I have yet to learn that when he makes his excuse or his statement, when he is asked what he is doing there—I have yet to learn that that is evidence. I am quite free to admit, I shall not object, at all events, to Mr. Mitchell's telling what he heard him say to others, but what he said in answer to Mr. Mitchell's question as to what he was doing there, is not evidence.

Mr. Clarke.—My learned friend puts this in so skilful a manner that it must strike your Lordship with what peculiar point and force. He says when he was there with the others engaged in the rebellion—now we have not a word about rebellion from this witness, and I submit to your Lordship it is a most unfair attempt to make it appear there was rebellion until we have it from the witness. I ask my question to be taken down, and I ask for your Lordship's ruling, and I know exactly what will be the result.

Court.—It is very clear the witness has not spoken of rebellion. Now, you may ask him what he was saying, what was said by the prisoner and what was done by the prisoner there.

Mr. Clarke.—If the prisoner and witness were present at a place in Batoche on a certain day, surrounded by others, I ask the witness, and I am legally entitled to ask him, what the prisoner said. That is what I ask him. What did the prisoner say?

Court.—As far as you put your last question you are right, but don't go beyond it.

Witness.—The prisoner said he had been sent there by the English half-breeds to find out the cause of the disturbance and get them to stop and disperse, and that if they did not stop they would get themselves into trouble, and they were endangering the lives of the settlers. That is all the prisoner said to me.

Q. Did you see any of the parties engaged in that disturbance when you were there; did you see any of the parties who were supposed to be leaders among the French half-breeds? A. I saw the whole council, the council that was assembled.

Q. Did you see Louis Riel? A. I did.

Q. I understood you to say that you went there for the purpose of trying to find out if there was any disturbance, and what it was about? A. I was there trying to make peace.

Q. And you met the prisoner there? A. Under similar circumstances.

Q. They have not arrested you for misprision of treason? A. No, they have not.

Q. Would you have the kindness, Mr. Mitchell, to state whether you went all these three several times that you have mentioned of your own accord, or if at any of those times you were requested to go by any person in authority? A. Major Crozier asked me if I would go over on the first occasion and see what these fellows were up to.

Q. The prisoner is charged with giving aid and comfort to those people. You were there; did he comfort them much in your presence? A. All the prisoner said to me is what I have already said.

Q. You say that you saw Ross there with him? A. Yes.

Q. Now, you know the prisoner for some years, you have stated? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know if he speaks the Cree language? A. I don't think he speaks much Cree language.

Q. Do you know if he speaks French? A. I know he does not speak French.

Q. Do you know the witness Astley who appeared here? A. I do.

Q. Is it to your knowledge that that gentleman, Mr. Astley, is applying for a Government situation? A. I don't know anything about it. I am not aware of the fact.

Q. Did you see a gentleman there by the name of McKay? A. Mr. McKay went with me on the third occasion. That is on this particular occasion we are speaking of.

Q. That is the same occasion when you saw the prisoner there? A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear the witness McKay make any statement with reference to where the English half-breeds were? A. I don't know. I did not take any notice of what Mr. McKay was saying. He was speaking in Cree the greater part of the time, to the best of my recollection.

Q. Speaking in Cree to whom? A. To the council. When he spoke to Riel he spoke in English.

Q. Going there did you hear any conversation with Mr. McKay about where the English half-breeds were?

Mr. Osler.—It is not evidence, what Mr. McKay said.

Court. If the prisoner was there it would be.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Mr. Mitchell, did you hear any of the conversation that Scott held with parties whom he had gone to see? A. He held no conversations with anyone but myself during the time that I was in the council chamber.

Q. So, whatever his errand had been, you did not hear him delivering it? A. I don't recollect him speaking to anybody but myself.

Q. Then had he finished what he had gone to do at the time you met him there? A. I did not ask him.

Q. So that what you stated to us is not what he was stating to the parties surrounding him, but what he stated to you in answer to a question? A. He stated that to me.

Mr. Osler.—So you see, your Honor, it is not in evidence, and it ought to be struck out.

Mr. Clarke.—I submit to your Honor it is evidence.

Court.—At a certain time I shall have to express an opinion upon that.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. What time of day or night was it you saw him there? A. It might have been about mid-day.

Q. And you had gone at the instance, I believe, of Major Crozier? A. Yes.

ALBERT AUSTIN PORTER SWORN :—

Examined by Mr. MacIise :

Q. Where do you live? A. Prince Albert.

Q. What is your occupation? A. Telegraph operator.

Q. In the service of? A. The Government of the Dominion.

Q. For how long? A. Since January 1883, the time the Dominion line came in from the south.

Q. Do you remember the 22nd March last? A. Yes.

Q. Where did you go on that occasion, who ordered you? A. Capt. Moore sent me an order to—Capt. Moore of the North-West mounted police sent me an order to go up the Ridge—McFarlan's creek, at least.

Q. How far from Prince Albert? A. I suppose twenty or twenty-five miles from Prince Albert.

Q. As an——? A. As an operator. I was to transmit messages that would be sent from Carlton to the authorities in Prince Albert and *vice versa*.

Q. By scouts from Carlton and from there by telegram? A. Despatch them to Carlton.

Q. What sort of an office had you there? A. A bell tent and a wire running to it.

Q. Do you remember the occurrence of the battle of Duck Lake? A. Yes, I remember.

Q. What occurred after that, during the night? A. We got orders to break camp and remove to the Ridge, near Prince Albert, and tap the telegraph line at the Ridge, or near the Ridge.

Q. At whose house? A. I tapped the line into the house of Mr. William Miller. It was about four o'clock in the morning I think when we got there.

Q. How far was that from Tom Scott's place? A. I suppose it is three-fourths of a mile probably. That is my idea of the distance.

Q. He is the nearest neighbor, at any rate, to Scott? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the prisoner Thomas Scott? A. Yes.

Q. What took place between him and you on the 27th, after Duck Lake fight?
A. He came into the telegraph office and told me—on the 27th, after the Duck Lake fight,—

Q. He gave you a telegram—

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Where is the telegram? A. I have not it with me. It is destroyed with all the rest of the messages. It was sent to Capt. Moffatt at Prince Albert.

By Mr. MacIise :

Q. What was the effect of that, and what was the result afterwards? A. He dictated to me and I wrote on a piece of paper.

Mr. Osler.—This is not evidence.

Mr. MacIise.—Suppose you were charged with being before and after a certain time, conspiring with rebels?

Court.—The date is not material in a charge of this sort.

Mr. MacIise.—Suppose during that time you are proved to have made an offer to supply troops, wouldn't that be evidence? On the 27th, and for several days before and after?

Court.—No, I think not. The answer that it was proposed to give was that he dictated a message offering his services. From Miller's house to this man.

Mr. Clarke.—The question I want to ask is this, if on the day in question the accused went to him as Government telegraph operator at the Ridge and through him as telegraph operator telegraphed a message to the highest military authority, offering to raise a troop of men in defence of the country, and against the rebels? that is my question.

Court.—I think you may put the question, generally, if he did, so as to show his character if he did, without reference to date.

Mr. Scott.—In the next place, it is a leading question which you should not ask.

Mr. Clarke.—I humbly ask your Honor to take my question, and then we will have a legal decision upon it.

Mr. Osler.—Surely it would be better for my learned friend to ask what was done. In the way it is put now, it is open to the objection of putting words in the witness' mouth.

Mr. Clarke.—I ask my question to be taken, and a ruling upon it.

By Mr. MacIise :

Q. What took place? A. Mr. Scott came there and asked me to write at his dictation, the following message. As far as I remember, he said previously that he had heard of the Duck Lake fight, and he told me to write the following message to Captain Moffatt, that he could raise from 150 to 200 men armed and assembled by twelve o'clock that day at the Ridge, for the purpose of fighting against the Indians and rebels in defence of Queen and country, that is the gist of the message.

Q. What did you do with it? A. I transmitted it to Prince Albert.

Q. Did you receive any acknowledgment? A. I received the ordinary acknowledgment of telegraph operators, that it was received correctly.

Q. To whom was it addressed? A. Captain Moffatt.

Q. What position did he hold then—Captain Moffatt? A. Inspector in the North-West Mounted Police. He was then, I think, commanding officer. It was Captain Moffatt, commanding officer, Prince Albert.

Q. What answer did you get or what discussion was there over the wire with regard to this proposition? A. I don't know whether I am permitted to state that or not. I am a sworn operator, under oath.

Mr. Osler.—That is not evidence. The answer to Scott, I have no objection to going in, but not any discussion between the authorities among themselves as to what should be done with it, that would not do.

Mr. Clarke.—I don't think, with all the desire to do anything I can for my client, I don't think we would be justified in tapping the line or asking what the authorities were discussing between themselves.

By Mr. MacIise:

Q. What answer was received? A. There was no direct answer; there was an acknowledgment that it was received correctly.

Q. Well, did you hear anything of Mr. Scott after that? A. Yes. I saw him while I was there, nearly every hour or so.

Q. What took place between you? A. There was nothing particularly took place. There were discussions and talking. I don't remember exactly any particular thing taking place.

Q. Did he conspire with anybody in your presence, to bring about rebellion or to aid or abet rebellion during that time? A. I never knew anything of the kind.

Q. Wasn't he in and out of the office most of the time? A. He was there frequently. Yes.

Q. Did you see anything on his part that would bear out the charge that was laid against him?

Mr. Osler.—Surely you have gone far enough with these irregular questions.

Mr. Clarke.—You've charged him with a vague charge.

Mr. Osler.—The Crown must rest upon the overt acts they have proved, and you must displace those overt acts.

Mr. MacIise.—Conversations of this kind have been given by the prosecution.

By Mr. Osler:

Q. How long have you known Mr. Scott? A. Ever since I came to Prince Albert.

Q. How long is that? A. Three years this winter.

Q. Been intimate with him? A. No, I have never been intimate with him.

Q. The country was in a considerable state of alarm immediately after Duck Lake? A. Yes, there was a certain amount of excitement.

Q. They were afraid of the Indians? A. Yes.

Q. And afraid that the settlement was going to be in trouble? A. That was the general complaint.

Q. It was after it was known that the people had been killed at Duck Lake that this offer of Mr. Scott's was made? A. It was on the 27th—yes, that would be after the Duck Lake fight which was on the 26th.

Q. The country was in a great state of alarm? A. Yes, there was considerable excitement.

HUGH ROSS sworn:—

Examined by Mr. MacIise:

Q. Where do you live? A. Prince Albert during last winter—near Prince Albert.

Q. Do you know the prisoner Mr. Scott? A. Yes.

Q. What has been your acquaintance with him? A. I know him since 1872.

Q. Where was that? A. Princess River.

Q. In the service of the—? A. Hudson Bay Company.

Q. You are both in the service of the company? A. Yes.

Q. You left I think about the same time as he did? A. Yes.

Q. What occupation do you follow? A. Freighters generally and farming.

Q. Where is your farm? A. Medicine Hat.

Q. Do you know the settlement called the Ridge? A. Yes.

Q. What position does it hold as to Batoche and Prince Albert in case an attack had been made during the rebellion, an advance had been made from Batoche on Prince Albert? A. It is right on the way.

Q. As to trails? A. Yes.

Q. The trails from Carlton and Duck Lake and Batoche all—? A. Lead above that, they all come into one there.

Q. If an attack had been made, what would have been the effect on the Ridge settlement? A. They would stand a poor chance, I guess.

Q. What was the state of the mind of the people of that settlement at that time, about that time on that account, on account of their position? A. The families were getting scared. They wanted to have a meeting of the people, and see what they would do.

Q. This was in the winter, and when there are not so many trails open. There are not so many trails open there in that country in winter as in summer? A. No.

Q. What sort of farm has Mr. Scott there, and what has been his occupation for some time? A. A farmer, and he has about 300 acres.

Q. Under cultivation? A. Yes, about that, as near as I can judge, Mr. Scott has.

Q. Large or small quantity? A. Large, I should say.

Q. Now, what kind of a settlement is that, what kind of people surround it? A. English and Scotch half-breeds.

Q. Almost entirely, is it not the case? A. Yes, with a few Canadian settlers.

Q. You went to live with Mr. Scott sometime lately? A. Yes.

Q. How long ago was it? A. It was about 4th December, I believe.

Q. Of last year? A. Yes.

Q. How long did you stay? A. Until after the Batoche fight, a few days after that I left there.

Q. Of course you have been away and back in the meantime I suppose? A. Yes, I have been away.

Q. Now you were living at his house then after 4th December? A. Yes.

Q. Was he away from you any part of the time, or were you with him a good part of the time from that on to the end of the year? A. The most of the time I have been along with him, mostly all the time, until I started.

Q. There were parties came there to see him, did he hold private discussion with them? A. I never heard any. I have been always in with him there, when any persons came in, I have been always in his company.

Q. Now the half-breeds in that section of the country, in what regard do they hold Mr. Scott; what influence has he over them? A. They look on him as a leader of the people there.

Q. The half-breeds look up to him as their leader? A. Yes.

Q. A leadership is brought about by himself is it? A. I can't say.

Q. Isn't it a fact that it is on their application and on their seeking? A. Certainly, it is on theirs.

Q. Now you say that he held no private conversations from the time you went there? A. No, none that I know.

Q. Well any conversations that you heard, in any expressions you heard Thomas Scott make use of, from 5th December, until it was known that the rebellion had broken out after the battle of Duck Lake the fight there, did you ever hear anything that you thought was in any sense treasonable, or what did you hear? In what way did he speak of public events?

Mr. Osler.—What did he say? If that is evidence, but it is not evidence, it is no answer to any evidence in chief, that class of question has already been ruled on.

By Mr. MacIse:

Q. Well did the prisoner ever make use of any expressions to you favorable to the rebellion publicly or privately?

Mr. Osler.—I object to the question, a moment's reflection will surely show it is not admissible.

Mr. MacIise.—It would, in ordinary cases, but not in this.

Q. From the time you went there on the 5th December, till the 21st March, until the time you went up with him as a delegate—did he go to Batoche during that time to the French settlement? Do you know of his going to Batoche? A. No, I don't know of him going there until he went along with me.

Q. Now, do you remember the 20th March? A. Yes.

Q. What took place on that day? A. There was a meeting held, on the night of the 20th at Lindsay school.

Q. How did it come to be held do you recollect? A. Because the people wanted to know the particulars of the trouble that was up at Batoche. There were so many reports, and contradictory reports had gone around that they could not believe, so a meeting was called.

Q. And what took place there? The meeting was called to order and who was elected chairman and who secretary? A. Tom Scott, and William Miller.

Q. Scott was chairman and Miller secretary? Was he? A. Yes.

Q. Well, what did Mr. Scott say; do you recollect? A. Well, Mr. Scott did not say much, there was not much said at the meeting that night only to know the particulars from Batoche, and it was proposed by the meeting that there would be a delegate appointed to go to Batoche, and we were elected, Thomas Scott and I, and William Paquin, and then there was a discussion about a room.

Q. Now it has been stated that Mr. Miller made a speech there, did you hear the evidence of Mr. McNiven this morning? A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear the remarks that Mr. McNiven made to the effect that Mr. Miller had stated there was a rebellion among the French? Do you remember McNiven remarking to that effect? A. I think he did say something about it.

Q. You heard what Mr. Miller said, if he said anything, on that occasion? A. I don't understand you.

Q. Mr. McNiven has stated in his evidence this morning, that during that meeting Mr. William Miller stated as there was rebellion among the French, we should find delegates to find what was the matter; now, you heard Mr. McNiven's evidence? A. Yes.

Court.—His statement was this, that as the French half-breeds were under arms steps should be taken.

By Mr. MacIise:

Q. What did Mr. Miller say? A. I could not say.

Q. Is that statement of Mr. McNiven true or untrue? A. I don't remember such a thing.

Q. You were present at the whole meeting? A. I was present, but I don't remember hearing that.

Q. Mr. McNiven also stated there were cheers after the meeting was over; after or towards the close of the meeting there were cheers, three for the delegates and three for Riel; what do you say about that? A. Well, there was no cheers while the meeting—after the meeting was dismissed there were cheers then from the crowd as they went out through the doors. I could not say what it was.

Q. You don't know what those cheers were for? A. No, I don't. There was no cheers while the meeting lasted; after the dismissal of the meeting there were cheers.

Q. Did you hear Riel's name mentioned at all? A. I did not. It was outside. There was a large amount of people there.

Q. Do you think if it had been mentioned you would have heard it? A. I should think I ought to hear it, if it was mentioned there.

Q. The cheers that there were, were, in fact, just the ordinary cheers that people burst out into, going away from a meeting? A. Yes, as far as I know, I have not heard any cheers for Riel.

Q. Now, do you remember Mr. Scott's going away during February to Qu'Appelle? A. Yes.

Q. When did he return—about what time—from Qu'Appelle? A. The latter end of February—I could not say, I am sure.

Q. How long was it then before this meeting? A. I think it was the latter end of February, if I am not mistaken, or the first of March.

Q. When did he leave for the capital, now you are forgetting, when did you leave yourself for the capital? A. The latter end of January.

Q. And when did you return? A. First March.

Q. Now, when did Scott leave? A. It was after that, Scott came back.

Q. How long after that? A. I guess eight or ten days. I think I was at his place eight or ten days after.

Q. Do you remember the time he came back? Until this meeting you were stopping right at his house, were you not? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember whether he made a visit to Prince Albert during that time or not? What are the facts in regard to that? A. From the time he came back?

Q. Up to this meeting of the 20th, on Friday? A. He has only been once down there, and I have been along with him. He went down with flour, flour that he brought in.

Q. What time was that? A. That was the next day after he came in.

Q. That would be then about what time? You say you came back on the 1st March, and about eight or ten days after that, Scott came back? A. I should say about the 12th March, as near as I can remember.

Q. Between that time, the 12th and the 20th, the time of the meeting, where was Scott? A. Always at home.

Q. Did you hear the evidence of Mr. Astley this morning to the effect that the day before the stores were looted on the 17th March, he saw Mr. Thomas Scott in Prince Albert? A. I have not.

Q. Did you hear what Mr. Astley said about Thomas Scott being down to Prince Albert jumping out of a sleigh on the 17th March, the day before the looting of the stores, and going to Capt. Moore and having a conversation with him? A. Yes, I have heard so.

Q. Now, you have already stated that from the 12th to the 20th Scott was not at Prince Albert? A. No, I have been there all the time, and I have never seen him go down until he was taken prisoner down in Prince Albert—about two days before he was taken prisoner, I was down there.

Q. Well, what would you say with regard to that evidence of Mr. Astley's—that it was true or untrue? Would you contradict that evidence?

Mr. Osler.—That is not the right way to get the evidence.

By Mr. MacIise :

Q. Where was Thomas Scott on the 17th March? A. Well, he must have been home, because he has never been in Prince Albert since that time till after. If he has, it is unknown to me, and I have been there all the time. He must have gone down there in the night, and then he could hardly get down there in the night and be back in the morning without my knowing it.

Q. Astley stated it was in the afternoon he saw him there? A. I can't say anything about that.

Q. You know that Mr. Scott was home in the afternoon, don't you?

Mr. Osler.—I desire the witness should not be led unnecessarily.

By Mr. MacIise :

Q. Now, what was said by Mr. Thomas Scott at this meeting on the 20th March? Do you recollect what was the sense of what he said? Do you recollect he called on some of them for a speech, did he not? A. He did.

Q. Who was that? A. I think the first was McNiven.

Q. You have already told us that the work of that meeting was the sending of delegates, and very little discussion. Well, whom did they send as delegates, and what were they sent for? A. Thomas Scott, myself and William Paquin.

Q. You have already stated that Mr. Miller was secretary of that meeting. Did he take any notes? A. I don't think he has taken any notes. I think it was on a scrap of paper—scraps of paper taken in a hurry.

Q. When did you start for Batoche? A. On the morning of the 20th.

Q. What day of the week? A. Saturday morning—the 21st I mean.

Q. What time in the morning? A. About 1 o'clock.

Q. What took place after that during the day? Where did you go, and what took place there? A. We went to Batoche.

Q. Did you see anybody on the road? A. No, just met one sleigh. I don't know who it was. I think that was all we met on the road. It was dark.

Q. When you got to Batoche, what took place there? A. We seen there was trouble there.

Q. Where did you go to? A. We went up to Riel's house.

Q. Is that where you went to first? A. No.

Q. Where did you go to first? A. I think it is to Fisher's store, I am not sure.

Q. Then you went on to the council house, did you? A. Yes.

Q. And what did you see there? Where did you see Mr. Riel first there? A. About twenty yards, I suppose, from the house—he came out to meet us.

Q. What conversation took place between him and Mr. Scott, or between him and you as delegates? A. Mr. Riel said that I hope you have come to make peace, to save bloodshed, and Thomas Scott said that he just came here as a delegate with a note, and that note was given to Riel, which he read, and he wanted to bring back in writing the truth of the trouble.

Q. But what did he say in answer to Riel's question about preventing bloodshed? A. He said if he could do that he would be very willing to do all that was in his power.

Mr. Osler.—Who said that? A. Tom Scott.

Mr. MacIise.—Mr. Scott asked him what the cause of the trouble was, didn't he? A. Yes.

Q. And what did Riel say? A. He said it was on account of Lawrence Clarke coming in there, coming through there from having been down east, I think, down at Troy anyhow, and came through there, and the half-breeds wanted to know what the Government was going to do towards their grievances, and he said that what they were going to get was powder and ball, that there was 500 police left Hoodo to come and wipe them out.

Q. When had they left Hoodo? A. That morning of the day that Lawrence Clarke went through there. I could not say what time it was. It was a few days before that. That is the conversation that he told us anyhow.

Q. He said something about expecting somebody to come there, didn't he?

Mr. Osler.—It is desirable to get what was said without suggesting.

Mr. MacIise.—What did Riel say after that? Did he say anything about McKay and Mitchell? A. Yes, he kept us there. There was three scouts, French half-breeds, came from Duck Lake, and said that Mr. Mitchell and Thomas McKay were coming, and the scouts brought him word that the half-breeds (English and Scotch) were joined at Carlton.

Q. Did these scouts mention any conversation that took place between them and Thomas McKay? A. The scouts had brought in word from Duck Lake.

Q. And who had the scouts come from? A. From Tom McKay.

Q. What was it that they brought as coming from Tom McKay? A. They told him that the English half-breeds were in Carlton to join Crozier.

Q. Who told him?

Mr. Osler.—You can't give what the scouts said, surely?

Mr. MacIise.—Who told? A. That is what the scouts said.

Q. What did Riel tell you? A. Riel told us we would have to stay here, or else we were playing a three-fold game on them, or else Tom McKay must be a liar, so we had to stay there until Tom McKay came in.

Q. So that the result of your journeying there was this? A. Till the scouts came in, we were detained.

Court.—The simple fact was that they were detained until McKay arrived by reason of the scouts' story? A. Yes.

Q. Did Riel make any threat, and what was it? A. He told me Tom McKay—

Q. Did he make any threat to you?

Mr. Osler.—What did he say?

Mr. MacIise.—What did he say about Nolin? A. He said they had sentenced Nolin. He was very hot or very mad, as you call it, because we came there on the same errand as Tom McKay, with a different view of it.

Q. What did he say about Nolin? A. He said they had sentenced Nolin, and what could they expect?

Q. Sentenced Nolin to what? A. To death, to be shot.

Q. Where was Thomas Scott during the time you were there all day? Was he with you, out among others? Or how, or what? A. He was with me all the time, along with the other delegates.

Q. Does Thomas Scott understand Cree or French? A. No.

Q. Did Thomas Scott after that say anything to Riel, and what was it; about what he would do? A. He said he would have nothing to do with him after he took up arms, but as far as he was in any legal manner, it would be all right, but when he took up arms, he wanted to have nothing to do with him whatsoever.

Q. Did he speak about constitutional agitation? A. Yes.

Q. And what did he say? A. He said he was willing to do anything he possibly could to get the rights of the people.

Q. In a legal constitutional manner? A. In a constitutional manner, not any otherwise.

Q. Now did he say anything about, in case there was an Indian uprising? Did he mention anything about the Ridge people? A. Yes.

Mr. Osler.—You are leading him all the time, it is awful.

Court.—Was there anything more passed?

Mr. MacIise.—Q. Was there anything more took place between them about letting the people know? A. Yes.

Q. Well, what was it? A. Thomas Scott wanted to know from Riel if the Indians would come down there to let them know around.

Q. For Riel to let them know beforehand? A. Before they would get down there and go right through the people, as it was right on their way.

Q. When did you leave Batoche and where did you go to? A. I went back to the Ridge.

Q. When? A. Saturday evening.

Q. What time? A. About four o'clock.

Q. What time did you get home? A. About eight.

Q. And you went to Scott's house? A. Yes.

Q. When was the next meeting held at Lindsay after you got home on Saturday night? A. Monday night.

Q. Were you at church next day at Lindsay? A. No I wasn't at church.

Q. You say there was a meeting Monday night? A. Yes, Monday some-
ime.

Q. Who was chairman, and who was secretary at that meeting, do you recollect? A. I think it was Thomas Miller secretary, I am not sure, I could not say.

Mr. MacIise.—There were some resolutions passed there, a series of resolutions, I have made attempts to get them, they were sent to Major Crozier, and handed over by him I believe to the prosecution and I have served them with a notice to produce those, concerning meeting 23rd March, signed by a very large number of people.

Mr. Osler.—We have a paper which may have come from Major Crozier, a copy, that is all we have; we don't know its authenticity, and it is marked a copy "L"—it came from Riel's possession, from Batoche.

By Mr. MacIse :

Q. Well, does that show what was done on that day? Look that over; do you recollect anything of that kind being passed on that day? A. Yes.

Q. That was to be sent to whom? A. To Major Crozier.

Q. Who went with it? A. William Miller, I believe.

Q. And who else? A. Adams.

Q. Now, you were at that meeting where the speeches were made, was the speech that was made by Thomas Scott or anything he said to the effect—what did Thomas Scott say? A. He was speaking in a legal manner to get their rights in a legal manner, but not to take up arms, that was the whole of the meeting.

Q. Did you see the jail that Mr. Scott was kept in after being taken down to Prince Albert? A. I did.

Mr. Osler.—Surely this has nothing to do with the issue here.

Mr. MacIse.—He was arrested and detained three months without charge.

Mr. Osler.—If he is improperly charged, there is a remedy.

By Mr. MacIse :

Q. Whose signature is that to exhibit "H"? Who signed that? A. I did.

Q. Where did you write that? A. Down in a law office in town.

Q. You positively swear that you wrote that? A. Yes, I swear I wrote that.

Q. Do you see that paper "6" with name below, who do you think signed that name there? Have you any idea of who signed it? A. Thomas Scott.

Q. Would you think Thomas Scott signed that? A. He might, and he might not. It is pretty hard—I could not swear.

Q. You remember the time of the battle of Duck Lake, do you not? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember when Thomas Scott was made prisoner after that?

A. Yes.

Q. You were left in charge of the place, I think, you stayed at the place?

A. Yes.

Q. What took place there at Scott's farm—

Mr. Osler.—What has that to do with this case? Surely that is not, and cannot be evidence.

Q. You have known Mr. Scott, I think, for some thirteen years or so? A. Since 1872.

Q. You are not any relative or connection of his? A. No.

Q. And what was your position when you were up there, from December till March—were you hired, or what were you doing, living there? A. I was living there, and I went down to Troy for freight.

Q. Were you just stopping there as a friend, or were you hired? A. No, I was just merely stopping there; it was a good place for my horses.

Q. Just stopping there, doing what freight you could? A. I just went on one trip down to Troy.

Q. What then took you there? Were you working for your board or paying for your board, and doing work or were you putting in the winter there, or what?

A. I was just putting in the winter there.

Q. And doing nothing? A. I was freighting. I went down to Troy.

Q. That took you how long? A. A long time, about two months. The snow was pretty deep.

Q. You were away all what month. You took two months; when did you get back? A. I got back—

Q. About the 8th March, wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. So you would be away all February, you got back the 1st of March or latter end of February, so you would be away all January and February on that freighting bee? A. Part of January and February. It would be about that—two months.

Q. Was Scott with you freighting? A. No.

Q. Well, you gave me an impression, I don't think you intended to do it, perhaps, that you and Scott almost slept together from December till March, that is not so; is it? A. I did not say it.

Q. You seemed to say you were with him all the time, that he could not go anywhere without your following as a shadow? A. Not at all.

Q. You were in fact, only about four weeks at Scott's altogether, from early December to early January? A. Oh, I have been more than that after I came back.

Q. But you were only about four weeks there? A. About four weeks.

Q. And during that time you went into Prince Albert, didn't you during the time you were there, commencing 4th December. Did you go into Prince Albert? A. Yes, I went in to see Prince Albert.

Q. Three or four times? A. I could not say how many times.

Q. Surely you would want a little Moosejaw beer at Christmas? A. Not the kind of beer they had there.

Q. Then in March, what were you doing, after you came back; can you tell me? Where were you on the 1st March, or 2nd March? A. I guess I would be in on the way coming to Prince Albert, pretty close around there.

Q. Well, what did you do the first day after you got there? After you got to Prince Albert? A. I came back to the Ridge.

Q. And what did you do when you were at the Ridge? What did you occupy yourself in doing? A. In looking after the feeding of the horses.

Q. That is all you had to do? A. All I had to do.

Q. And all you did? A. All I did.

Q. And what was Scott doing, watching his horses and stock? A. He was not there at the time, he was down at Troy.

Q. Did you get a letter from Riel at the time that you were over there, did you or Scott or any of that delegation, get a letter? A. There was a letter came there.

Q. A letter that you could recollect the terms of? A. I think so.

Q. A letter that was given to Scott? A. Yes.

Q. Was it to the English half-breeds of the Red Deer Hills and St. Catharines and St. Paul's, dear brothers in Jesus Christ, is that the way the letter commenced? A. I think I could recognise it, it would be a good deal quicker if you read it to me. I cannot identify it.

Q. Look at the terms and phrases, perhaps you might bring it to your mind. Did you hear Scott read a letter at the meeting after you came back? A. Yes, the letter that we brought.

Q. See whether that is the letter that he read to the meeting. Don't read it aloud. Do you remember that as the letter read? A. I can't say.

Q. You can't say that it is or is not? A. I can't say that it is, or is not.

Q. Who brought the letter back from that meeting? A. Tom Scott.

Q. Now, you stated there were two delegations at Riel's that day, one Messrs. Mitchell and McKay, the other Mr. Scott, yourself and another, and you said that these two delegations were different or on a different basis or words to that effect. Will you tell me what the difference was, or what you mean by saying they were on a different basis?

Mr. Clarke.—I did not understand the witness to say that.

Mr. Osler.—I don't say those are the exact words, but he gave me the impression there was a difference.

Witness.—We both tried to make peace I suppose.

Q. Well, what was the difference between you? A. I can't say, I am sure, what the difference was.

Q. You did not mean to give any impression of that sort? A. No.

Q. Then you take it back, what I think Mr. MacIse put in your mouth that Scott did not go to Batoche from December 5th till 21st March. Of course you must take that back for you were away two months? A. Not that I know—not while I have been there, or not what I heard of, and I asked him and he said not.

Q. Now, do you know who called the cheers when the crowd were going out of the meeting, of the 20th March? A. I could not say.

Q. How many cheers were there? A. There were two or three I think.

Q. And you did not take any part in them? A. Only the usual cheers given.

Q. Three cheers for the Queen, I suppose, breaking up the meeting? A. Three cheers generally for the chairman.

Q. Were there three cheers for the Queen? A. I could not say.

Q. They tell me there were three cheers for the delegation, and that you were cheered, you would surely remember that? A. I don't remember the meeting to have dismissed.

Thursday, 9 a. m., 10th September.

WILLIAM PAQUIN sworn:—

Examined by Mr. MacIise:

Q. Do you know the prisoner Mr. Scott? A. Yes.

Q. How long? A. From 1879.

Q. That was when you came to where? A. The Ridge.

Q. Where do you live? A. At the Ridge.

Q. Now, do you remember what part Mr. Scott took in any agitation that there was just before the rebellion broke out, and what was it? A. I don't understand rightly.

Q. Before the rebellion broke out, what did you hear Mr. Scott say?

Mr. Osler.—That is not evidence, you have to answer definite facts that we prove.

Mr. MacIise.—I understood it was part of the Crown's case that the prisoner led these people into rebellion.

Mr. Osler.—You must not prove other facts. What the prisoner said on other occasions does not meet what he is charged with saying or doing on the specific occasions on which the Crown relies. We are not reviewing the man's whole conduct. We have given certain evidence of facts against him, those are the facts to be met, and the only facts in trial.

Q. Do you remember Friday the 20th March, last past? A. Yes.

Q. What do you remember that took place on that day? A. Well, a meeting at the Lindsay school that day.

Q. Did Mr. Scott say anything; what took place at the meeting, as near as you can recollect, with regard to, particularly, Mr. Scott? A. Well, they met there altogether, first to know what to do, then we heard that there was some trouble. So we came together there and they took three delegates to send up there.

Q. Who were the delegates? A. Scott, Ross, myself, and we went straight up there.

Q. What did the meeting direct you to go up for? A. To see what the state of affairs was, to see if it was true.

Q. When did you start? A. We started on Saturday morning at 1 o'clock.

Q. And you went to? A. Batoche's early in the morning.

Q. And what took place at Batoche's? A. Well, there was nothing much there. We went into a house there and saw the people there, some were sleeping and some were cooking their bread. Riel was not there, and we went to another house and met him there.

Q. Whom did you see there? A. We saw Riel.

Q. What took place from that until you left and went home? A. Mr. Riel asked us what we were doing. I can't say it rightly because I can't speak English.

By the Court:

Q. He asked you what you came for? A. Yes.

By Mr. MacIise:

Q. Tell us it as well as you can, take your time. Who spoke of you people? A. Scott.

Q. And what did he say? A. He said we were sent there as delegates. So we stopped there, three of us together, and he went down stairs, and I don't know where he went to. And after he came in again, he came and said Tom McKay was to be there that day, and Mr. Mitchell.

Q. And he left you, did he or did he not say something more? A. I don't know.

Q. At any rate, did he say anything more about McKay afterwards? A. Yes. He said that Tom McKay told Scott or some other friend that the English half-breeds were at Carlton.

Q. And what did Riel say on that? A. Well, of course, he was rather vexed, like, with us and said that we were going to trick him some way.

Q. What else did he say? A. He said something about discussing Nolin again.

Q. Do you remember what it was? A. I remember, but I can't say it rightly.

Q. You can't say it in English? A. I can't say it very well.

Q. Did Riel speak in English? A. Yes. I understand English pretty well, but I can't talk it. He said that he was going to shoot him, and then what can you expect?

Q. Well, did he say anything more just then? Did he let you go? A. No.

Q. What then? A. I think he went down stairs again, and then we stopped there. He said for us to stop there till McKay and Mitchell came there.

Q. Did McKay come? A. Yes.

Q. Well, do you remember any conversation that took place between Riel and Scott, after that before you left? A. Yes.

Q. What was it? What did Mr. Scott say? A. He said something about a letter for Riel to take down.

Q. Did Scott say anything about a rebellion? A. No. There was Tom McKay and Mitchell—when they came, they said they were to meet half-way some place to go and meet each other, Riel and them.

Q. But did Scott say anything more to Riel before he left, just before you left, at any time shortly before you left? A. He told him to send word to us what would happen.

Q. To send word to you in what case? A. About what bargain they would make with them, peace or agreement, or anything of that.

Q. You wanted to get word also on another reason, what was that? A. That is all I remember.

Q. Wasn't there some other reason that you wanted to get word for? Down at your place, you lived at the Ridge, didn't you? A. Yes.

Q. What were you afraid of there? A. I was afraid of the Indians, and that was why we were sent up.

Q. What did you want word for? A. I said that already. I said that for them to send on word if there was anything about the Indians. I said that already.

Q. That is, send you word down to where? A. To the Ridge.

Q. What time did you leave there to start for the Ridge, home? A. Towards evening, about three or four o'clock, on Saturday.

Q. Do you remember a meeting next day at Lindsay, that has been spoken of? A. Yes.

Q. You also remember one after that at St. Catharines? A. Yes.

Q. Was the prisoner there? A. Yes.

Q. What did he say at St. Catharines? He said it would be good if these volunteers would come back and protect Prince Albert, and all these half-breeds to join as one man and help them. That is what he said, something like that any way, not the very words.

Q. Do you remember that he said there were three cheers for Riel given? A. Yes.

Q. What part of the room were you in at that meeting? A. About the middle of the house.

Q. Did you hear what cheers took place? A. There was no cheers in the house.

Q. Well, what was there; what sort of noise was there of any kind? A. I suppose young fellows were cheering outside, but not in the house at all. I was there about the very last. I was there as far as to know what time of night they were going to start.

Q. Before you were at Batoche, what did Mr. Scott say? Before he was leaving what did he say to Mr. Riel about his mission there, and what you were sent for, and what you were going to do in the matter? A. He was sent there, and that he would have nothing to do with Riel, by taking up arms. He said that again.

Court.—That was at leaving? A. Yes.

Mr. Osler.—Q. When you were at Batoche, was anything to be done when you left? Did Scott promise, or did any of you promise to call another meeting? A. Yes, when we got back, that we would have to let you people know what was done.

Q. What did Scott promise to do at that other meeting? Was it not that he would get the people to remain neutral? A. Yes.

Q. And not help the troops against Riel? A. Against Riel, but not to go up there.

Q. They would not help Riel, and he would call the people together and get them to remain neutral, didn't he? A. Not like that.

Q. Wasn't that the way it was? How did they come to let you go? A. We did not promise them anything, any way.

Q. They let you go after McKay came? A. Yes.

Q. But he was to call another meeting and get the people to remain neutral—that is what you said, isn't it? A. Well, I said first, let the people know when we would get back.

Q. And the people to remain neutral —

Mr. Clarke.—If this is to be proceeded with, I will demand an interpreter. We insist upon an examination in Cree (this being, as witness says, his language.)

Mr. Osler.—The witness is answering in English very well.

Mr. MacIse.—He does not understand the meaning of the word "neutral."

Mr. Osler.—It is not right for a counsel to interfere in this way, highly irregular and improper.

Q. Now you were there how long? A. I got there in the morning and stopped there till about 4 o'clock in the evening.

Q. You got there in the morning about breakfast time, was it? A. Yes, about 8 o'clock in the morning.

Q. Now, were you with Mr. Scott all that time? A. Yes.

Q. And heard all that was said between Riel and him? A. Yes.

Q. Now, did you get a letter to take back? A. Yes.

Q. Was Mr. Scott to send back word what they would do after he called the meeting? How was Riel to know? A. I don't know about that.

Q. Well, how was he to know what was done? A. I don't know. I don't know whether we were to send word back to him or not—not that I know.

Q. What was the use of the meeting? A. It was, first, to know what to do, us people there that had families.

Q. But you have told my learned friend already that Scott told Riel to send word what bargain they would make as to peace? A. Yes.

Q. Scott asked Riel to send him word? A. Yes.

Q. Well, wasn't Scott to send Riel back word what the English half-breeds would do? A. We did not know what was coming. We had first to go and see that.

Q. How were you to know it? A. When we would get back we would know, and we would see if there was anything further going on.

Q. How were you to hear? How was the message to be sent? A. I am not talking about a message.

Q. Well then, it was the Indians that the settlers were afraid of? A. Yes.

Q. Not the French half-breeds? A. No, I was not afraid of them, anyway, myself.

Q. They were not going to attack you? A. No.

Q. What you were afraid of in the settlement, was the Indians? A. Yes, the Indians, that is what the wives were afraid of.

Q. And what Scott and you went over there for was to see how you would be protected against the Indians? A. Yes.

Q. It was not anything to do with the French rising? A. No, not at all.

Q. But it was just to see how you would keep your families right in case the Indians came down? A. Yes.

Q. And you wanted the French to arrange to protect you against the Indians—isn't that it? A. We had nothing to do with the French.

Q. You would not have anything to do with them, but what would you go there for the purpose of getting protection from the Indians? A. I did not say that.

Q. Well, what did you go there for? To find out what the Indians were going to do? A. Because, if they were going to come down, of course we would get ready for them.

Q. Why did you go to Riel? Why didn't you go to the Indians and see what they were going to do? A. We would hear from there.

Q. Did you inquire about the Indians from Riel? A. I think we did.

Q. What did Riel tell you about the Indians? A. I asked Gabriel Dumont myself, and he said that the Indians were going to take up arms, and that is all I asked him.

Q. Well, then, how on earth did you find out how you were going to be protected? You know you went there to see how you would get protected against the Indians. Now kindly tell me what you did to get that protection, what inquiries you made? A. I did not go up there to get protection from the French, from the Indians.

Q. What did you go up there for? A. To make sure what was up.

Q. Well, what did you find was up? A. We thought there was some trouble there.

Q. Well, did you enquire into the extent of the trouble? A. No.

Q. Well, what was the use of your delegation anyway? A. I saw what was enough to satisfy me.

Q. To satisfy you of what? A. That there was some trouble.

Q. You knew that without going there, you know? A. No, there—

Mr. Clarke.—I don't think that is right, I submit to your lordship. The witness is on his oath, and he swears they went there to find out —

By Mr. Osler :

Q. You knew there was trouble there before, didn't you? A. No.

Q. You heard of it? A. I had heard, but I did not believe it.

Q. What had you heard? A. We heard there was going to be trouble there.

Q. What kind of trouble? A. Well, I don't know what kind of trouble it would be, but trouble, anyway.

Q. What kind of trouble? You can tell me what you had heard? You heard they were up in arms? A. We would hear it that way sometimes, and sometimes not.

Q. You heard they were going to fight the police, didn't you? A. I did not hear that.

FATHER ANDRÉ sworn : —

Examined by Mr. MacIse :

Q. Do you know the prisoner, Mr. Scott? A. Yes, I know him.

Q. Since when? A. I know him since 1875.

Q. What business is he in? A. Well, the time I knew him he was a trader. He was coming there sometimes every week, sometimes oftener than that, and I was staying there, and he was trading for Stobart & Eden at that time.

Q. And you knew him, I suppose, to be a very disloyal man? A. As far as I knew, I never heard nothing but good about him. I never heard but that he was a man esteemed and liked. I heard Stobart, his employer, praising him very much.

Q. You know the Ridge? A. I know it very well.

Q. You know where Mr. Scott lives there? A. Yes, I passed there on my way

going down from Prince Albert to visit my mission. His^s house is along the road. I stay very often there at his house.

Q. You knew his wife? A. Yes, I knew her when she was alive.

Q. She was of what? A. She was an English half-breed.

Q. Neither Mr. Scott nor his wife belong to your church, do they? A. No, they don't belong to my church.

Q. Now, what sort of settlement is there about Mr. Scott there? A. A settlement of farmers, especially English half-breeds and some white men about.

Q. A few white men? A. Yes.

Q. What relation does Mr. Scott bear to them, or did he bear to them, at the time of the last rebellion, and what influence had he over the people about there?

A. Well, I know Mr. Scott was a man who had a great deal of influence there among the people, because along the way I am acquainted with almost all the half-breeds there, and I heard them talking very highly, all the time, of Mr. Scott, and I know that he was considered a leader in that part of the country there.

Q. He had their confidence? A. Yes, as a man he has their confidence. They are simple people there, and Mr. Scott is liked by them.

Q. Did you ever hear of his abusing that confidence? A. No.

Q. Or know of his abusing that confidence in any way? A. No. As for that, I heard them praising him very well all the time, a long time before the rebellion.

Q. Well, at the rebellion you know that it was feared that—in Prince Albert—these English half-breeds would rise, did you not? A. Yes, all the time I was there. That was our fear, that the English half-breeds—we were expecting they were going to join Riel at that time, and we said there must be some great influence to stop them.

Mr. Osler.—That is not evidence.

By Mr. MacIise:

Q. Now, you had some conversation with Mr. Scott about the time of the rebellion when it broke out? A. Not at the time of the rebellion. The time that Riel came to the country and the meetings were going on, I was to stay at the place of Mr. Scott and we were to speak about general things that were going on.

Mr. Osler.—That class of evidence was ruled out yesterday.

By Mr. MacIise:

Q. Well, do you remember the 20th March last? A. Yes, I remember it well.

Q. What occurred on that day? A. On that day, the day the news came that the rebellion broke out, or the half-breeds were in arms, I was sent by some settlers to see what it was about. I started to go to St. Laurent and on the road I was obliged to come back. We met ten English half-breeds and they told me it was better for me not to go there, because you will be arrested if you go there, and I came back, and saw the country was greatly disturbed and all the women over the country out of the houses and coming rushing to enquire. They were afraid of the Indians. That was the great fear, that the Indians would come down.

Q. That was about the Ridge, up and down? A. Yes; I went further than the ridge, ten miles short of St. Laurent.

By the Court:

Q. Ten miles from St. Laurent? A. Yes.

By Mr. MacIise:

Q. You remained on after that till the day of Mr. Scott's arrest? A. Yes. I saw him coming down there with his team, and I saw the police coming for him there.

Q. What sort of a place did they put him in?

Mr. Osler.—You know that is wrong and you shouldn't ask it.

Mr. Clarke.—We simply tender the evidence.

Mr. Osler.—You know that it is wrong.

CHARLES NOLIN sworn : —

Examined by Mr. MacIse :

Q. Do you know the prisoner, Mr. Scott? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known him? A. Since 1879.

Q. Where does he live now? A. Prince Albert. At the place called the Ridge, ten or twelve miles this side of Prince Albert.

Q. What position does the "Ridge" hold as to Batoche and Prince Albert, especially in the winter when the snow is heavy—I mean the trails from Carlton and Duck Lake and Batoche leading to Prince Albert, where is the Ridge with regard to them?

Mr. Osler.—We will admit that it is in the centre. It is proved by three or four witnesses.

Witness.—The roads joined going to Prince Albert. It is a main road.

By Mr. MacIse :

Q. Going from Batoche to Prince Albert? A. All the roads meet. Yes.

Q. In case any advance had been made by the rebels from Batoche on Prince Albert, what would have been the effect on this Ridge settlement? If the rebels or the Indians had gone to Prince Albert, how would the Ridge have stood, would they have passed through the Ridge first? A. Yes, they would pass through the Ridge first.

Q. Well, then the people living there would be in great danger, would they not, in case of an advance, the people living at the Ridge? A. Yes.

Q. What sort of a settlement is that about the Ridge, north and south of St. Catharines and Halero's, what people live there about Mr. Scott, principally? A. Almost all the farmers, and I think the most of them English half-breeds.

Q. Now, what do you know about these English half-breeds who reside about there, trying to bring Mr. Scott into taking a lead in public affairs, both at and before the rebellion? A. I don't know if the English half-breeds take Mr. Scott as leader, but I know in some meeting Mr. Scott exercised great influence on the people.

Q. Now, you were at Mr. Scott's house out and in before the rebellion took place and up to the time of the rebellion were you not? A. I stopped often at Mr. Scott's place, pretty near every time I passed there. I stopped there often.

Q. What was his opinion? What did he say?

Mr. Osler.—That is objected to, and has been ruled on half a dozen times.

By Mr. MacIse :

Q. You were arrested by Mr. Riel were you not? A. Yes.

Q. What were the circumstances? What were you trying to do, or what were you doing when he arrested you, and when was it? What did Riel make you prisoner for, and what were the circumstances? A. On the reason I did not want to raise rebellion, I refused to join him, and I worked against him too.

Q. And where did he arrest you? A. He arrested me at the church, St. Laurent.

Q. How far is that from Batoche? A. Six or seven miles.

Q. Where were you going when he arrested you? A. I was to the service in the church.

Q. Now, do you remember the 21st March last? A. Yes.

Q. What day of the week was it? A. Saturday.

Q. Did you see Mr. Scott on that day? A. Yes.

Q. Where? A. In the council room, Riel's council room, at Batoche.

Q. And what took place so far as you recollect that day? A. Well, Mr. Riel sent for me to join him, and he asked what influence had Mr. Scott, and Mr. Scott says, I got a large meeting last night and I was appointed delegate at the meeting,

you will find the news I got in the letter, and then Mr. Scott gave the letter to Riel, and I don't know what was in the letter. I did not see the letter. I saw Mr. Riel read the letter, and after Mr. Riel read the letter he asked Mr. Scott about the rebellion and Mr. Scott replied to Riel, I got nothing to do to speak any question with you. I am delegate. If you have got something to say, send answer by letter, that is my mission. Personally, he says, I disapprove the two actions.

Q. The whole action you mean? A. I disapprove first, to raise arms, and to raise Indians. I disapprove of that myself, and that is all I heard of the conversation between Mr. Riel and Mr. Scott.

Q. Did you hear Riel afterwards say anything about the English half-breeds at Carlton to Mr. Scott? A. No.

Q. You did not hear Riel say anything about that? Where did you first see a copy of this proclamation of Major Crozier; who did you get it from? A. The first time I saw it, I think, I am not positively sure, I think it was the 24th March, at a meeting at Lindsay's schoolhouse—the first time Mr. Scott gave me a copy of it.

Q. What did he say to you when he gave it to you? A. I kept a private conversation with Mr. Scott. I was standing by Riel with Mr. Monkman. I could not say exactly the mission of Mr. Monkman, but he got a mission and Riel sent me with Monkman, and he got twenty-two men with Mr. Monkman, and I went to that meeting at Lindsay's schoolhouse where the people and I met Scott at that meeting, and spoke privately with him and some other leading men, and I told Mr. Scott I am in a bad position and I wanted to escape, I don't know where I can go. Mr. Scott says, well you have got good way there to escape.

Q. Did you hear what Scott said at the meeting? And what was it—on the 24th? How many people were there? A. I did not count the people.

Q. About how many do you think? A. House large and full—I suppose between 100 and 120 people there.

Q. Well, did Mr. Scott speak there and advise the people? A. Yes.

Q. What did he say? A. Mr. Scott spoke, and I can't say all he said, I cannot give all his speech in a few words. Mr. Scott says, I am sorry to sympathize with the French. For two reasons, I can go with them, the reason to raise arms, and raise Indians too, for those two reasons I stop, and Mr. Scott spoke all he could in the meeting to stop the English half-breeds from joining Riel, and besides that, he got a petition. I don't know if he made the petition himself, but he brought the petition himself in his pocket, and showed the petition to the meeting that night. And all agreed with that petition, some two or three or four leading men all spoke in favor of the petition, and no person spoke against the petition, and they all agreed to sign the petition.

Q. Was this (exhibit "L") what they signed? A. I could not read the petition. I heard the petition read at the meeting, but I did not read it myself.

Q. Was it a petition that had been gotten up at the meeting the day before? Do you recollect? A. I never saw the petition before that. Mr. Scott took the petition out of his pocket at that meeting.

(Petition here read by Mr. MacIise.)

Q. Do you remember those expressions? (Witness asks that the whole petition be read, which is now done.) A. Yes, that is the petition that I heard read.

Q. That is the one that Mr. Scott then read at that time? A. It is a copy any way.

By Mr. Osler:

Q. I understand then, Mr. Nolin, that on the 24th there was a meeting at the Lindsay schoolhouse, and you were there; were you at the Lindsay schoolhouse on the 24th? A. Yes.

Q. And twenty men and Monkman from the French half-breed camp? A. Yes.

Q. And Scott met them there? A. Yes, Scott met them there.

Q. Were your twenty men under arms? A. Yes.

Q. Was it a private meeting? No, it was a public meeting.

Q. Were the twenty men under arms there? A. Yes, not in the house but outside.

Q. And matters were discussed there? A. The matter was discussed, the petition was discussed.

Q. And who was the chairman of that meeting? A. I don't know his Christian name, Mr. Miller.

Q. Did any of you from the French camp speak at that meeting? Did you speak? A. Yes, I spoke a few words there, and Mr. Monkman spoke.

Q. And Mr. Monkman was one of the leaders, wasn't he, of Riel's? A. Yes.

Q. He spoke there too? A. Yes.

Q. And what did Monkman want them to do? A. I could not say exactly what Mr. Monkman's mission was. As far as I understand, Riel sent him to take the English half-breeds by force.

Q. You think he sent Monkman to bring some of them in? A. Yes.

Q. Well, was it counselled there, was it agreed there that the English half-breeds would remain neutral? At that meeting? A. Oh, yes.

Q. And that they would try and get the volunteers to lay down their arms? A. No, I did not hear nothing about that.

Q. Do you know any other Thomas Scott about the Ridge? Is this the only Thomas Scott you know? You know all the people around there don't you? A. It is possible there might be, but that is the only one I know.

Q. And that is the only one you heard of in that neighborhood? That is the only Thomas Scott you have heard of in that neighborhood? A. Yes.

Q. And he was the only Thomas Scott who took any interest in the movement? A. Yes.

Q. And he seemed to be acquainted with the French council there generally?

Mr. Clarke.—That is trying to manufacture evidence, and you are taking advantage of a man who does not understand the language very well that he is speaking, for that purpose.

Mr. Osler.—You know it is highly improper to interrupt a cross-examination like that?

Mr. Clarke.—It is not a cross-examination. You are making out an examination-in-chief, and you are giving evidence.

Mr. Osler.—A barrister of a year's standing ought to know better than to interfere. It is grossly irregular, and you ought to know better.

Q. Now, you were at that meeting? what time was it held?—that meeting at Lindsay's schoolhouse? A. Held in the evening, after dark.

Q. Now, did Mr. Scott know the members of the French council? Was he acquainted with the neighborhood of Batoche? A. Well, I don't know if he knew the French council at that time. I know that he knew the French council before Riel. Since that I can't say, because the French affairs were changed by Riel.

Q. Then, what the English half-breeds were afraid of, I believe, were the Indians? Were they afraid of the Indians, or were they afraid of the French half-breeds? A. Well, for my part, I don't think the English half-breeds are afraid of the French half-breeds.

Q. But he was afraid of the Indians rising? A. Yes.

Q. And what troubled them at that meeting was, how they would be protected against the Indians? A. The trouble at that meeting is in the petition, because he asked the Government to settle as soon as possible with the French.

Q. To settle with the French, who were in arms, as soon as possible?

Mr. Clarke.—He did not say that.

Mr. Osler.—Is the learned gentleman acting as a professional gentleman ought to?

Mr. Clarke.—When the counsel puts words in the mouth of the witness, it is time to interfere.

Mr. Osler.—I may say I have been practising at the bar for a great many years, and I never knew of such professional conduct before, as I have had from the learned

senior on the other side. I have never known a man so careless of what is right in professional conduct as the learned counsel.

Mr. Clarke.—I shall be obliged to ask that the witnesses be examined in their own language, if this thing proceeds.

Mr. Osler.—It is simply impossible to carry on a cross-examination with such conduct.

Q. The idea was, as I understand it, Mr. Nolin, to get the Government to make a treaty with the French who were in arms? A. I think my expression may be can make a misunderstanding. All the question that was discussed at that meeting was in the petition.

Q. In the document? A. In the document.

Q. Well, the idea was to get the Government to make a treaty with them, with

Mr. Riel? A. Yes.

Q. To make a treaty with Mr. Riel? A. Yes, as soon as possible, to recognize—

Q. That was what they were trying to do at that meeting? A. Yes.

Mr. MacIise.—You have just been referring to a treaty, which seems to be disposed of in short order—was the discussion that took place there in sympathy or not with the expressions in this document that you have already sworn to?

Court.—He said so in plain words, as I understood it.

By Mr. MacIise:

Q. Now, there is a clause in this: "We, therefore, beg of the Government to do justice with the settlers." Was that the sentiment of that meeting? A. Yes, all the discussion at that meeting was just for that petition purpose.

Q. "We therefore beg of the Government to do justice to the settlers." That was the sentiment of the meeting? A. Yes. I think my expression is not very good, you know, because I can't talk very well, but all the meeting agreed to support in favor of the petition.

Q. You will have to be careful that your expressions are not twisted into something else; now the question of those twenty-two men going there in arms has been referred to, where were those arms during the meeting? A. Outside the house.

Q. Where, outside the house? A. Just near the house.

Q. In what, were they open and exposed—the arms; could anybody see them?

A. I don't know, I could not say that.

Q. Were they standing up or not, outside? A. Oh, yes.

Q. Isn't it a fact that they were covered up? A. I did not see them covered.

Q. Well, how were they standing; picked up together or what? A. Well, I did not pay much attention to the arms.

Q. You don't know where they were? A. No, I was in the house all the time.

By Mr. Osler:

Q. Where did you put your gun? A. I got no gun.

By Mr. MacIise:

Q. Do you state you had no gun? A. Certainly.

Q. And you know all about it don't you—about your not having any gun; the learned counsel says that is all you know about it. Now, I ask you is there anybody else could know better about your having a gun or not, than yourself? A. I am compelled to speak English, and I find now, advantage is taken of the fact that I can't speak English properly; Mr. Clarke says this.

Mr. Osler.—Don't understand me as saying that you had a gun. I was trying to tell Mr. MacIise that the only question he could ask you was about your own gun and we know that you had none.

Witness says in French that he would like this to be translated into his own language.

Mr. Osler.—The witness has answered intelligently questions put to him in English. The jury are satisfied he has had a fair examination.

ANDREW WHITFORD, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. MacIsaac :

Q. Do you remember Sunday, the 22nd March last? A. Yes

Q. Were you at a meeting at St. Catharines that day? A. Yes, it was in the evening, not in the day.

Q. Was Mr. Scott, the prisoner there? A. Yes, he was there.

Q. Do you know him? A. Yes, I know him.

Q. How long have you known him? A. Quite a while I have known him. I can swear I have known him about ten years anyway.

Q. Where does he live? A. At the Ridge.

Q. You know that settlement well? A. Yes, I am acquainted with the settlement.

Q. At this meeting at St. Catharines did Mr. Scott speak? A. Yes.

Q. What did he say, as near as you can recollect? A. He said it was a very foolish idea for the volunteers going up to defend Carlton when Prince Albert was the place they ought to defend.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. You remember all he said, do you? A. I don't remember all he said, but I remember what I have just said.

Q. And do you remember what Mr. Spence said on that too? A. I do not remember what Mr. Spence said, because I have no learning to remember—any such memory as that.

Q. Can you remember what Mr. Matheson said? A. Yes, I can remember some of it to a certain extent, but not the whole of it.

Q. Can you remember all that Mr. Scott said? A. No, I don't. I don't remember all he said. I just remember what I have said and no more.

Q. No more? A. I don't remember any more, but I remember a little of what Mr. Matheson said.

Q. You know we often have to consider very much whether a man who recollects just what is important and nothing more, whether he is a good witness or not? A. Would you say that again?

Q. Do you say you can't remember anything more than just these words, nothing more of what Mr. Scott said; that is all? Who else spoke? A. Well, to the best of my knowledge Mr. Adams spoke too and also Mr. Craig.

Q. Tell me what Mr. Craig said? A. No, I can't.

Q. What Mr. Adams said? A. No, I can't. I could not tell you exactly what they said.

Q. Where do you live? A. I live at Prince Albert.

Q. What is your occupation? A. Hired servant. I was working at that time at this meeting for a woman named Mrs. Taylor, right in town.

Q. Where are you working now? A. I am not working now. I was working on the boat till I came down here.

Q. How did they find out you knew this? A. Of course I was present there.

Q. How did they find you out; and find that you knew the very words? A. Well they did not just know that I knew the very words till they brought me here to see what I knew.

Q. They brought you 300 miles on spec—

Mr. Clarke.—The same as you brought the post office sweep.

Witness.—I don't see no spec.

WILLIAM MILLER, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. MacIsaac :

Q. Do you know Thomas Scott? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known him? A. Since the fall of 1878.

Q. Where does he live? A. On the Ridge.

Q. Where do you live; about the nearest neighbor to him? A. Yes.

Q. And what does Mr. Scott carry on there? A. Farming, his general occupation.

Mr. Osler.—We will not contest that he lives at the Ridge and is a farmer.

By Mr. MacIise :

A. Do you remember the return of Mr. Scott home in March last? A. It was some time about the middle of March. I could not exactly say the date.

Q. From where? A. From Troy.

Q. Do you remember the 20th March when the meeting was held? A. Yes.

Q. Now where was Mr. Scott between the 13th and 20th, as far as you know as his nearest neighbor? A. He was at home as far as I know.

Q. If he had gone to Prince Albert during that time would you have known it or would you not? A. Well, I might, I could not say positively that he was at home every day, but to the best of my knowledge he was at home; because he generally came up if there was any news from Prince Albert—generally came to my place.

Q. Hugh Ross was stopping at his place at the same time? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know Hugh Ross the witness who has been examined? A. Yes.

Q. Now do you remember the meeting on the 20th March? A. Yes.

C. It has been spoken of here in evidence that William Miller was secretary of that meeting; is that yourself? A. Myself.

Q. Now Mr. McNiven in his evidence has stated that you in your remarks at that meeting stated that the French were under arms? What have you to say in regard to that? A. I did not make no such statement.

Q. Now do you remember the meeting held the Sunday after, at Lindsay? A. No, I was not there.

Q. Were you at St. Catharines? A. No.

Q. Now you have seen this petition "L," have you ever seen that before? A. Yes, that is my signature to it.

Q. The original of this was signed where, sent where? A. To Major Crozier, at Carlton.

Q. Who took it? A. Mr. Charles Adams and myself. We were two delegates to go up with it; but it did not reach there.

Q. Did you take any pains to send it on? A. No; before we reached there we heard of the Duck Lake fight, and I said to Mr. Adams blood had been spilled, and there was no use trying to do anything more, and we turned back, and brought the papers back; and when I left home I destroyed all the papers with the exception of one or two private papers of my own—destroyed them in my own house—did not know whether I would ever be back again or not.

Q. Well, what was the object of this petition? What was to follow it? What was this for, to be signed by so many people? A. Just what the petition contains.

Q. How did it come about? Had it any connection with Mr. Matheson? A. At the meeting at Lindsay, on the 24th—that is the meeting where Mr. Riel was—Scott read out that petition.

Q. Did you hear Matheson's evidence yesterday, to the effect that he had been to Carlton and got instructions to act, to come down and get certain things done? A. Yes, that is what I understood that petition was for, to fulfil the request that Mr. Matheson had come down for.

Q. And to be—? A. Forwarded and signed more fully than Mr. Matheson's one had been.

Q. Now, what was the object of the meeting of the 20th? What was the object of sending delegates? What was said at the meeting with regard to that? A. It was to find out whether the reports were true or not, and for the settlers to take into consideration their best means of protection.

Q. Now, considering the position that settlement was in, what was the desire of

the people? Why did they wish to know what was going on? A. Because all the roads leading from the west and south were joined in there at the Ridge, and if there was a body of men coming down—suppose they left on separate roads, they would be all together at the Ridge and before they came to the Ridge.

Q. Any particular body of men, or general men? A. General men.

Q. Did it refer to the Indians alone, or to the French and Indians, or what did it refer to? A. We did not know, and that was the reason of the delegates being sent up, to ascertain whether it was the English or French half-breeds, and find out the particulars.

Q. You expected what would take place on the Ridge? A. If they came down, we expected, if we did not be protected or be out of there, we would be massacred.

Q. Where did you expect, in the event of an advance from Batoche or Prince Albert, the fighting would be done? A. I did not expect anything like that. I could not say where the fighting would be done.

Q. If fighting took place before reaching Prince Albert, ten miles off, wouldn't it be on the Ridge? A. If they were going to massacre, they would massacre as they came along.

By the Court :

Q. I understand you to say that all the trails leading to Prince Albert converge before reaching the road, and the Ridge is an exposed place that they were interested in? A. Yes.

By Mr. MacIise :

Q. Something has been said about cheers at this meeting on the 20th, by Mr. McNiven, what have you to say with regard to that? A. I heard no cheers.

Q. He has stated that somebody called for three cheers for Riel; he does not mention anybody in particular as calling for them. Did you hear anybody? A. No, I did not.

Q. Were you close to, or far from, Thomas Scott during that meeting? A. Not very far, I don't think; I think he was somewhere about the centre of the room, and I was up in the corner getting on my overcoat, and one or two more there were putting on their overcoats to go home.

Q. Does Scott understand Cree? A. Not to my knowledge. I never heard him talking Cree.

Q. Now you went around with this original petition getting signatures? A. Yes.

Q. Did you apply to Thomas McKay? A. Yes.

Q. What did he say? A. He said the French had no G—d—rights. He said there was men enough now in the country to get them their rights.

Mr. Osler.—That is not evidence.

Mr. MacIise.—It contradicts McKay at any rate.

Q. You were present when Mr. McKay's evidence was given? A. Yes.

Q. Now, after the 21st March, when Mr. Scott returned home, from that till say the evening of the 23rd what steps and with what view had been taken by the people of the Ridge in bringing about peace? A. Well, at the meeting of the 24th I understood that that was the object, what they had done during that space, to get them up their resolutions and get them signed and get them forwarded.

Q. And that these were the steps taken. Any other steps taken? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Now, from the evening of the 21st to the evening of the 23rd, in what way were the English half-breeds in sympathy with the French?

Mr. Osler.—How can that affect the question of Scott, whose conduct alone is in review?

By Mr. MacIise :

Q. In what way did Mr. Scott try to influence them? A. I never heard of any way but legal constitutional agitation.

Q. Well, as far as you saw of what Scott did, in what direction was that? Between the evening of the 21st and the evening of the 23rd? A. It was constitutional agitation. He was in sympathy with the grievances, but was down on taking up arms or anything that was unconstitutional.

Q. There is an expression here (in petition): "We therefore beg of the Government to do justice to the settlers." Was that the sentiment of Mr. Scott so far as any evidence you heard of his? A. Yes.

Q. Was there anything not in accord with that in any of the utterances you heard from him? A. No.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. You were secretary of the meeting of the 23rd March, Mr. Miller? A. Yes.

Q. Held at the Lindsay school house? A. Yes.

Q. Thomas F. Miller, chairman? A. It was the 23rd.

Q. You were secretary of the meeting, I understood you to say to my learned friend, of the 20th March? A. Yes.

Q. Who was chairman there, Mr. Scott? A. Yes.

Q. Are you any connection of Mr. Scott's? A. I am a brother-in-law.

Q. How soon after the 18th did you know that they had taken prisoners and had been looting stores? When did that get to your ears? The news spread very quickly of course? A. I don't remember just exactly.

Q. Well, it was before the meeting of the 20th? A. It was before the meeting of the 20th. I think it was that day was the first I heard all the news together about the uprising—we did not know what it was.

Q. The meeting was called because you had heard of the uprising, you had heard they had taken up arms and taken prisoners? A. We did not hear they had taken up arms.

Q. You had heard they had taken prisoners? A. Yes.

Q. And had been looting stores? A. Yes.

Q. So that that was known to the people at the meeting of the 20th? A. Yes.

Q. When you never did deliver this petition or resolution to Major Crozier?

A. No.

Q. And that is not true that they ever got to his hands? A. No; that is not true. Before they could be forwarded there had been a battle—Duck Lake fight had taken place.

Q. You were going to take that over there, weren't you? A. Yes.

Q. And you did not forward them? A. We went within about two and a half miles of Carlton when we heard the fight had taken place.

Q. Who took in the copy that is under your hand found in the rebel camp? A. The delegates were James Isbister and Geo. Wm. Sanderson.

Q. Sent in to take them to the camp? A. They were sent to take them to the camp.

Q. On what day? A. On the same day that Mr. Adams and I started.

Q. Two of you started to give them to Major Crozier, and two of you started to give them to Mr. Riel? A. Yes.

Q. And the Riel copy got in, but the other did not? A. I don't know whether the Riel copy got in.

Q. At any rate, this is the one—"L"—that you sent there? A. Yes.

Q. That is the one you made out for them? A. Yes.

Q. Then what you wanted the Government to do was to make a treaty, was it not, with the French, and include your rights as well? A. Well, our sympathies were with the grievances of the country.

Q. And you wanted that treaty made? A. We begged of the Government to do it.

Q. That is to say, you begged of the Government to make a treaty with the men who were in arms against the Government; is that it? A. We begged of the Government to redress the grievances.

Q. "There is no way of settling the disturbance but by treaty or war." That was what you declared to the Government, wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. What you were afraid of was the Indians, wasn't it? A. We were afraid of the whole, for my part.

Q. When did you destroy your papers? A. Before I left home.

Q. Before you left home to go to Major Crozier? A. Before I left home to go to Prince Albert.

Q. After you came back from hearing of Duck Lake? A. Yes.

Q. Now, what papers did you destroy? A. All the papers that I had had around me.

Q. Had you been secretary of many meetings? A. No.

Q. What did you destroy them for? A. I did not know whether I would ever be back again to the place or not, and I could not take any more than I took down to Prince Albert.

Q. But to destroy papers and writings is surely an extraordinary proceeding? A. Well, there were letters and things of no consequence, and I just put them all into the stove and destroyed them.

Q. You burnt the proceedings of the meetings? A. Yes.

Q. How many meetings did you burn the proceedings of? A. Two that I was at; there was no writings in them.

Q. One would suppose you would want to keep them to show what you had done, but you thought it best to burn them? A. I did not consider they were going to be of any use to any person.

Q. How near Scott were you living? A. About half a mile.

Q. Do you know that he is the only Thomas Scott on the Ridge? A. He is the only one I know of.

Q. The only one who had any communication with the French council? A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Scott show you a letter from the French council at any time signed by Louis David Riel? A. No, I don't think he did.

Q. Did he ever read you one? A. No.

Q. Did you ever hear him read one at a meeting? A. I can't recall it to memory.

Q. Try again? A. No, I can't.

Q. How many meetings were you at after the 20th March? A. Just one, after the 20th.

Q. It was on the 23rd? A. Yes.

Q. You did not go to the meeting on the 24th? A. It was the 23rd I was at.

Q. Did you go to the meeting of the 24th where Charles Nolin was? A. Wasn't it the 23rd Nolin was—that was the meeting I was at, the one Nolin was at.

Q. Some twenty French half-breeds? A. I did not know about that.

Q. You did not know that they were there? A. No.

Q. What is the meaning of this (in the petition) and 455 others—where is the paper with 455 signatures? A. It was burnt. It was one that Mr. Adams and I were taking to Mr. Crozier.

Q. So that the petition to redress your grievances, instead of being forwarded to the Government with the signatures of the settlers in order that they might be redressed, was burnt by the secretary? A. We did not consider that it was of any use after there was bloodshed. We did not consider there was any use.

Q. It did not strike you that the sending forward a petition prepared before the blood was spilt would show the position that you had taken? A. No.

Q. Who did you consult before burning the papers? A. I did not consult any person.

Q. What do you mean? When you say you did not consider it worth while keeping it? A. The people, Mr. Adams and I—

Q. Who did you consult with before burning it? A. It was my own opinion that after blood had been spilt—

Q. Either tell me that it was yourself, your own action, or else take back the word "we." If you use the word tell me who you were? A. It was my own action.

Q. And you took the responsibility of a petition signed by 455 people to the Government, you took the responsibility upon yourself of destroying that with the other papers, without consulting anybody? A. Yes.

By Mr. MacIse :

Q. Isn't it a fact now, with regard to this petition being sent, you say that on the 20th March you had heard there was a disturbance? A. Yes.

Q. And the battle of Duck Lake was fought on the 26th wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. Now, the object and hope of these petitions between those dates was what? A. To avert bloodshed.

Q. To stop the rebellion in fact? A. Yes.

Q. To stop anything like rebellion of any kind? A. Yes.

Mr. MacIse.—That is the defence.

Mr. Osler.—We have no evidence in reply.

All evidence closed.

ADDRESS OF COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE.

Mr. Clarke.—May it please the court, a very few words, and a very few moments will suffice to sum up the evidence in this case. In opening the case for the Crown, the learned counsel representing the Crown stated what the case was, its nature, and the evidence that he would adduce. That evidence you heard. The nature of the case you heard in hearing the indictment read. Now, you have heard the evidence for the defence. I think when I spoke to you last, I had the honor of saying that we would prove by evidence that there would be no mistaking that the prisoner at the bar, instead of holding the position that he did in the dock, deserved praise for being one of the most prominent in trying to maintain peace and good order in the country at the time and before the time of the late disturbance.

Now, we have the evidence of the meetings—these meetings that were said or insinuated to have been so treasonable. We have the facts in relation to the resolutions, and to the petitions that were got up, and we have the evidence of three or four men in each instance almost for every witness brought forward by the Crown.

Now, we will begin as near as possible at the beginning in considering the evidence. The first thing that you have to consider, gentlemen, is this—the prisoner is charged—when the whole thing is boiled down, when the centre, when the heart, when the core of the whole case is touched—it means: a certain letter which is set forth at length in the indictment in two or three different places, the charges being rung on it in every possible manner that it is possible under an absurd and obsolete law that has existed for 200 or 300 years, and was made at a time when people repulsed the more that they were bothered, and the easier they were hanged the better. Now, all the changes have been rung upon that, and I submit to you gentlemen that that letter you must cast aside altogether. I submit that to you as a proposition, and I shall expect—and I am satisfied—that the learned judge will charge you on that subject. I submit that there is not a tittle of legal evidence to bring home that letter and identify it in any manner with the prisoner at the bar; that is a letter or something written on a piece of paper in blueish pencil, and signed, "Thomas Scott."

Now, gentlemen, the proposition that I submit is this, that the Crown is bound in this case to bring forward before you the best evidence, the very best, no second best, but the very best evidence. If it had been Big Bear or one of the Indians who had no facility whatever for getting hold of a witness, or who had no counsel to advise what evidence was required, there might be some kind of overlooking laxity of this sort, but the Crown had every possible facility that money, that influence, that spies, informers and the cleverest talent at the bar could bring to bear upon this thing, to bring that crime home to that man, and to identify him with that letter. They have failed to do it. What evidence have they taken? They brought an expert to tell you that these writings, all these signatures, were his. Well now, that

expert, to prove exactly how he is to be relied upon, the witness that went into the box there and told you that last name signed "Thomas Scott" on that (showing it to jury only) scrap of paper was written by the same hand as the other was wrong, for I wrote one of them myself. That shows the value of the testimony, but supposing he had proved that was Scott's signature, it was not saying that the name signed to that piece of paper, that letter, that that is Scott's signature, not by any means. It is signed with a pencil, and, fortunately, in these cases it is a matter of fact, and as a matter of fact, it is for you to determine what credibility you attach to that expert testimony, and whether on the solemn obligation that you have taken, you are prepared to say that you have no shadow of doubt that that letter was written by Thomas Scott, the prisoner at the bar, and that Thomas Scott conveyed it to Riel, and that Thomas Scott had an illegal object in view in doing so. Now, if you are prepared to do that, it will be for you, gentlemen, to take the responsibility. But it will be asked why didn't they bring in other evidence to prove this man's signature? Why didn't they do that? They bring a document brought by a boy from the Winnipeg Post Office at considerable expense, to prove what?—that these papers came from a certain post office, and that the postmaster was supposed to have signed these papers. On two of the papers at least are the signatures appended of two witnesses, and these witnesses reside at Prince Albert, within the call of this court, where they brought their other witnesses from. Why didn't they bring either of these two witnesses? Gentlemen, that is the best testimony to prove that that signature to that bond was the signature of the postmaster. But who was the postmaster? Are you satisfied to take the assertion of a boy from the post office in Winnipeg, when a postmaster is an official appointed by the Government, and his nomination as postmaster appears in the *Official Gazette*? That is the best evidence of who the postmaster was. You have not any such evidence. Gentlemen, you are the judges of the fact. I have a right simply to suggest. I have a right to point out to you the deficiencies in the evidence, but I have no right to dictate to you what way you are to decide. You are the judges of the fact; you are responsible for that, and not me.

Now, with reference to the finding of this paper said to have been found in Riel's council chamber. Who brought it there? The Crown has taken the best possible means, gentlemen, of finding and showing you how very particular jurors ought to be in accepting a piece of evidence. By the last witness they showed you that that which was ordered by a meeting to be sent to a particular individual was after that meeting supposed that it had been handed to the party for whom it was intended; but it was destroyed before ever it reached that party. Had it not been destroyed, had it been left at that man's house, it might have been carried off by anybody and found in a particular place subsequently, and consequently it must have been Thomas Scott who sent it there, or whoever was charged with doing it.

Gentlemen, you see how difficult it is, you see how necessary to have the evidence, particularly when it is so easy to make that evidence perfect, and to have it perfect before attaching any importance to it.

The next thing that is brought against the prisoner at the bar, and the evidence by which that is sustained by the Crown, is this: that the prisoner at the bar tried to compel Her Majesty to change her measures. What an immense amount of responsibility is thrown upon Her Majesty's shoulders and how extraordinary is the weight that would attach to the importance to Her Majesty in England, who heard nothing about all these things, when it comes to a question of the stupidity or worse of officials who in Her Majesty's name are misbehaving themselves at Ottawa. It is a crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary of Canada to ask the Ministers of the Interior humbly at the end of fifteen years to grant these poor people their rights. That is compelling her to change her measures. And the learned counsel for the Crown, seeing that he has not the shadow of a case against the prisoner at the bar, seeing that he has not the ghost of a case against the prisoner, to bring home to him anything that is dishonorable and disloyal, he seizes upon a word written by poor, uninstructed, ignorant people, where they use the word

"treaty." Now, you will have the changes rung upon that. It shows, they say, that they were trying to compel Her Majesty to change her measures, to do what they said, and that it was a treaty they wanted to make with Her Majesty.

Gentlemen, I don't consider it worth while attaching any importance to that, only that I warn you you are likely to have an immense amount of importance attached to that particular word "treaty;" and probably out of the 455 who signed it there was not one solitary man understood what the word "treaty" meant in a legal sense. But here everything is to be boiled down to a legal sense when there is no crime that can be brought home in an open manner against one who is to be the victim of the Crown, and the Crown must try it by ringing the changes upon legal terms and legal words to bring home crimes to him who never contemplated any crime. That is the point I draw your attention to specially, gentlemen of the jury, and I ask your serious consideration of this thing. We have a witness who comes forward to prove that this man had the audacity of the others to meet and to ask the Government to give rights to those people, and by that means to avoid bloodshed. That gentleman, a gentleman of very great intelligence and education, out of his pocket, took the report of the meeting and resolutions, which, on the hypothesis enunciated to you by the Crown, would send him forth to the penitentiary, for everything that is charged against this man as having been done, is proved by that man as a witness in the box that he did, but at whose instance did he do it? At whose suggestion? At the suggestion of the highest officer known to the people of that country at that time, Major Crozier. You have the minister of the gospel, the Rev. Mr. Matheson. Gentlemen of the jury, I cannot avoid calling your attention to one fact. As that young man stood in that box, his appearance, his simplicity, the perfect candour with which he gave his evidence was enough to carry conviction to any ordinary man's conscience, and to his judgment, and I was no little surprised to find the Crown in the usual stock manner of actors of that sort to throw doubt on that young man's testimony and make it appear that he was trying to conceal the truth. Gentlemen of the jury, I don't think it was creditable to the Crown, but one thing I do think was creditable to the young man, who stood in that box and stood that badgering and came out victorious, showing himself a gentleman, and an honest man and a Christian through all that was said and insinuated against his evidence, and his evidence stands before you unimpeached, and I challenge the Crown to impeach it in the slightest degree, because that young man could not repeat word for word the speeches of half an hour or an hour that were made by others at that meeting during the four hours, then there must necessarily be suspicion attached to the fact that he remembered what the prisoner said. Why, he told you, as minister of the gospel, that he visited the prisoner when he was in prison, at the time that his Master, from whom he takes his commission, tells him to visit the sick, and the prisoner he visited there, and no doubt that retained in the memory of the minister of God the reason why this man was locked up, and brought to his memory more prominently the things that had been uttered and said about this man at that meeting that night, and that is the reason why he remembered it so well, I have no doubt.

Gentlemen of the jury, I had never had one moment's conversation with the Rev. Mr. Matheson before he came into that box. I have not had two minutes' conversation with him since. I simply spoke to him and shook hands with him as being related to some of my friends at Kildonan, and I did not know what testimony he was going to give, but I am perfectly satisfied that on his testimony alone any jury that is ever sworn would acquit the prisoner at the bar.

Now, gentlemen, what have we next? We have evidence for the Crown of one gentleman who probably may have been sincere, at this distance of time, three or four months after, he may be mixing things up together. There had been a great many meetings with reference to this matter of the people obtaining their rights.

Gentlemen, it may be a crime up there, but when the people around this very town of Regina, when for two or three years they were afraid every day of being ousted off their homesteads, they used to hold meetings, they used to ask for their

rights, and some of them went so far as to say, let the man dare come and put me off my homestead, I was the first man on it. They were right. Speculators had no right to put them off their homesteads. They were there under British laws, which said they have the right to the homesteads under the circumstances.

They might have brought him up for high treason or low treason, for it is a very low kind of treason to ask anything from the Minister of the Interior. There were a great many meetings up there. A gentleman with a full beard (a bad characteristic in a man)—he had been at other meetings where there was deep sympathy between these men of the same country, between the half-breeds speaking English and those speaking French—deep sympathy in trying to obtain redress from the Government, and I have no doubt there were three cheers given for Riel, but I doubt whether there were three cheers given for Sir David L. Macpherson. They looked upon Riel as the man assisting them in getting their rights, I have not the slightest doubt, and I have no hesitation in saying had I been there it might have been treason, but I would have given three cheers for any man who was going to assist me and friends to obtain rights I had by law, and which those who had the dispensing of the laws had failed to carry out.

Well, gentlemen, taking that view, I can understand why it was that gentleman said that at that particular meeting where treason present, three cheers given for delegates and three for Riel.

Now, gentlemen, it is a very strange thing, and that is the only way that I can explain it, not to directly charge that man with stating that which he knows to be an untrue charge, charging him with direct deliberate falsehood, which I did not feel inclined to do. I rather think the man has mixed that meeting with some other and that he was simply mistaken, because all the other witnesses you have who were present at that meeting tell you positively no such thing took place. One of the witnesses tells you young fellows outside were cheering. Well, we are not children, and we have often attended public meetings and public gatherings, and I would like to know if you ever left one yet where there was not some young boy or enthusiast in the crowd, as he got outside the door was not ready to throw up his hat, hurrah for anything and everything and everybody? A little school boy, during the civil war, was running around the streets shouting hurrah for Jefferson. A soldier replied, hurrah for the devil. All right the boy said, hurrah for the devil. To bring that as a charge against a man without trying to make it appear that he was a man who proposed the 'cheers, or who responded to them, is certainly going into microscopic kind of evidence to bring to support a charge against a man on his trial for a crime, punishment for which is imprisonment for life.

Now, with reference to the contents of that letter, what have we? It says, we are sending a petition, and we hope to be able to prevent bloodshed. "The voice of every man was with you," so the document got up, sent at the request of Major Crozier. "All our sympathies are with you." That is the evidence given by the witness for the Crown, and he pulled the document out of his own pocket. Now, why is it treason that this uneducated man should say "the voice of everybody was with you" at the same time that that other educated man said "we all sympathize with you;" but one is a criminal and the other is a man brought up as an evidence of loyalty to the Crown for the purpose of trying to make a victim of this man Scott, "and we have taken steps which I think will have a tendency to stop bloodshed and hasten a treaty." There is this treaty again. Why the word "treaty?" This man is a trader. Two-thirds of those people are traders, and they have been in the habit, during the greater part of their time and lives, of dealing with Indians. Now, all those who understand anything about the customs of this country, everything that is done with an Indian is a treaty, and everything that took place, a bargain between half-breeds is a treaty. They are all treaties. They don't understand the significance of the word otherwise. They are all treaties. It was like the learned counsel for the Crown trying to take advantage of those poor men who could not speak English, and trying, by putting words in their mouth, to make them, if possible, commit themselves, so as to give evidence that would tell against the prisoner at the bar.

Gentlemen of the jury, my learned friend made an observation to-day that I don't intend to answer on my own part. I have been, as he says, thirty years at the bar, and he may comment on my conduct as much as he pleases. I am not myself when I am standing at the bar. I am in the place of my client, the prisoner. His case is mine. I place myself in his place. I take the whole responsibility that can be thrown on his shoulders, and so long as God is kind enough to spare my life and energy, I will use every effort and legal means at my power that it is possible for me to do to save myself, in other words, my other self, my client, from the consequences of attacks like this; but it is strange my learned friend did not, at the same time, see that he was exerting an extraordinary influence. It is no part of the duty of a Crown counsel, and I can speak with knowledge of it, for I have stood in that position for years—it is no part of the duty of a Crown officer, or of a court of British justice, to try and convict a man unless he is so guilty that there can be no doubt as to his guilt, no more doubt than there is that you see the sun shining through that pane of glass yonder, and why try by corkscrew methods and undue means to screw out evidence to convict a man? It shows justice is being prostrated in some way, and that vengeance is the object in view and not justice, to the man charged before the court. Gentlemen, this is a case where the interests of the Crown and the interests of society are one. In ordinary cases of larceny and cases of that sort, the prisoner is charged with an outrage, with a crime against society; but in a case of treason or misprision of treason or treason-felony it is a direct charge, in which the Crown says: You have committed an outrage against me; and that is just why the British law, in its amendment, since the time of the passing of that infamous Act called the Treason Act—that is just the reason, that as England became more civilized, as England began to come out from the path of blood in which she had been bathing for a hundred years, when a man was as much hung for stealing a sheep as he was for murdering his father; when a man was as much hanged, executed, drawn and fettered, for stealing a three-penny piece as he was for cutting the throat of his grandmother; when, in fact, out of a lot of crimes that were brought before the courts of justice, no less than 240 of them were capital offences, for which a man was hanged, drawn and fettered. When that bloody epoch began to pass, when the people of England came to their senses and said, we have to throw a safeguard around our fellow-subjects, we will not allow them to be convicted before Star Chambers with men in privy council with closed doors, they shall have a jury of twelve men, and those men will stand between the Crown and the subject, our fellow subject who is accused. That is the position you hold to day; but, gentlemen, that British justice has been circumscribed in this North-West Territory, and instead of twelve British subjects, twelve of his peers, this man is to be tried by six; but, gentlemen, take that view of the case, and in the name of British justice, in the name of British law, in the name of the oath and Him by whose name you take that oath, consider each of yourselves two British subjects and let the souls of twelve men enter your six breasts, and do justice to that man, notwithstanding everything that can be done by the Crown to convict him whether guilty or not guilty. That is what they are doing.

Now, gentlemen, supposing that everything that is in that paper; first, that that paper was brought home to the prisoner at the bar, that every word is written by the prisoner at the bar, that the prisoner at the bar had handed it to Louis Riel, is he any more guilty than Major Crozier? Is he any more guilty than that witness for the Crown, Mr. Craig? Is he any more guilty than Mr. Craig who passed those resolutions? Is he any more guilty than the Rev. Mr. Matheson, acting at the suggestion of the authorities? Is he any more guilty than any of those who tried to prevent bloodshed? Oh, but the learned counsel for the Crown has been ringing the changes again—to force Her Majesty to make a treaty, to force Her Majesty to make a treaty. Then, we have to understand that Her Majesty has left Europe, and she has come to America, she has gone down to Carlton, she has taken a seat upon a trooper's horse and she is represented there by Major Crozier.

Gentlemen, you see how absurd is this law of treason. It is absurdity on the

face of it, and I trust the day is not far distant in Canada when we will have something like a reasonable Act passed and will do away with this old nonsense of a hundred years ago. Do you know the effect it has on the Indians? Poor One Arrow when he had the indictment read to him the other day, had it read to him in Cree, and the Cree can as much find words with which or by which to translate the lot of nonsensical terms that are used in treason, as nonsensical as you could find in low Dutch at the present minute words to translate everything that I am saying, the result is that Her Majesty's Crown is translated into Cree as Her Majesty's war bonnet with feathers in it; this is a fact. Her Majesty's war bonnet was knocked off her head and she was kicked and struck with a pistol by the poor old man, and when the poor old man got out into the hall he said who was that drunken man who kicked off Her Majesty's war bonnet? You are the one, was the answer. Oh, I never seen Her Majesty. There is a commentary exactly upon what these poor wretches know about the laws of England, and the words in which they are brought before you in these indictments. So I beg of you not be led astray by the simple wording, the garbage that surrounds the one fact. The fact for you to determine, gentlemen, is this, is there evidence before you to show that the prisoner at the bar was intentionally, designedly and determinedly a disloyal man, and that he went to the camp at Batoche for the purpose of giving aid, and comfort to the enemy, or have you not the positive assertion that while he was there, even when threatened with his life, he said, I am now with you, we sympathize with you in the demand for your rights, but we are against you, and I am personally against you entirely when you resort to arms or to any illegal means. He was told by the lunatic who was acting the part of a Nero as far as he could, I have sentenced my cousin to death, what can you expect? and it was after that the prisoner at the bar told him he sympathized with them in their right, but I am personally against you in any illegal act. But the Crown brought you to the camp, and the Crown brought me to the camp and that is the way we got in the camp. But how is it, if his going there was such a crime, how is it that Mr. McKay is not arrested and imprisoned? How is it Hilliard Mitchell is not arrested and imprisoned? He went there to find out what was going on? How is it that Ross is not a prisoner charged with treason? Why was this man singled out specially? The law says, and my learned friend knows it, that in this matter one was as much guilty as the other, that all parties communicating with rebels, knowing them to be rebels, they were all equally guilty with others, but they tried to make it appear before this man went, before that delegation went, that they all knew that there was an open rebellion; they failed to prove it *in toto*, their own witnesses tell you they heard there was something wrong, they were sent there for the purpose of finding out, and Major Crozier had heard that there was something wrong, and he sent Mr. McKay, and Mr. Matheson was communicated with by Mr. McKay and Mr. Matheson communicated with that other gentleman who acted as secretary of the meeting, and they got up meetings, to do what? To try and keep the English half-breeds neutral. Now, if it is a treasonable act to try and keep them neutral, all these gentlemen should have been indicted and should have stood in that dock to-day—every one of them. But one gentleman says that Scott wanted them to lay down their arms. You have that contradicted by every other witness. What Scott did say and what Scott says still, and what I am authorized to say for Scott is this: Scott said, here in this Ridge it is open to any attack. Prince Albert is the heart of the whole district. This Carlton is a Hudson Bay post away a considerable distance, and why all the troops should be taken away from a thickly settled town and a thickly settled country to save a Hudson Bay post and leave the whole of the rest open to the Indians and French half breeds, is more than I can conceive, except that the French's bacon and the ham and the barrel of sugar and everything of that sort that belonged to the Hudson Bay Company and were in the Hudson Bay post was of more importance to the authorities than the lives of the peaceable inhabitants that they were going to leave unprotected. Scott, at that meeting, said I think this is wrong. Here we have the Ridge right on the road between the French and the Indians and Prince Albert. If they come on Prince Albert, all the fighting men are gone, all

the arms are gone, it will be much better that they come back from that Hudson Bay fort, that they make their place at Prince Albert and defend the people, and then there will be an easy access to them and we can assist them; but he does more than that. He sends a despatch to the authorities offering the services of 100 men, or 150 men, to fight against the half-breeds and Indians in support of the British flag and to suppress that rebellion. There is a slight comment made upon that, but let us draw your attention to this. That was after the fight at Duck Lake, immediately after the fight, when the whole of the people of the country were in a state of terror, when—I deeply grieve to say it—the French were for the moment victorious, and when flushed with victory it was just as likely as not they would attack anybody or everybody around. That was a time when a man who was wavering in his allegiance would have rushed forward and joined the French because they were the triumphant party and done inestimable harm. But what have we? We have proof that, then, in the darkest hour of the whole rebellion, this man, who is charged with treason, went to the nearest telegraph office and telegraphed to the highest authority that he knew, through an official operator, offering the services of 100 men, or 150 men, in defence of the country. Gentlemen, I think it would be almost offering you an insult to ask you if, under those circumstances, you can find in the slightest possible degree, anything approaching to criminality against the prisoner at the bar. I simply warn you of this, that the prisoner at the bar being charged, that charge unless proved against him by the Crown, must fall to the ground. The Crown is bound to produce the best evidence in every case. If anything disloyal took place there in that camp at Batoche, the best evidence that the Crown could have produced would have been Garnot and Louis Riel. If the Crown wanted to prove that man's signature, surely the man who has resided seven, eight, nine or ten years up at Prince Albert, whose signatures have been scattered all over the country and as to which men might have been brought to swear, ought to have been sufficiently well known; but they had to send for the sweep at the post office, Winnipeg, to try and show that a certain postmaster's signature was like that. And that is called Crown evidence.

Gentlemen of the jury, I will now leave the case entirely in your hands, so far as we are concerned. When our labors cease, then, indeed, your labors begin. When the humble efforts that have been made by the counsel for the defence, when they cease, and his duty is done, then your responsibility indeed begins.

I ask you, gentlemen of the jury, to divest yourself of every other feeling, political and national, of every feeling but that of straightforward honest manhood, and I ask you, each and every one of you, in imagination to put yourself in the position that this man is in to-day, and in that position look across to the jury box where you sit now, and measure every man's heart by his eyes, looking at every man's soul by its windows, and see how you would be trembling as to what might be the result and trying to read from the face of the jury how every man felt in your case, and what was going to be his verdict. Gentlemen, feel the same for the prisoner at the bar. I ask for no sympathy; a jury has no sympathy to give. They have simple justice to give, and justice is all we demand. We ask for your verdict, the verdict of twelve honest men placed in the hearts and in the breasts of six honest men. We ask the verdict of a British jury, and we ask at your hands a verdict that will send us back to our family, our character untarnished, our allegiance and our honor never again to be mistaken and to be called traitorship, treason to our flag or to the country in which we were born.

ADDRESS OF THE CROWN COUNSEL.

Mr. Osler.—May it please your Honors, gentlemen of the jury: It is no part of the duty or the desire of the counsel in charge of the Crown here to press for a verdict of guilty where the facts do not warrant it. We are simply to aid the court and to aid the jury in getting at the truth and in fairly standing between the prisoner and the public. You, after hearing the evidence, are the voice of the public to condemn or acquit. It is a matter of public concern and public interest, and you

are selected as representing the public to pass upon the evidence and to say whether the conduct of the prisoner is criminal or not. I regret very much to say that the course of the defence in this case has not been that course which one would desire, where one seeks to get at the truth. It is equally the duty of counsel for the defence to aid in getting at the truth. That is what all skilled lawyers—all lawyers are simply skilled agents—to endeavor fairly to winnow the truth from the fiction and see really where the facts of the case lie.

Now, I am going to ask you, notwithstanding the extraordinary conduct of the learned counsel on the other side, I am going to ask you not to charge that extraordinary conduct upon the prisoner at the bar, but give him the benefit of every doubt and every circumstance in his favor, notwithstanding the fact that his counsel here who has been identifying himself with him has been talking treason to you yesterday and to-day, justifying rebellion and justifying all manner of illegal proceedings. Don't charge the prisoner with that; only charge him with the evidence that is against him. Don't charge him with the inconsistent positions that his counsel has taken, nor charge the prisoner with the cowardly conduct of the learned counsel in abusing the witnesses for the Crown who did not deserve it by anything coming out from cross-examination. What more cowardly, what more likely to transfer sympathy from the prisoner in the dock than his attack on young Mr. Tuck, from Winnipeg post office, sent up here, a respectable man from Winnipeg, a son of Judge Tuck, of New Brunswick, in a situation in the post office, sent up here to produce simply some papers on file in the office there? How can a man justify that conduct, which cannot be more mean or cowardly—

Mr. Clarke.—I won't allow those words "mean or cowardly" to be used to me. I tell my learned friend he will have to answer for it in another place.

Mr. Osler—than to attack a man unable to answer for himself, who is in the hands of the counsel, who cannot say one word in his own defence? That attack was made and reiterated for the purpose of humiliating a man who certainly has not deserved the attack at all. And the same as to the witness Astley. What has Mr. Astley said or done that he should have been attacked in the way that he has been attacked? Let a man attack another where he deserves attack, or if it is a question of doubt, let him attack him where matters can be answered, but where the witness' mouth is dumb, it is a great infringement of the privilege of a counsel to abuse, as these two witnesses have been abused. My learned friend or the learned counsel may have been carried away by the warmth of his feeling, by error in judgment. He may have been carried away by the warmth of his feeling, in abusing in so personal a manner the Government, the members of the Government, and naming Sir David Macpherson to you in the way he has—I don't know what my learned friend's politics may be, but I have never heard from the strongest orator on the Reform side any such abuse as I have heard from the learned counsel, who, I think, is a strong supporter of the Conservative Government.

Mr. Clarke.—You are mistaken, and I wish you to understand it.

Mr. Osler.—Then so much the worse for the Reform party.

Mr. Clarke.—And I am not a supporter of the Reform party—I am a free man.

Mr. Osler.—Now, gentlemen, I want you to understand further as to these prosecutions, that the responsibility of prosecuting Thomas Scott, the responsibility of prosecuting each one rests on the Crown counsel who have been assigned to conduct the State trials, and as far as we are concerned, we have no political motive to serve. We have had only to judge, sitting to some extent as a grand jury—before we put any man on his trial we have to judge whether the evidence justifies putting any man upon his trial, and we have been untrammelled, I may say to you, by any instructions whatever, as to whom to prosecute or whom to let go.

Now, with these preliminary remarks, which I regret to have to make, but I think I would be remiss in my duty if I did not make them after the conduct of the learned counsel on the other side—let us fairly and quietly consider the evidence of guilt against the prisoner. Have we brought it home to him without reasonable doubt? If we have not, then the authorities are better pleased that there is one more loyal subject proved to exist.

Now, no doubt a good deal depends upon the view you take as to the evidence of proof of the handwriting of Thomas Scott in the letter of the 23rd March. The defence have made a strong point in denying the genuineness of that letter. They seem to feel that if that letter is brought home to them that it is a very dangerous document and that it puts them in peril, and so, as they have a right to do, they deny the authenticity of that letter. Well, gentlemen, the Crown have to prove it, and they have to prove it to your perfect satisfaction, and if they have not proved it, and don't prove it to your entire satisfaction, you must eliminate it from the consideration of the evidence in the case.

Now a letter or document is ordinarily best proved by a man who saw it written, but inasmuch as it frequently happens that a paper is to be proved which nobody has seen the prisoner or a person write, the law gives methods of proof which we have endeavored to follow in this case—and I may here say that my learned friend is speaking apart from any authority in law, or he is misunderstanding the authorities in law, when he argues to you about the best evidence. There are two classes of evidence, primary and secondary, and the rule always is that you must give primary evidence where you can, and give secondary evidence where you cannot; but there are no degrees in primary evidence, no degrees in secondary evidence, and that is the only rule which justifies my learned friend's harangue upon the best evidence. He talked—with deference to him—a good deal of nonsense upon that. The Crown is not bound to produce Louis Riel or Philip Garnot to prove what? To prove that that letter was received in the rebel camp. We have proved it conclusively, as to its receipt by a man who found it there, and whose evidence is not disputed. My learned friend ought to know that Louis Riel, a condemned criminal under sentence of death, is an incompetent witness in any court, and could not be called or heard. As to his remark about calling Philip Garnot, could Garnot tell us that it was Scott's handwriting? All he could tell us was what Capt. Young told us, that the letter was received and found in the rebel camp. Then, gentlemen, how do we proceed to prove that letter? It has to be proved by comparison of handwriting. Now, we prove as a matter of fact to you, and it is not disputed, that at Kirkpatrick post office the man was postmaster. We prove the various signatures of Thomas Scott, the postmaster there, on the official file of the Post Office Department in Winnipeg, produced by the clerk properly in charge of that file. There, on file, are the official returns, the bond and the other documents signed by the postmaster at that post office, whose name was Thomas Scott. Now, when we prove that Thomas Scott *de facto* held that office and acted as postmaster, the law presumes that he was postmaster until the contrary is shown. There is a presumption that when his Honor sits on the bench, he is duly commissioned as a stipendiary magistrate and he need not produce his commission before he sentences or acts in the administration of justice. He is presumed to be of that office until the contrary is shown. So where a postmaster holds office he is held by law to be that officer until it is contradicted by evidence. Now, then, gentlemen, we have that fact then, and we have the signatures here produced. We have also produced to you a signature of the prisoner, three signatures of the prisoner and a due bill and a letter produced by the witnesses here from Prince Albert, and there identified, positively as the handwriting of the prisoner.

Now, gentlemen, these papers will be given to you, and you will have an opportunity of comparing the handwriting yourselves. I have formally to put in a witness to show that the paper that I propose to prove is in the handwriting of the acknowledged originals, but the evidence that I rely on chiefly is the evidence of comparison by intelligent jurymen, and whenever I have established formally by any witness that these writings agree, then I can supplement that by asking the jury to take the writings with them when they retire and satisfy themselves upon examination of the verified originals with the paper that is proposed to be proved, that they are in the handwriting of the man charged. Now, that is what I ask you to do, and I greatly rely upon your intelligence and upon your inspection of those documents.

I never saw an expert witness yet on handwriting that could not be caught by a close imitation, and I expected my learned friends to play the old trick with the witness, Mr. Lunen. A man will, who sits down to imitate, can, no doubt, imitate very closely, especially where the signature is that of a man who is not engaged every day in writing. Well then, gentlemen, you can always consider as confirmatory evidence of the writing, what it contains. Is it what Thomas Scott was likely to have written from the other circumstances surrounding it, or is it not? Is it consistent with his other conduct? Is it likely that some other Thomas Scott whom we have never heard of would have forged such a letter and sent it into the rebel camp? How can my learned friends suggest that it belongs to any other Thomas Scott, when he put Thomas Scott's own brother-in-law, Mr. Miller into that box and he could have put that letter in his hand and asked him, is or is not that Thomas Scott's handwriting, and if it was not Thomas Scott's handwriting, could'n't his brother-in-law have said it was not? Well, now, gentlemen, look at the date of the letter of the 23rd March; look at the date of the letter with reference to the dates of the meeting—fitting in exactly. Look at the sentiments in the letter, with reference to the sentiments of Scott, that Scott was known to hold. Don't the sentiments fit in exactly?

Now, if Thomas Scott who is proved to be the only Thomas Scott at the Ridge, no other Thomas Scott there to write about—if he did not write that, who did? Does my learned friend suggest that some man with malice in his heart has forged a letter in order that it might be captured by the royal troops and then used as evidence against this man, of treason? Would so complex a scheme have escaped; would it not have been developed if such had existed? Bring your common sense, gentlemen, then to bear upon the subject. Look at the letter as it stands. Compare it with the original writings produced, and then, after all, if you say it must be rejected, if that satisfies your conscience, and you thus reject it, don't reject the evidence that goes to show cogently the authenticity of this letter. Well, then, gentlemen, treating that letter for the purpose of argument, as authentic, what responsibility does it cast upon the prisoner?

Let me give you the decision in an English case, in *King vs. Stone*, where it was objected that the intelligence transmitted to the enemy by the defendant was calculated to dissuade them from invading the country, and was sent with that intent, but Lord Kenyon, chief justice, said that whether the intelligence were calculated to dissuade or invite the enemy was immaterial, if it were such as was likely to prove useful to them, in enabling them to annoy us, to defend themselves or shape their attack.

Now, bear in mind that is the law we invoke. The letter there, as in the case in point, may have been in the interests of dissuading them from attack, but what you have to say is, is that letter aid or comfort, or any assistance in any way to the people then in arms? That is what you have got to decide.

Now, bear in mind that on that 23rd March, loyal men had been taken from the road and from their homes, and had been put in the prisons of Louis Riel, and were held there against their will as prisoners of war. Remember that Thomas Scott knew that. Remember that these men in arms had attacked the stores at Batoche, and looted them. Remember these men in arms had then terrorized the country, and that from what they had done there was the general fear in those who had been their foes, in those who had been their friends, that the whole Indian population would rise and bring trouble, and remember that that was the position, that there was an armed force organized and led against the established Government of the day. Remember, that he says to the leaders of that movement, speaking of the meeting held at Lindsay schoolhouse, to-night the voice of every man was with you. With you in what? In taking the prisoners; in looting the stores; in raising the Indians? "The voice of every man was with you." Who was he aiding and encouraging? The man in rebellion against the Crown; the man who had stood directly opposed to the authorities, and had armed Indians that moment, no doubt, in his camp? "We have taken steps which I think will have a tendency to stop bloodshed and hasten a treaty." Well, what does that mean? It means only.

one thing, that by the stand that Louis Riel and his men had taken, by the stand that the English half-breeds under Thomas Scott had taken, they would force the Government into a treaty with them, as an opposing power; there can be no other fair meaning to it, gentlemen; it is what the language calls for, and what the situation proves. He goes on: "and we will communicate with you inside forty-eight hours after you get this; notify us of any steps, if any is likely to take place." Now, this, gentlemen, is after he has gone over there, after he has seen for himself that they are armed, after he has seen for himself that they are in opposition to the Government, what weight will you give to the letter? Will you give it its true English meaning? My learned friend feels that this letter is so strong against him, so clear to prove the case of the Crown, that all he can do is to deny it—he has not even suggested that somebody has forged Thomas Scott's name. Now, it is great responsibility that rests upon a man such as they had in this neighborhood this spring, and that responsibility, that class of responsibility, has rested upon men, from time to time, where treason was fomenting, and the law has said that the only thing that justifies the seemingly acting with people who are in arms against the Government, is absolute and immediate fear of death, not loss of property or anything short of danger to life, justifies a man in parleying with an enemy. If Louis Riel had been told, then and there, you will not only not be supported, but I, Thomas Scott, leader of the English half-breeds, will arm against you, and treat you as a traitorous man, Louis Riel dare not go on, and in all probability the rebellion and the bloodshed would have been prevented; but it was because such a man with such a responsibility dallied with the enemy, kept those men neutral, treated with him, aided him and comforted him with such letters as that, that he knew I have nothing to fear from the majority of the population of this place, I can go on and I can brew all the mischief, I can bring in my Indians, I can capture prisoners, I can set the whole country in a blaze. Why, gentlemen of the jury, the duty was on that man, as leader of men who were loyal by instinct, to stop that thing in its small beginning, and it was by the support, by the aid and by the comfort given by such a man as that, that the rebellion was able to lift its head and the trouble was able to grow to the size and produce the calamities that it has produced, and the English half-breeds far outnumbered the French. He did not know, perhaps, what edged tools he was playing with, for he came to his senses as soon as blood had been shed at Duck Lake. Then he saw where he had placed himself. Then, too late, he, perhaps, repented, wishing to cast aside the odium of treason that was surrounding him, and he endeavors to make himself loyal, but too late, by his telegram offering to raise a company. That is the ready explanation of the subsequent conduct. If, on the 20th March, Thomas Scott had stood up at that meeting and said, gentlemen, the French half-breeds have taken up arms, I want volunteers to put that down, that would have been loyal Thomas Scott. But when the blood was shed, and the treason was out, and he had his own neck to save, the telegraph office was an easy place to go and get it done.

Now, gentlemen, I suggest these matters for your consideration. Are they logic, the logic of the facts that are in evidence before you or are they not? If they are, give them due weight. If they are not, if they are not founded on facts and reasonable deductions from facts, you must not give them any weight simply because I am putting them to you.

Now, gentlemen, if you believe in the letter you have very little further difficulty in the case. If you don't believe in the letter, and throw that out, what are the other facts that are proved? What are the other facts in proof if you throw out the letter? There is the meeting with Mr. Astley. I think you believe Mr. Astley. There are few men, I think, come out of the troubles with a better record or a better name. He has no interest in the matter—do you believe him? And do you believe Mr. Craig, when they say he wanted the volunteers to lay down their arms, and let the police and French fight it out? That is made out by two witnesses, do you believe them? Against those two witnesses, you have the recollection of Mr. Matheson, against whom and against whose evidence I have not a word to say, and I think you

will bear me out when I state that I think I cross examined him fairly and reasonably with a view to get at the truth, and get at the means of recollection only, and I was most unjustly and improperly interfered with in that, interrupted in that cross-examination, the same as in other cross-examinations whenever I reached a vital point, by the learned counsel, Mr. Clarke.

Now, in speaking of the recollection of witnesses, you must bear in mind that Mr. Matheson recollects certain words, and they are perfectly consistent with Mr. Craig's recollection of certain other words. Mr. Matheson is a clergyman, I apprehend, of the congregation to which Mr. Scott belongs, and naturally, deeply interested in the welfare of his parishioner. I won't say for that reason that Mr. Matheson would deviate in one single instance from the truth, but you know what perhaps none of us can resist, the insensible influence of sympathy, and how the insensible influence of sympathy will, with perfect honesty of purpose, color the evidence, especially when it is the evidence of treacherous memory and recollection.

Now, that is all the criticism I have got to make upon Mr. Matheson, whom I believe to be a perfectly honest and sincere man, and honest and truthful in giving his evidence.

As to one other witness who just heard the exact words and nothing more, well, gentlemen, that is the class of witness we often meet in courts of justice, and a man who just hears the vital words and hears nothing more is a man whose memory you are to be very careful about accepting it in full—they are very apt to go astray, that class of men; it is always suspicious where there are just a few vital words wanted to be proved, and there is a man to prove them who heard nothing more, and saw nothing more. In Ontario, they have got to call that class of witness the hay-stack witness, who was behind the hay-stack and heard a few words, and went away just before the vital words.

Now, gentlemen, there is the evidence, the evidence *pro* and *con*, and you have listened to it carefully. I don't know that I need review it further.

Now, just for one moment, the learned counsel seemed to think that we were trying to make treason out of these petitions. We don't for one moment contend that the subject has not the most perfect right to petition how and when he pleases, all we say is—in that series of resolutions the shape of which no doubt was very much influenced by Mr. Scott—that he calls upon the Government in so many words to make a treaty with these men who were in arms. Well, that is no right of petition to redress a grievance, that is in effect a petition to the Government to recognize an enemy in arms and make a treaty with them.

Now I don't know that I need further detain you. I don't know that I should have replied but have left you to consider the question of evidence just aided as it will be by the charge of his Honor on the bench, but I felt that the line—the course of conduct of the defence necessitated a reply, and you must not understand me as asking you in any remarks that I have made, to press unduly or hardly any of the facts that we have brought out against the prisoner. If there is a merciful view consistent with honesty, take it. All I ask you to do is fairly and honestly, in view of your oaths, to consider the evidence against the prisoner; if he is guilty, courageously find him guilty, whatever the consequences may be. If there is a reasonable doubt give him the benefit of it and let him go free.

Court here takes recess for half an hour, and on resuming after recess court proceeds to make the following charge:—

Gentlemen of the jury, we have now arrived at the stage of this case when it comes under your and my consideration, when a duty devolves upon me followed by a duty devolving upon you. I may premise the few remarks I am about to make to you by uttering these as incapable of contradiction, that this is a properly and duly constituted court, British court, under British law, that the constitution of this court as it stands to-day is not under the Act which you have heard spoken of, of 1880, but it is under a Dominion statute based upon an Imperial statute which was passed in 1871. The Canadian Act passed in 1877 fixes, for all criminal cases triable in the North-West Territories the number of jurors at six, and imposes the duty upon the

stipendiary magistrate of selecting suitable persons to sit upon the criminal juries. You must recollect the various branches of legislation connected with the North-West Act taking place between 1871 and 1880, amendments had been made rendering it necessary; in the eyes of Parliament, to consolidate the whole and put it forward in one, but the law itself as then passed was only a consolidation so far as previous Acts were carried forward with some amendments that were found necessary to intersperse throughout it. Having said that much, I further digress for another remark, and that is this, that at some of the earlier stages of this trial—I regret to say—charges were made, or assertions were made, indicating, first, that I was simply a creature, and, secondly, that you, gentlemen, were all creatures. Well, now, true it is I may be a creature, that is, I may hold a commission which may be put back at a moment's notice, but while I do hold it, while I do hold such a commission, I think I feel that until I have shown myself a creature, I am not liable to that charge. On the second part, at a later stage in the case my action however has been endorsed. I selected the jury, gentlemen who were summoned to serve as a jury in this case and in all other cases—I select them from a respectability standpoint, respectability as men in the Dominion of Canada, residents of the Dominion of Canada. I look not at politics, not at religion, not at any branches how one may feel, I simply say, is that a respectable man? Does he bear a character so far as I know in the community? If he does, he is fit to sit on a jury, and having a list of those whom I know and whose characters I have been able to form an opinion upon, a ballot takes place with the result that you have a very important duty, and a very heavy duty to perform. Well, the endorsement of respectability at a later stage in this case has been I am happy to say repeated, and there we now stand, and we now go into our duty.

Now, we have heard a charge preferred at the instance of the Crown, and I ask you for a moment to consider what is the Crown? What is the Queen? Well, now, it is a cardinal principle laid down in the law books that the Queen is the people, and that the people's interests and the King's and Queen's sovereign interests are inseparable, and that following that, while in every criminal charge, the name of the Queen is used; we say that Tom Jones or so-and-so has violated the Queen's law, it is the people's law which he has violated, and a jury are empanelled to say between the people at large and the prisoner charged, whether or not the charge preferred has been substantiated.

Well, in connection with this charge; we have heard what has been adduced on the part of the prosecution, that is on the part of the people at large, and I cannot but say that so far as came under my notice with my very limited knowledge—I don't claim to have seen much. I am a young man yet; I don't profess to be old or to have much experience, but from what little experience I have had, I cannot put my finger down and say that any item of undue severity or undue prosecution, extending to persecution if you will, can be laid at the door of those who have been charged with the prosecution of this charge before this court. On the other hand, the defence have had the widest limit of allowance in putting their case in any shape they desired before you, and that they have done so I think there can be no doubt. It is true that during the progress of the case, I was called upon, sitting here with a responsibility resting upon my shoulders, to rule upon points of evidence as to whether certain questions were properly put, and it may have been unfortunate that in almost every instance as to the questions asked, I was obliged to rule in the one way. That responsibility rests upon me. I know the remarks that were made, but they pass through my ears as having been made on the spur of the moment, and I pay no attention to them, simply feeling that I have done my duty so far as my knowledge of the law and the principles of the law are concerned, that I have put them fairly, and, where my attention has been drawn to something, I have said openly and plainly that it was not a proper question, the question was not put in a proper way for the consideration of the jury.

Now, what is this charge? This charge is not brought upon a statute 200 years old or 100 years old, it is brought upon a statute of Canada passed in the year 1868. This law upon which this charge is framed was introduced and passed by the Parlia-

ment of Canada, and, mind you, at this time neither Manitoba nor the North-West Territories formed a part of the Dominion of Canada then, when it was passed. It became the law of the North-West Territories in 1875. It was introduced and declared to be the law of the North-West Territories in 1875, so that instead of being a very ancient it is really a modern law.

Now, the law says, "whosoever after the passing of this Act, either within Canada or without, compasses, imagines, invents, devises or intends to deprive or depose our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her heirs or successors from the style, honor and royal name of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom or of any other of Her Majesty's dominions or countries, or to levy war against Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, within any part of the United Kingdom or of Canada, in order to, by force or constraint, compel her to change her measures or counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon her to intimidate or overawe both Houses of Parliament or either House of Parliament of the United Kingdom or of Canada, or to move or constrain any foreigner or stranger to invade the United Kingdom, Canada or any other of Her Majesty's dominions under the obedience of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices and intentions, or any of them, shall express, publish, or declare by public, open or ill-advised speaking or by any overt act or deed, is guilty of treason and liable to be imprisoned in a penitentiary for life or less."

Now, the charge against this prisoner is brought under that clause of that statute; it charges him with first, the knowledge of rebellion or insurrection against the constituted authorities and powers, and it then says, you, Thomas Scott, compassed, imagined, invented, devised or intended, &c, under this verbiage which covers two or three sheets of foolscap paper, reducing it to the smallest possible compass I can find words to express.

Now, to support that, evidence is brought, and I should here tell you I should caution you in your duty that in order to convict the party, the prisoner charged, you ought to be satisfied by the evidence affirmatively as a conviction created in your minds beyond all reasonable doubt, that the guilt of this prisoner is established, that if there is only an impression, a probability, he ought not to be convicted.

Now, the theory put forward by the prosecution in support of this charge, is that this man, Thomas Scott, wrote a certain letter, not only that he wrote a certain letter, but by certain acts and deeds and expressions which he made, he did what would be covered by one or more of the words which I have read from the statute and which are embodied in the charge. Some stress was laid upon what was claimed to be a duty, that in order to support any criminal prosecution, the best evidence must in all cases be adduced. Now, it is true that, as matter of duty devolving upon the Crown prosecutor, he ought to exercise that duty, and to adduce before the people, the public at large, the best evidence which in his judgment is attainable; but it does not follow, and it is the opposite of following that, because I may think, or somebody else may think, that better evidence than was adduced, than has been adduced, could have been adduced by some means—it does not follow that you, as a jury, or I am to take upon myself the responsibility of saying you ought to have adduced better, and that therefore the prisoner charged with a crime is to go scot free; you have to determine the case, the juries have to determine every criminal case upon the evidence which is actually brought before them in that case.

Now, what is the evidence in this case? I should premise by saying to you that I don't propose to worry your patience with reading over the whole of the evidence which has been taken and adduced. I think it must have been impressed upon your minds, the substance of it, and unless desired, particularly desired by you that I should do so, I only purpose referring to it in a general and cursory way. Well, what is the evidence? Well, before I give you a cursory view of the evidence, I ought to tell you that the responsibility of determining upon the evidence, upon the credibility of the evidence is your duty, the responsibility rests upon you, you are there, and I have nothing to do with it; my duty extends simply to telling you what the law is, and to refresh your minds and give you such general ideas as I can as-

would help you in arriving at a proper conclusion.

Well, subject to the remarks I have made, the evidence consists generally of his actions described by the different witnesses. First, in the report that came under my notice was what happened when they met Capt. Moore. You will recollect that was spoken of by Mr. Astley, and whether fortunate or unfortunate, no other witness is shown to have been present than these two, and it may possibly be unlucky that Capt. Moore is not at present in the country, he having left soon after, seriously hurt, and gone out of the country; but the question then comes, do you believe that man? Do you believe that he, standing in that box, uttered a deliberate falsehood? If you do, there is an end of that part of it; if you don't—if you believe that he told the truth, there that thing stands.

The next point which came up was the letter. Now was that letter proved? Was his signature proved? The objection taken to it was that it was not proved in a proper way, or rather the contention is that it was not proved; but it is for you to say whether it is proved to your satisfaction or not. It is true that no one has been brought forward here to say that he saw that man write, but evidence was given which I must say, which I am bound to say, was proper and should go to you for your consideration from which you must form the opinion whether that is the prisoner's signature or not. The evidence consists of this—perhaps drifting a little bit—where written instruments are produced on criminal trials, unless the validity of the instrument which is produced is in contest, unless it is in contest, the actual witness need not be produced, and proof of his handwriting may be given in the ordinary way in which a note or any document or contract could be proved in a civil court of justice—that is, that a witness would be called, who would say I know the parties—the name of the parties to that, I have seen them write, and from my own knowledge of the handwriting, I believe the signature on the paper shown to me to be his; and then the criminal law goes a little further. Comparison of a disputed writing with any writing proved to the satisfaction of the court to be genuine shall be permitted to be made by the witness, and such writings, and the evidence of witnesses respecting the same may be submitted to the court and jury as evidence of the genuineness or otherwise of the writing in dispute.

Now, it is in evidence before you—it is claimed by the prosecution, and the evidence, if believed, I think can result in no two opinions on that point, that this prisoner was a postmaster, that his duty as such postmaster he had first to give certain securities—certain bonds, and further, in the execution of his duty after his appointment, he had to make certain returns or put his name on way-bills, on mails passing through his office. Now documents purporting on their face to be those are produced by a gentleman who tells us what? He tells us he is a clerk not in the Winnipeg post office you must recollect, but in the post office inspector's office, Winnipeg, the place where postmasters' bonds are deposited, and being a clerk, and producing, as he says, from the proper office as the proper custodian, producing before the court official documents, original documents, which are deposited in that inspector's or that public office. Well, that evidence having been brought before you, and I tell you that as matter of law they were brought here, if he is to be believed, he was a proper officer for being entrusted with them and bringing them here. If that is credited, then you have that. You have further, you have the statement of McNiven, and I think another. McNiven is the one who produces a due bill, and if he is to be believed, the letter was undoubtedly signed by this man. Then you have some further evidence of parties who prove signatures to another document in addition to that. You have what is termed expert evidence. You have the evidence of Mr. Lunen, who gave you his impressions from a comparison of the several handwritings. Against that, however, it must not be forgotten that some contra evidence has been called, for you must recollect that the witness Ross who was called by the defence, in the box said Mr. Lunen was not right, because to one of them he, that witness, put Thomas Scott's name to—that is a matter for consideration. Taking it all in all, as I tell you, the duty devolves upon you of saying what you believe. Do you believe and are you reasonably con-

vinced, and are you convinced beyond all reasonable doubt that that letter which is one of the principal foundations of the charge was written by this prisoner? Well, then follows the question, from the evidence that you have heard, are you convinced of these points? Was there open rebellion, was there rebellion in existence then against the constituted authorities? You have heard of the date being fixed as the 18th March; you have farther dates being fixed of common report carrying down what that state of open and armed rebellion at Batoche and neighborhood where this prisoner was, was two days afterwards, and you have some evidence, some expressions, which, if they are to be believed, identify this prisoner with some knowledge of at least of that.

Well, following that, we have the prisoner's presence at Batoche, and you have heard with your own lips what transpired at Batoche between the rebel leaders, so-called, and him.

You have before you further evidence to consider the results, and what occurred at those meetings, and you have them not only explained in words from witnesses' memory and recollection, but you have them as the product of one meeting, at least—some of the witnesses speak of two or three. You have them condensed in a document, in a paper which has been proved as asserted, and, as it comes from his own witnesses, I assume it will be taken as an original and as a proper document.

Now, upon the face of those, and in the face of what you have heard, the question is simply put to you, are you satisfied by this evidence affirmatively as a conviction created in your minds beyond all reasonable doubt that this prisoner was a party to those documents, to that letter? If so, from a legal standpoint, I must tell you that there is evidence sufficient to sustain a conviction upon the law which I have read to you. If, on the other hand, you are not satisfied, either of his handwriting or of his complicity in this, his giving assistance to these rebels, then you have just as plain a duty in his interests and in the interests of the community, to say he did not assist, did not compass in the grievous and terrible acts of which we all know perhaps too much.

I don't think that I should longer detain you. I think I have put the case, the leading features of the case fairly before a reasonable jury, and having put them before you, I shall now place in your hands the original papers, the documents which have been produced and filed. There are two sets of documents; and with this simple further remark that, if after considering the thing, considering the whole thing, you cannot come to the conclusion, I name but a doubt, and mind you it must be a reasonable doubt, not one which may be suggested to you, but a reasonable doubt which strikes your conscience that guilt has not been brought home to him, then he ought to be acquitted. On the other hand, if it is clear, he ought to be convicted.

Jury retire at 2 p. m., and return at 2.30 with verdict of "not guilty."

Mr. Osler.—The Crown have nothing further against prisoner.

Court.—Thomas Scott, the jury have acquitted you, and I tell you one thing, it is far greater pleasure to me to tell you to go free than to have the unfortunate duty of passing sentence on you.

Exhibits returned to both parties at request of counsel.

Court then adjourned.

QUEEN vs. BIG BEAR.

CANADA :
North-West Territories, }

The information and complaint of Richard Burton Deane, of the town of Regina, in the North-West Territories of Canada, superintendent in the North-West Mounted Police, taken the third day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories, who saith:—

1. That Mis-ta-hah-mus-qua, otherwise called Big Bear, not regarding the duty

of his allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our Lady the Queen does, and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the second day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days, as well before as after that date, together with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Richard Burton Deane unknown, did, within the Dominion of Canada, compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against our said Lady the Queen, within Canada, in order, by force and constraint, to compel her to change her measures and counsels, and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, then feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and declare, by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—In order to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Mis-ta-hah-mis-quah, otherwise called Big Bear, afterwards, to wit, on the second day of April, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at and near the locality called Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Richard Burton Deane unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect his felonious intention, compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Mis-ta-hah-mis-quah, otherwise called Big Bear, afterwards, to wit, on the 17th day of April, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at or near the locality known as Fort Pitt, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Richard Burton Deane unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Mis-ta-hah-mis-quah, otherwise called Big Bear, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-first day of April, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at or near the locality known as Frog Lake, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Richard Burton Deane unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Mis-ta-hah-mis-quah, otherwise called Big Bear, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at or near the locality known as Frenchman's Butte, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Richard Burton Deane unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in like case offending against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Sworn before me, the day and year first above
mentioned, at the town of Regina, in the }
North-West Territories of Canada.

R. BURTON DEANE.

HUGH RICHARDSON,

Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the North-West Territories of Canada.

And take notice, that you have the option of being tried before a stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace with the intervention of a jury of six, or before a stipendiary magistrate in a summary way without the intervention of a jury. Which do you elect?

Friday, 11th September, 1885, before Hugh Richardson, Esquire, and Henry Fisher, Esquire, stipendiary magistrate and justice of the peace respectively. Messrs. D. L. Scott and W. C. Hamilton appear for the Crown.

Mr. F. B. Robertson for the prisoner.

Mr. Peter Hourie sworn as Cree interpreter.

Prisoner was charged as contained in the above information on 3rd September, 1885.

Court.—Do you recollect, prisoner, being charged by me with committing crime? Prisoner.—Yes.

Court.—Do you recollect the nature of the charge, what the charge was?

Prisoner.—I don't recollect it, nor did I understand what was the charge laid against me.

Court.—Then you are charged to-day that you, not regarding the duty of your allegiance which you owe to the Queen, with other evil-disposed persons, compassed to levy war against the Queen in Canada, and on the 2nd April you did so at Frog Lake, on the 17th April you did so at Fort Pitt, and subsequently, on the 28th, at Loon Creek; and take notice, that you have the option of being tried by a stipendiary Magistrate alone, or by a stipendiary magistrate with a justice of the peace and a jury of six. Which do you elect?

Prisoner.—A judge with a jury.

Court is now opened.

Mr. Watson, the clerk, reads the information to the prisoner, and it is thereupon interpreted to the prisoner in Cree.

To prisoner—Are you “guilty” or “not guilty”?

Prisoner.—“Not guilty.”

Clerk.—Are you ready for your trial?

Mr. Robertson.—Quite ready.

Clerk.—These good men you shall now hear called are those that are to pass between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and you; if, therefore, you challenge them or any of them you must challenge them when they come to the book to be sworn, before they are sworn, and they shall be heard.

Jury called and sworn, composed of Albert Smith, Henry Grove, William Hunt, Robert Martin, John Morrison, J. W. Smith.

Information is now read to the jury.—On this charge the prisoner has pleaded “not guilty,” and it is your duty to hearken to the evidence.

Mr. Scott.—May it please your Honors, gentlemen of the jury: The charge which you have just heard read is what is known as a charge of treason-felony. In substance it alleges that the prisoner, along with others, certain other persons, designed and intended to levy war against Her Majesty, which means the lawfully constituted government of the country, and that he expressed and uttered that desire, showed it conclusively by certain overt acts which are set forth in the charge. The difference between the crime of treason-felony and the higher crime of treason is this: that in treason it is necessary to show that the prisoner charged with such a crime actually levied war; in treason-felony it is only necessary to show that he designed and intended to levy war—that is, it is not necessary to show that he levied war, but that he merely intended to do so. You will see by the evidence given in this case that we go further than actually necessary. We show that he not only designed to levy war, but that he actually did it, and that is the best evidence of intention—the fact that he actually did levy war. There is a difference, too, in the punishment. For the charge of treason upon conviction there must necessarily follow a sentence of death. Upon a charge of treason-felony the punishment is not so severe. It may be imprisonment for life or may be imprisonment for any lesser term that the court may think proper to inflict—that is, it may be imprisonment for anything from a day up to imprisonment for life. Now, the four charges that are set out, the four overt acts that are set out in this charge are these: In the first place, that on the 2nd April at Frog Lake he conspired with others to levy war; on the 17th April at Fort Pitt he conspired in the same manner; on the 21st at or

near Frog Lake, and the 28th May at Frenchman's Butte. Before describing the particular overt acts, it may be necessary to say something about the rebellion in the north. It is not necessary for me to mention any of the circumstances connected with that rebellion, because the whole matter from beginning to end is now almost a matter of history. The circumstances are just as well known to you, in fact better known to you, than you will hear from evidence to-day. It will be necessary to give formal proof that about the 18th March rebellion did break out in the north, and from that day until the 12th May following the whole country in the neighborhood of Duck Lake and Batoche, on the South Saskatchewan, was in a blaze of rebellion. Although it may not be possible for us to show any connection existed between the rebellion that we allege was carried on by the prisoner and others in the neighborhood of Frog Lake and Fort Pitt, it may be brought to your attention the fact that a rebellion actually existed at a very sort distance from that, and convey to your minds the conclusion that there was a connection between the rebellion at Duck Lake and the rebellion carried on by the prisoner and the party with whom he was connected.

The prisoner is the chief of a band of Cree Indians who occupy a reserve in the neighborhood of Frog Lake. He is one of three parties whose names stand out prominently in the history of the late rebellion as being the leader of it, in the different parts of the country. It is possible we will show that this man was chief of a band who was in rebellion; it is possible that we may not be able to show that he was the leader of the movement in that part of the country. It is possible, in speaking of the outrage at Frog Lake, the massacre which took place on the 2nd day of April, which is one of the charges against the prisoner, it is possible that the defence may show, make it appear to you from the evidence, that he was not, that he did not go so far in committing those outrages as some members of his band; that he possibly may not have intended that massacre should have been committed on that day; that it may have been his intention then and afterwards during the rebellion to preserve the lives of the prisoners that may have fallen into his hands. It is possible that this may be shown. It is possible, further, that it may be shown, that at least to a certain extent to his efforts on behalf of the prisoners, the prisoners owe their lives; but, gentlemen, although that may be shown, it is not a question for you to consider. It is a question to be considered in mitigation of the punishment to be inflicted upon him if shown to be connected with that rebellion. You must understand, that if he were acting with these parties at that time in open rebellion against the Government of the country, and he continued to act afterwards with them in that rebellion, that is nothing, as far as this offence is concerned, whether he wanted to go the length that perhaps some of his band and others joined with him wanted to go; even if he wanted to save the lives of the prisoners, it is none the less the fact that he was in open rebellion against the Government of the country, and ought to be punished for that offence. Of course, the punishment awarded may be mitigated to some extent on that account.

Now, gentlemen, the four overt acts I have alluded to are these: 1. At the massacre of Frog Lake, 2nd April. You have all heard the particulars of that,—the brutal outrage was committed on that occasion by the band who were in open rebellion. We will show that they were in rebellion at that time, and they afterwards continued in rebellion until some time in the latter end of May or in the month of June last. 2. The second offence was on the 17th April, at the time of the capture of Fort Pitt. After committing the outrage at Frog Lake on the 2nd April, they appeared before Fort Pitt, and the police having withdrawn down the river that day, they entered the fort, and sacked the fort and the buildings in connection with it. 3. Upon the 21st April, somewhere in the neighborhood of Frog Lake, to which place they returned after sacking at Fort Pitt, and a letter was dictated by the prisoner and a half-breed who was then in camp with them, a half-breed named Montour and another half-breed named Nault. We will show, that on one occasion about that date, a letter was dictated to a French half-breed living at some distance from the place they were then camped. We may not be able to show the contents of that letter, but from the conversation that ensued at the time the letter was

written, we will be able to give you a pretty good idea of what the contents of that letter were or were intended to be, and what the intention of the prisoner and the others who were present was in writing that letter. 4. On the 28th May, the last overt act charged was committed. The prisoner and those who were with him met the troops at the neighborhood of a place called Frenchman's Butte, and there engaged with the volunteers of the Dominion, under the command of General Strange, and were, in fact, in open war, on that occasion, against the Government.

Those are the four acts we charge against the prisoner, and I will now bring forward evidence to establish them.

JOHN PRITCHARD, sworn, testified as follows:—

Examined by Mr. Scott:

Q. Where do you live? A. I used to live at Frog Lake.

Q. Up to what time? A. Up the 15th April last.

Q. What was your occupation? A. I was an Indian Department interpreter.

Q. Were you there on the 2nd April? A. Yes, I was.

Q. Did you see the prisoner there? A. Yes, I have seen him there.

Q. Any others with him? A. Yes, he had all his band with him.

Q. Was that at the settlement—what is called Frog Lake settlement? A. Yes.

Q. Was the prisoner usually camped there with his band? A. Yes.

Q. How far from the settlement? A. He usually camped about a mile from the settlement.

Q. When did he come into the settlement with his band? A. Well, he was there the whole winter.

Q. I mean, when did he leave his camp about a mile distant and come into the settlement with his band? A. Well, the first time when he came in with his band was on the 1st day of April, about 8 o'clock in the evening. He came in there and had a talk with the Indian agent, and on the 1st day of April there in the evening he said he—Big Bear—said he was not going to raise, he was going to be loyal. He wanted to show the Government, he said, that he did not want to do anything at all.

Q. How did the question of his rising come up on that occasion? A. I could not say.

Q. Did you hear anything said on that day about a rising? A. No; it was themselves came when they heard about that rebellion at Duck Lake.

Q. How do you know they heard about it? A. Well, they told it themselves.

Q. Who did they tell it to, in your presence? A. Yes, in my presence.

Q. Did the prisoner say anything about it? A. No, his son did.

Q. You did not hear the prisoner say anything about it? A. No.

Q. Except the fact that he was not going to rise? A. Yes, except the fact that he was not going to rise.

Q. Did he—the prisoner—hear the son saying that? A. Yes, and the prisoner said he was going to be loyal, he did not want to do anything.

Q. Well, after the talk was over, what did the prisoner and his band do? A. They went home.

Q. Did they come back again? A. On the 2nd April they came back, early in the morning.

Q. What occurred on 2nd April? A. Early in the morning after they got into every house; they took us prisoners.

Q. Whom? A. Every one of us that was up there.

Q. How many? A. There were those that were murdered, and I was one.

Q. How many were murdered? A. There were nine there altogether.

Q. Nine murdered on that day? A. Yes, on that day.

Q. And the rest were taken prisoners? A. Yes.

Q. Those murdered, I suppose, had been taken prisoners before the murder. A. Yes, they were taken prisoners before.

Q. Were there any other persons about besides the prisoner and his band, and

the settlers who were taken prisoners? A. I have not seen any except the prisoner and his band.

Q. Had you an opportunity of seeing whether there was any others there? A. No, I could not have any opportunity. The only opportunity I had, it was to go with the Indian agent over to Mr. Simpson's house, to go and see Big Bear in the house and ask him to—we did not like to go in the camp but stay in the house.

Q. Was that before or after the murder? A. Before the murders.

Q. As far as you know, there was no others present besides the prisoners taken by this man and his band? A. No, I have not seen any besides that around at that time.

Q. Did you see any of the murders committed? A. No, I have not seen one. I have seen one that fell alongside of me.

Q. What caused him to fall? A. It was the shot. He had a shot from behind and he fell. That is all I seen.

Q. You did not see who committed it? A. No, there were too many around us—too many Indians.

Q. Where were you taken to after you were made prisoner? A. We were taken to the Indian camp—to the prisoner's camp.

Q. Were there any others in the camp besides the prisoners taken by this man and his band? A. At that time? No, I don't know of any.

Q. You don't know of any that were taken? A. No.

Q. Were there any others joined him afterwards? A. Yes, there were some Indians that joined afterwards.

Q. Who were they? A. Indians from Long Lake.

Q. Many of them? A. The whole band that was at Long Lake.

Q. About how many? A. Well, there was not very many in the band—I suppose about fifteen or sixteen families.

Q. How many would that make in the camp altogether? A. There could not be more than 300 altogether.

Q. How long were you kept there a prisoner at Frog Lake? I mean how long were you kept prisoner by the prisoner and his band? A. Two months.

Q. Where were you during that time? Where did you go to after leaving the camp at Frog Lake? A. I went down towards Pitt.

Q. Do you know what occurred there at Pitt? A. Yes.

Q. What was it? A. That was the time that they took Pitt.

A. How did they take Pitt? What did they do in taking it? A. They took everything that was in it and sacked the fort.

Q. Were there any people living there? A. Yes, there were some families.

Q. What was done with the families? A. They were taken prisoners, too.

Q. Were there any others besides those who were taken prisoners and those who got away? A. Yes, the police got away, and it was Big Bear that tried to get them away at that time.

Q. Were there any others there besides those who got away and those who were taken prisoners? A. No, only those that got away and those that were taken prisoners are all the people that were at Pitt. The police that got away were the only ones at Pitt.

Q. Wasn't there a man named Cowan? A. Yes.

Q. What became of him? He was not taken prisoner? A. No.

Q. He did not get away? A. No.

Q. What became of him? A. He was shot.

Q. Did you see the shooting? A. No, I did not see him shot, but we heard the shots. I heard the shots.

Q. Did you see Cowan after he was shot? A. Yes.

Q. You saw that he had been killed? A. Yes, I saw that he had been killed.

Q. What was he? A. A white man.

Q. What occupation did he follow? A. He was a policeman.

Q. You knew him as a policeman? A. Yes.

Q. Where had he been stationed? A. He was stationed at Pitt.

Q. Then you say they took everything there was at Pitt? A. Yes.

Q. What was there? A. I could not say all the articles.

Q. But what buildings were there? A. Hudson Bay buildings.

Q. Was it a store? A. It was a store. Yes.

Q. Were there things in the store? A. Yes, there were things in the store.

Q. And those the Indians took? A. Yes.

Q. Was that before or after they were joined by the Long Lake Indians? A.

The Long Lake Indians were there already and had joined.

Q. They went down to Fort Pitt with the others? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the prisoner at Fort Pitt? A. Yes, I seen him.

Q. At Fort Pitt? A. Yes.

Q. He was there at the time these outrages took place? A. Yes, he was there.

Q. Where were you about the 21st April? A. A little below Pitt.

Q. Whereabouts? A. I don't know exactly whereabouts I was on the 21st.

Q. Do you remember, on any occasion when you was a prisoner, of the prisoner's being in his tepee?

Mr. Robertson.—The witness has not yet said he was a prisoner of the prisoner's. My learned friend naturally puts it that way, but he has not said that.

Court.—I understand it is put in this way—he was a prisoner of the prisoners' of the Indians, of whom this prisoner was one.

Mr. Robertson.—He was a prisoner among the Indians, and the question remains whether he was keeping him or not. Of course, I know my learned friend does not want to misrepresent at all.

Court.—It was quite right to check it.

Mr. Scott.—Q. Do you remember any occasion while you were a prisoner of the prisoner and his band being in the prisoner's tepee.

Mr. Robertson objects.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. Were you a prisoner of the prisoner and his band? Whose prisoner were you? A. I was Big Bear's prisoner.

Q. Do you remember at any time during the time you were that prisoner being in the prisoner's tent or tepee? A. Yes.

Q. Where was this? A. At Frog Lake.

Q. Did anything occur while you were present? A. I don't remember anything.

Q. You know Wandering Spirit? A. Yes.

Q. Were you in his tepee? A. I was.

Q. Do you remember anything that occurred there? A. Yes.

Q. State what it was? A. It was about that letter.

Q. What letter? A. The letter they got André Nault to write to send to Lac la Biche.

Q. How did you happen to be there? A. It was Wandering Spirit came for me.

Q. And he took you to his tent? A. Yes.

Q. When you got to his tent whom did you find there? A. I did not find anybody but he went to Montour afterwards for André Nault.

Q. And they came into the tepee; anybody else? A. Nobody else except Big Bear and Wandering Spirit.

Q. Those were the five in the tent, you and the prisoner and Montour and Nault and the Wandering Spirit? A. Yes.

Q. What occurred there? A. They wrote a letter there.

Q. Did you hear anything said at the time or before the letter was written? A. No, not until the time the letter was written.

Q. Then tell us what was said and who spoke first? After the prisoner came and they were all there? A. It was Montour asked how they would write the letter.

Q. Was that the first thing that was said after you went in? A. Yes, to Big Bear.

By the Court :

Q. Montour asked Big Bear how they would write the letter? A. Yes, the first thing when I got in that I recollect now was that Big Bear said he had—he wanted to send an Indian to White Fish Creek to invite the Bacana Indians. He was about sending an Indian. He enticed the Indians to come in and join him, and then he said to Montour, I want you to write, to do the same, to send a letter to your friends at Lac la Biche, and then he says, for my part, I send word to Bacana if he did not want to come to join me let him buy a swift horse and clear the country. The chief that was at White Fish Creek was to do this.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. That he had? A. Yes.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Do I understand you to say that Big Bear had told him or was about to? A. He was about to. He was ready to send the Indian.

Q. And then he asked Montour to write to his friends at Lac la Biche? A. Yes.

Q. Then what did Montour say? A. He commenced to write the letter, and then Montour asked the prisoner here how the letter was going to be, and then these words that I heard were written and interpreted to Alexander Solomon.

Mr. Robertson.—I suppose the writing should be produced.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Did you see what was put down in the writing? A. I heard the words and saw the man write it.

Q. And after it was written or before—as a matter of fact, you don't know what was written? A. I know a few words,

Q. How do you know them? A. After it was read to Wandering Spirit, he wanted to know the contents of the letter.

Mr. Scott.—I submit your Honor that I am entitled to show the conversation that occurred, that even if the letter was read afterwards, what occurred beforehand in conversation in the tepee during the time the prisoner was there is evidence in this case.

Court.—If reduced into writing, without accounting for the letter?

Mr. Robertson.—I ask that this evidence be interpreted to the prisoner.

Court.—I think it is quite open to you, Mr. Scott, to show the purpose for which they came there, but going further than that, I think you will have to account for the letter, when you show what was really done, and it was put into writing. I think in that case you will have to take the ordinary rule.

Mr. Scott.—Your Honor, I submit I am entitled to show that.

Court.—It would be proving, I think, the contents of a letter. I may be wrong. Perhaps you have got some authority?

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Would you recognize the letter that was written there and read over, as you say, in your presence? A. Well, Sir, I could not recognize the letter.

Q. Do you write? A. Yes.

Q. Would you know whether that was the letter? A. I could not say.

Mr. Scott.—Well, your Honor, I must press that point.

Court.—I must have some authority for it. I am not shutting you out. I don't propose to shut you out from anything but the contents of the letter. I think it is quite open to you to prove what this man said, what this prisoner said. It is quite another thing whether that was written.

Mr. Scott.—As I understood from the witness, I think it is given here. I may be anticipating the witness' evidence to some extent by saying this, that Montour dictated the letter.

Court.—A man says something in another's presence, who is charged and who makes some remarks upon it, that will be evidence. We don't know whether that went into the letter or not, but when you speak of the contents of the letter it is improper. You are speaking of a fact that occurred while the letter was written?

Mr. Scott.—Yes.

Court.—You can't give the contents of a written document without accounting for it, as the contents.

Mr. Robertson.—I understand the line to be drawn here then, your Honor, where my learned friend comes to what was dictated, to what was put into the letter, he must stop.

Court.—The facts, the conversation which took place are facts, from which reasonable practices are to be deduced, if they can be deduced, and it is quite another thing whether they were put into writing or not. We want to get at the animus of the person charged.

Mr. Robertson.—I quite agree with my learned friend that any conversation which took place not actually put into the letter would be admissible.

Court.—It would be quite open to him to show that they met there, and the purpose avowed by one of the parties was that a letter was written, but there he must stop with regard to the letter, and say that so and so said so and so.

Mr. Robertson.—So long as it is not giving what was put into the letter.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. I think I can get all I want out of this witness' friends at Lac la Biche?
A. Yes.

Q. What was said after Big Bear asked Montour to do this? A. He said they would write.

Q. Who said? A. Montour.

Q. Whom did he mean by "they," he said "we will write"? A. Yes.

Q. I suppose that is what he said? A. Yes.

Q. Whom did he mean by "we," do you know? A. He meant himself at last.

Q. Montour said that he would write? A. Yes, Wandering Spirit urging them to write the letter.

Q. Then, what next? A. I know the contents of the letter.

Q. How do you know them? A. I heard them pronounced first before it was written.

Q. By whom? A. I heard them pronounced by Montour.

Q. For what purpose? A. For the purpose of putting it in the letter.

Q. Who did he pronounce it to? A. He pronounced it to the prisoner here, if he would write that.

Q. Did he ask the prisoner? A. Yes, he asked the prisoner first.

Q. What did he ask him? A. He asked him, he says shall I write and tell him—

Q. What did he ask him? A. To tell Alexander Solomon so-and-so; that was the words that was said there.

By the Court :

Q. Shall I tell Alexander what? A. To preserve from the Indians, to rob him and deliver up his guns and the ammunition he had, as the Indians would rob him anyhow.

Q. Montour asked Big Bear this? A. Yes.

Q. And what did Big Bear say? He told him, yes.

Q. Then did he ask him any other questions? A. He told him, shall we tell the news about this place, the news about this massacre that was done; that is all I remember.

Q. That is what Montour asked him at the time? A. At the time I was in Wandering Spirit's tent.

Q. He asked Big Bear if he should tell Solomon what had been done? A. Yes.

Q. Was that the way he put the question? A. Yes, that was the way he put the question.

Q. Are you sure that was the way? A. —.

Q. Just put it in his exact words, Montour's exact words? A. He says, shall I tell Solomon the news of what happened here? That was the way he asked him.

Q. And what did Big Bear say? A. He said, yes.

Q. Was that all Big Bear said? A. Yes, that was all he said.

Q. That is not the statement that you gave to me, Mr. Pritchard—I am not going to tell what you said. I have a perfect right to make that remark. I want to refresh your memory as to it.

Mr. Robertson.—I don't think you have the right to make that remark. If a different statement was made, you have a right to ask him and prove it was made, according to the rules of evidence. You have no right to make a statement to the jury that he told you something different.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. Are those the only questions you heard Montour asking Big Bear? A. Yes, that is the only questions I remember now.

Q. Did Montour at any time put a sentence to Big Bear as to what he was going to put in the letter by way of a question? A. That is all the sentences that I am perfectly sure that was pronounced now.

Q. Were you at Frenchman's Butte during the time you were prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. About what time was that? A. I don't exactly remember the date.

Q. Do you remember anything that occurred there? A. Yes.

Q. What? A. They had a skirmish there.

Q. Who had a skirmish? A. It was between the Indians and the troops.

Q. What troops? A. I could not say what troops, because I was not with the troops.

Q. Did you hear the prisoner or those who were with him on that occasion saying as to what troops they were? A. No.

Q. You never heard any conversation about it? A. No, I did not hear any conversation on it, what troops they were.

Q. You have heard them talking about it, you say? A. No.

Q. Didn't you hear any conversation about the fight afterwards? A. I heard some conversation about the fight, and heard the gun shots.

Q. Well, how did you know it was the troops? Did you hear the Indians say so? A. Well, I heard it in Cree—"the soldiers."

Q. Did you hear what soldiers they were? A. No, I did not hear whether they were nothing but French and Indians. I did not hear what troops was there.

Q. Did you see Big Bear on that occasion? A. No, I did not see him that day.

Court.—Mr. Robertson, before you ask him any questions, I propose to ask this interpreter to interpret what I have taken down. (This evidence is now read over to the witness by the court, and the interpreter interprets it to the prisoner.)

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. Mr. Pritchard, you were in Mr. James K. Simpson's house at Frog Lake on the morning of the massacre? A. Yes.

Q. What time in the morning? A. It was about seven or eight o'clock.

Q. That is, the morning of the 2nd April? A. Yes.

Q. Whom did you see? A. I saw Big Bear there.

Q. Whom else? A. Mrs. Simpson.

Q. Not Mr. Simpson? A. No.

Q. What was Big Bear doing? A. He was doing nothing; he was sitting in a chair in the house.

Q. And Mrs. Simpson was there? A. Yes.

Q. Was anyone else with you? A. I was with the Indian agent.

Q. What is his name? A. Thomas Quinn.

Q. At seven o'clock in the morning when you saw Big Bear, was that in Mr. Simpson's house? A. Yes.

Q. Where did you go from that? A. We got out and wanted to come home, and we met with a band of Indians, myself and Quinn.

Q. And what happened when you met the band of Indians? A. When I met the band of Indians, the band of Indians surrounded me, and they wanted to take me right away to the camp.

Q. Did they surround Quinn also? A. Well, Quinn was behind me.

Q. And you did not see what they did with him? A. No.

Q. That was the time when you were taken prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. And Big Bear, before that, you had left in Mr. Simpson's house? A. Yes.

Q. Then he was not present when you were taken prisoner, Big Bear? A. He was not present. I was taken early in the morning, first of all.

Q. You had just left him in Mr. Simpson's house and you came away from there and a band of Indians took you there, Big Bear was not there when you were taken prisoner? A. No, he was not there.

Q. He was there in Mrs. Simpson's house some little distance away? A. Yes.

Q. Who were the leading spirits in the band that took you prisoner? A. Big Bear's son.

Q. What is his name? A. Imesis.

Q. Is Big Bear's son a good son to his father? A. No, I don't think so, because when the father said anything the son bucks against it.

Q. The direct contrary? A. Yes.

Q. Did he do that through the whole of this trouble? A. Yes.

Q. This Imesis was one of the leaders of this band of Indians? A. Yes.

Q. And it was he who took you prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. Now, why did you say you were Big Bear's prisoner? A. He being the chief, and I was in his camp.

Q. And he is the chief recognized by the Government? A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell me who else were the leaders of the band of Indians in this trouble? A. Wandering Spirit.

Q. Any other? A. Little Poplar.

Q. These people then were the leaders of the band of Indians throughout the whole of this business? A. Yes, they were the leaders throughout all, yes.

Q. Was Big Bear one of the leaders of the band of Indians, did he lead them, did he incite them to wrong? A. No, I never saw Big Bear incite any Indian.

Q. You never heard him inciting any wrong? A. No.

Q. Did you hear him say anything to the contrary at any time? A. I can't recollect. It was only at that time that he wanted to take Fort Pitt, and told them not to try and kill anybody that time, he wanted to save the families that were in the fort.

Q. Who wanted to take Pitt? A. Wandering Spirit and Imesis, they wanted to take the headmen that was leading the Indians.

Q. Imesis and Wandering Spirit wanted to go and take Fort Pitt? A. Yes.

Q. Where was this? A. At Frog Lake.

Q. Before they went? A. Yes.

Q. What did Big Bear say about that to them or what did he try to do? A. Big Bear tried to save the families that were in the fort. He said if he could get the police to leave the fort it would be good, that is what he said.

Q. He suggested that? A. Yes.

Q. That he wanted to save them? A. Yes.

Q. Now, did he try to prevent them from going to Fort Pitt at all, did he try to keep them quiet? A. Well, that is all he said and I did not say if he wanted to try and prevent them, but I heard those words.

Q. That he wanted to save the people in the fort, to arrange so that the police could get away? A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear the whole of what took place at that interview or was it just part of it on that occasion? A. Just part of it.

Q. You were not all, you were not there all the time? A. No.

Q. Now, do you know who went first to Fort Pitt from Frog Lake when they went down to take it? A. No.

Q. Did Big Bear go among the first, do you know that, or did he not? A. No; it was the Indians that went off first and Big Bear started behind.

Q. He followed them? A. Yes.

Q. Did you go with them? A. Yes.

Q. Went with them to Fort Pitt? A. Yes.

Q. How did it happen you went? A. Wandering Spirit wanted me to go as interpreter.

Q. Wandering Spirit wanted you? A. Yes.

Q. When you say they wanted you, you mean Wandering Spirit, and took you to act as interpreter? A. Yes, to act as interpreter.

Q. Then, who was it commanded the party when they went? A. It was these two men that I mention, it was these two men.

Q. Big Bear was not commanding it at all? A. No, he had no influence in this band.

Q. Well, you went there yourself before Big Bear did—Big Bear must have come after you? A. No.

Q. Well, how was that? A. Well this, after the Indians started Wandering Spirit came back and made me go.

Q. Well, when you got there you saw the plundering of the fort? A. Yes.

Q. Did Big Bear take any part in the plundering of the fort? A. I did not see him.

Q. Do you know whether he did or not? A. I don't know whether he did or not because I did not see him, and I have not seen if he had anything at the fort.

Q. You never saw him with any of the goods? A. No.

Q. Did you see him about that time after the pillaging? A. Very seldom I would see him.

Q. Well, how often did you see him after the pillaging of Fort Pitt? Immediately after, that day and the next day? A. Well, I don't remember seeing him often, it is very seldom I would see Big Bear go around and leave his tent.

Q. He very seldom left his tent at all? A. Yes.

Q. Didn't you see him at all? A. I did see him.

Q. Twice? A. More than twice inside of two months. I can't say how many times. I don't remember how many times I saw him.

Q. During the two months that followed the pillaging of Fort Pitt you saw Big Bear pretty often? A. Yes.

Q. Although he generally stayed in his tent? A. Yes.

Q. Were you in his tent frequently during that time? A. No, I never went in his tent.

Q. You travelled over a great deal of ground during those two months? A. Yes.

Q. How did Big Bear travel? A. On foot.

Q. Were there any horses in the band? A. Yes, there were horses.

Q. How many? A. I don't know the number.

Q. Were there 100? A. More than 100.

Q. And Big Bear never had a horse even? A. No. I never saw Big Bear on horseback nor on a rig. He used to travel on foot.

Q. He did not even have wheels to carry him or ponies? A. No.

Q. And it was a pretty rough country? A. It was.

Q. Through a great deal of sloughs, and snow and bad weather wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. That was the treatment he got from his own band? A. Yes.

Q. This great chief who is to be held responsible for the doings of these Indians?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever see him with any of the goods that were taken from Fort Pitt during that time? A. I know he had clothing, he had blankets, but I could not say whether they came from there; but I saw some goods with him, blankets and clothing he had on his back, and his family.

Q. But you don't know where they came from? A. No.

Q. Had he more than he usually had in the way of clothing? A. Well that I don't know, because I am not much acquainted with Big Bear's tent, and I never seen what he had.

Q. Well you never observed any particular goods that indicated to you that he had any of the goods that were taken from Fort Pitt? A. No.

Q. What you saw were just ordinary things that he always wore? A. Yes.

Q. Tell me did you see Big Bear immediately after the shooting took place at Frog Lake, shooting of Quinn? A. I did not.

Q. Did you hear him say anything? A. No.

Q. You told us they came in first to Frog Lake on the 1st April in the evening?
A. Yes.

Q. And you said Big Bear came in and had an interview with the agent and the other Indians? A. Yes.

Q. And that Imesis told the agent about the trouble at Duck Lake? A. Yes.

Q. And Big Bear said that he was going to be loyal and show the Government something—my learned friend interrupted. I would like you to finish that? A. He was going to be loyal, he was not going to rise—him and his band were not going to rise.

Q. And he was going to show the Government what? A. They say Big Bear is going to rise to war, and I am going to let them know and see that I am not going to rise.

Q. He was going to vindicate his character in fact? A. Yes.

Q. And the Indians did go away peaceably that night? A. They went away peaceably that night.

Q. Now how do you know that the white people, Quinn and the rest that were murdered, were taken prisoners before they were murdered? A. Because I seen them taken and the whole band taken into a house.

Q. You said that you came away from Mr. Simpson's house and you and Quinn were together, and it was then you were taken prisoner; were you a prisoner when you went to Simpson's house? A. We were taken prisoners, and then they wanted to drive us to the camp, and then the Indian agent told me, we will go and ask Big Bear that we may be able to stay in the house, and stay together; and we went over and found Big Bear there, and we wanted to stop in the house.

Q. Then you had been taken prisoners in a sense, but were allowed to go about?
A. Yes, with the band of Indians around us.

Q. And they seized you a second time after, when you were coming away? A. Yes.

Q. You have already told us, I think, that at Fort Pitt Big Bear directed his efforts to save the people in the fort, to get them away safely? A. Yes.

Q. Could he have prevented the pillaging of the fort at all? A. No, he could not have prevented it.

Q. So that the best that he could do was to try and help the whites to get away and save their lives? A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect the arrival of a letter, I think addressed to yourself, from Norbert Delorme? A. Yes.

Q. He was in Poundmaker's camp at that time? A. Yes.

Q. And a letter came to you from him? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what became of that letter? A. No, I don't know what became of it; Wandering Spirit asked it from me and I gave him the letter.

Q. I would like to ask the general purport of the letter. I have no means of getting the letter, and I don't wish to give the particular contents of it—I merely wish to know the object of the letter—the Crown has the means of obtaining it.

Mr. Scott.—I think my learned friend is not fairly stating the case when he says that every bit of information possible for us to obtain has not been furnished. We have endeavored to obtain all the information possible; we have sent for any witnesses for the defence that he has required, and I don't see that we are in a better position to get information than he is.

Mr. Robertson.—Of course Big Bear is an Indian, and your Honor knows what great difficulty that puts in my way. I knew nothing whatever about this matter until Mr. Pritchard told me about it the day before yesterday, and I had not the first idea that the letter was in existence, or that anything of the kind was there, and I do not ask to go into the full contents of the letter. I merely ask your Honor to say that the letter being shown to have been taken by Wandering Spirit, one of this band of Indians who was out of my reach, it is practically lost.

Court.—I could not say that.

Mr. Robertson.—It is lost in this way, that it is gone were we can't get it.

Court.—I don't know that. I think I must apply the same principles to you. I must stick to the same rule I held before. If the parties present say we are going to put so and so into a piece of paper, and so and so may be given, but as to the contents of that paper they cannot be given.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. The letter came at all events, and Wandering Spirit got it? A. Yes.

Q. In consequence of that letter was anything done in the way of a council? A. No, they invited some Indians and some prisoners that were there to get the letter read, so that everybody would hear the contents of the letter.

Q. Well, did anyone propose any course of action? Did anyone propose acting in consequence of that letter? Did anyone propose that the band should go down to join Poundmaker? A. I did not hear of anybody proposing to go down and join Poundmaker.

Q. You did not hear anyone propose that? A. No.

Q. Did any of the Indians express the wish to go to join Poundmaker? A. Well, there was some that I heard wish to go to Poundmaker.

Q. Who? A. There was one of the prisoner's counsellors.

Q. What is his name? A. Fair Sky the Bird.

Q. He wanted to go? A. Yes.

Q. Did Big Bear say anything as to that? A. No, I did not hear Big Bear say anything.

Q. Not one way or the other? A. Not one way or the other.

Q. Did Big Bear want to go? A. I could not say if he wanted to go or not.

Q. You did not hear him express himself one way or another? A. No.

Q. Do you recollect the morning of the 28th May, the day of the fight at Frenchman's Butte? A. Yes.

Q. Where were you on that morning and the evening before? A. Just where the fight took place the evening before that.

Q. Did you hear Big Bear give any advice to the Indians? A. No.

Q. The evening of the 27th did you hear Big Bear giving any advice to the Indians as to whether they should stay there, or as to what they should do? A. No.

Court.—I don't propose to translate this.

Mr. Robertson.—No, I don't think it is necessary to translate it.

By Mr. Scott :—

Q. You had been taken prisoner before you went over to Mrs. Simpson's house?

A. Yes.

Q. Where were you taken? A. In my house.

Q. Was the prisoner there at or about the time you were taken? A. No.

Q. Had you seen him that morning before? A. I seen him that morning.

Q. Who was he with or where was he? A. I seen him in Delaney's house that morning.

Q. Before you were taken prisoner? A. We were taken prisoner, we were taken in bed every one, and so we were taken altogether into Delaney's house, and then the prisoner standing at the bar now, I seen him there.

Q. Where? A. In Delaney's house with a big crowd of Indians.

Q. About the time you were taken prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. The time when you were taken to Delaney's house? A. Yes.

Q. Then you say you went over with Quinn to see Big Bear at Simpson's house for the purpose of obtaining permission from him to remain in the house? A. Yes.

Q. Did you speak to him when you got into Simpson's house? A. Yes, I was interpreter for the agent and I spoke to him.

Q. You spoke for the agent? A. Yes.

A. What did you say to Big Bear? A. I merely asked him about the orders of the Indian agent that was with me, we would not like to go to the camp but would like to stop in the house, and he said, the prisoner here told us, we could stay in the Indian agent's house.

Q. He knew at that time that you were prisoners? A. Yes, he knew at that time.

Q. He had seen you around as prisoners before that? A. Yes.

Q. When did you first discover that Big Bear had no influence in his own band? Did you know that before the outbreak? A. No.

Q. Then you always recognized him as being the head and front of his band up to the time of the outbreak? A. Yes, up to the time of the outbreak, and till after the time of the outbreak.

Q. There was a feeling among some of the Indians that the prisoners should be killed, was there not? A. Yes.

Q. You know that that existed? A. Yes.

Q. And that some of the band were very anxious to have them killed? A. Yes.

Q. Imesis, Wandering Spirit and Little Poplar, I suppose they were anxious to see you all killed? A. Yes.

Q. And urged it? A. Yes.

Q. Big Bear, you stated, was opposed to the killing of the prisoners? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any means of knowing by whose doing it was that the prisoners' lives were saved? A. I could not say exactly that this man and this Indian saved the prisoners, but in a big crowd of Indians there is always some good white and half-breed and Indian. There is some of the Indians that protected us entirely I might say. I don't know the names of all the Indians, but it was the Wood Crees—Long Lake Indians.

Q. Where did the Wood Crees join the camp? A. At Frog Lake.

Q. How long was that after the massacre on the 2nd of April that they joined? A. They joined about the 6th or 7th April.

Q. Four or five days afterwards? A. Yes.

Q. You say that Big Bear was recognized by the Government as the chief of the band? A. Yes.

Q. And I understood you to say he was recognized by the band as well, as their chief up till the 2nd April? A. Yes. I recognized him as the head chief of the band.

Q. Then, who was the recognized head of the band by the Indians themselves up to the time? A. That I don't know. The only thing that I could know, when the Indians would come to talk to the Indian agent, he was the man that talked first.

Q. He was the spokesman? A. Yes, and then afterwards it was Wandering Spirit.

Q. Do you know what the custom is as to who the spokesman for a band is amongst Indians? Who speaks first amongst an Indian band? A. The chief.

Q. Is it the head chief? A. Yes.

Q. It is the head chief that speaks first? A. Yes. The man that speaks first amongst a band of Indians—head man.

By the Court :

Q. And then next comes a councillor, doesn't it? A. Yes.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. You say that you heard Big Bear at Fort Pitt endeavoring to persuade the Indians to let the police go? A. Yes.

Q. That was at Fort Pitt? A. Yes.

Q. After his arrival there? A. Yes.

Q. And before the taking of the fort? A. Before the taking of the fort.

Q. How did you happen to hear this? A. Before the taking of the fort, council, but it was a whole body of men standing together that were just going to rush into the fort, and then he called out and told them to try and save the families that were there, and the police that were there, let them go.

Q. To let the police and families go? A. Yes.

Q. That was all he said? A. That was all he said.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. You say it was the Wood Crees that saved you? A. Yes.

Q. Was Big Bear in sympathy with them in saving you? A. Well, I could not say that, because I don't know. I never seen Big Bear around.

Q. When you say that it was the Wood Crees then you only mean that that was your general impression about it, and you seem to have more friends among the Wood Crees than among the Plain Crees? A. Yes.

Q. But Big Bear might have been siding with the Wood Crees in protecting you? A. Yes.

Q. Could he have protected you against his own men if the Wood Crees had not been there? A. No.

Q. He could not? A. He could not.

Q. Then you said you recognized Big Bear as the chief of that band until after the rising? A. Yes.

Q. How long after the rising? A. It was at that time that I recognized that he was not chief, that he was no longer chief, at the time they took Fort Pitt.

Q. Then it was brought home to you clearly that he was no longer chief? A. I saw who was the leaders of it. That is what makes me say now that he was not chief then.

Q. That was the first time it was brought plainly to you? A. Yes.

Q. And before that time you had just remained under the impression that had been created by many years' custom before, that Big Bear was chief? A. Yes.

Q. And when you told the jury that it was Big Bear that used to speak first to the Indian agent and the Wandering Spirit afterwards, that referred to the time before the rising? A. Yes.

Q. Not after? A. Yes.

JAMES KAY SIMPSON, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Scott :

Peter Hourie, interpreter, interpreting as the evidence is given.

Q. Where were you living on the 2nd April? A. I started from Pitt to go to Frog Lake.

Q. Where were you living at that time? A. At Frog Lake before.

Q. When did you reach Frog Lake? A. In the afternoon.

Q. What did you find there? A. All the houses all abandoned, all the doors broken and windows and everything, and I found the camp about a mile away from the houses.

Q. All the houses do you say were plundered? A. Yes, broken and plundered, all plundered.

Q. Any people about the settlement? A. Not a single soul.

Q. What did you do when you found this state of affairs? A. I went into my own place and examined the place, and found that everything was upside down there.

Q. What is your occupation at Frog Lake? A. I was clerk in charge of the post there, Frog Lake post, of the Hudson Bay Company.

Q. What does the post consist of? A. Goods.

Q. And store, I suppose? A. Yes.

Q. With goods? A. With goods, yes, and provisions.

Q. What had become of the goods when you got there? A. The Indians had the whole.

Q. They were gone? A. They were all gone.

Q. And you found the contents of your own house——? A. All gone.

Q. What did you do then? A. I looked around about the floor to see if there was any bloodshed or blood, or anything, and I went out then.

Q. Did you see any signs of bloodshed anywhere? A. No, not at that place. I went on the road all the way. I did not go out.

Q. Where did you go to? A. I went right to my place, and I saw an Indian there afterwards. After I had gone on to my place and looked around; as I came out, there was an Indian came up, and I asked him, what is up? What is all this, says I across the creek? He says, you may see what is up.

Q. What did you do after speaking to the Indians? A. I got into my buckboard and drove right across where the camp was.

Q. Whom did you see there? A. All the Indians sitting in a circle.

Q. The prisoner? A. The prisoner was there, yes.

Q. Do you speak Cree? A. Yes.

Q. What did you do after you got there; did you speak to the prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. Who did you speak to first? A. The prisoner.

Q. What was said? A. I asked him, hallo, I said, you are here; and he said yes, when did you come back from hunting? He was away hunting when I went away from there, and he said, yesterday morning he had come in, that they had sent for him. I said, did you make a good hunt? He said, no, and that is all that I asked him just then, and then he said to me afterwards, if you wish to come into my tent and remain in my tent, you come in and remain in my tent.

Q. Did you go in? A. No, I did not go just there. I went down to my own tent first and then about an hour or so after, I went back to Big Bear's tent, and I said to him, I am sorry to see what you have done here. Well, he says, it is not my doings. I said, now this affair will all be in your name, not your young men. It will be all on you, carried on your back. He says, it is not my doings, and the young men won't listen, and I am very sorry for what has been done.

Q. What became of you after that? A. I was in the camp.

Q. What position had you in the camp? A. I was a prisoner there.

Q. You were a prisoner in the camp? A. Yes.

Q. And followed the camp after that? A. Yes.

Q. Up to the time of your release? A. Yes.

Q. When was that? A. That was on the other side of the Beaver River.

Q. When? A. About the latter end of June, I think.

Q. You were there three months? A. Three months.

Q. Were you at Fort Pitt about the middle of April? A. No.

Q. Were you taken down there? A. No.

Q. Where did you remain? A. Frog Lake.

Q. Did a portion of the band remain there? A. Not many.

Q. Were there any other of the prisoners remained there besides you? A. Cameron.

Q. Cameron and you then were detained at Frog Lake? A. Yes.

Q. And the others went down to Pitt did they? A. To Pitt.

Q. What proportion of the band went to Pitt about that time? A. Nearly the whole of them.

Q. Do you remember about the 28th May being in the neighborhood of Frenchman's Butte, you know where that is? A. Yes.

Q. What occurred there? A. The soldiers came up there and had a fight.

- Q. How do you know, did you see it? A. The soldiers?
 Q. Yes? A. No, I did not see them.
 Q. How do you know they were soldiers? A. Reported to be.
 Q. By whom? A. The Indians.
 Q. Was the prisoner there? A. The prisoner was around there, yes.
 Q. Where? A. Where we were camped.
 Q. Was it reported what soldiers they were? A. They said, soldiers, that is all,
 did not say what they were exactly.
 Q. Did you know whose soldiers they were? A. We knew it was the Government soldiers.
 Q. How did you hear that? A. Well, there was a report that the Government soldiers were coming down from Edmonton before.
 Q. Where was that reported? A. That was reported—we got that report about Frog Lake.
 Q. How did you hear it? A. It was among the Indians.
 Q. Was it among the Indians the prisoner was with? A. Yes.
 Q. Well, were those the soldiers that you heard were at Frenchman's Butte?
 A. Yes.
 Q. There was a fight there you say? A. Yes.
 Q. How do you know? A. I heard the shots. I did not see them myself.
 Q. Did you hear the Indians saying anything about the fights, as to what they had done, what had been done?
 Mr. Robertson.—In presence of Big Bear?
 Court.—Not necessarily.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. In the presence of some of those with whom he was associated. Did you hear any of the Indians that were with the prisoner saying what had been done at the fight at Frenchman's Butte? A. I heard an Indian say that there was fighting with the soldiers, and they had killed nineteen or twenty, that was the report.

By Mr. Robertson :

- Q. How long have you known Big Bear? A. Nearly forty years.
 Q. The prisoner? A. Yes.
 Q. What has been his character during all that time? A. Always been a good Indian to the white man.
 Q. A good friend of the white man? A. Yes.
 Q. And always respected by the white people as being a good friend? A. Yes.
 Q. Did you ever hear of his getting into any trouble of any kind with the white man? A. Never any trouble of his own troubles until this.
 Q. You were not present on the morning of the massacre at Frog Lake? A. No.
 Q. You were away at Fort Pitt on your way home? A. Yes.
 Q. And it was not till after the massacre that you arrived there? A. Yes.
 Q. You have told us that when you drove across the camp you found Big Bear there in the circle of the Indians that were sitting there. You spoke to him, and you said something to the effect that you were sorry for what had been done, and that he would lose his good name now or this would rest upon his shoulders? A. Yes, I said so.
 Q. And he said it was not his doing? A. Yes.
 Q. That the young men would not listen to him? A. Yes.
 Q. And he was very sorry for what had been done? A. Yes.
 Q. Did he say anything else about his good name and the young men? A. He said they have been always trying to take my name from me. I have always tried to stop the young men, and they have done it this time and taken my name away from me.

Q. He complained that the young men had been trying to take his name away from him, and that they had succeeded at last? A. Yes.

Q. Did he seem really sorry? A. Yes.

Q. Did you believe that he was sorry? A. Yes.

Q. Do you believe it now that he was sorry? A. Yes.

Q. As matter of fact, can you say whether Big Bear was recognized as chief or in command, and could control the Indians in his band at that time? A. Not just at that moment. He was at one time recognized as chief.

Q. At one time, when? A. In his younger days when I knew him first, but it became so at last that his young men would not listen to him.

Q. How old is he, do you know? A. He ought to be upwards of sixty.

Q. And do you know, as matter of fact, that the younger men in the tribe looked upon him as a sort of old woman? Yes, in his older days.

Q. When he got older? A. Yes.

Q. And of later times? A. Yes.

Q. Had he really any influence among his band? A. Not these last years.

Q. Any influence sufficient to control them against their wishes? If they were set upon anything could he stop them? A. Oh, no.

Q. Who were the Indians that really led that band and influenced them? A. One of his own sons.

Q. What was his name? A. Imesis, and Wandering Spirit, and Chuway.

Q. Little Poplar? A. He was not there when the massacre was there. He only came in when they went down to Pitt.

Q. And those were the men that were controlling the band then? A. After. Yes.

Q. I mean at the time of the massacre the men that were controlling it were Imesis, Wandering Spirit and this other Indian? A. Yes, Lucky Man, they call him.

Q. They were the ring-leaders? A. Yes.

Q. Were they members of the council? A. Lucky Man was a chief, another chief.

Q. Wandering Spirit, what was he? A. First councillor.

Q. They were all influential men, even in the ordinary councils? A. Yes.

Q. And they had taken control, practically, of the band? A. Yes.

Q. How did Imesis treat his father habitually? A. He did not treat him very well.

Q. He did not treat him well? A. No.

Q. Didn't he treat him very badly? A. No.

Q. Is it a fact, as Mr. Pritchard has told us already, that when Big Bear tried to do anything his son always bucked against him—as he expressed it? A. He went contrary always.

Q. And generally succeeded in carrying the Indians with him? A. Yes.

Q. During all that time that you were with the Indians, while you were a prisoner, how did Big Bear travel? A. On foot.

Q. Were there any horses in the band? A. Yes.

Q. And he could not get a horse? A. I don't know that he could not, but he always travelled on foot.

Q. What was the ground you travelled over? A. Bad ground—muskegs and water and woods.

Q. Did I understand you to say that you were present at Fort Pitt when it was pillaged? A. No.

Q. You were at Frenchman's Butte? Did you see Big Bear at Frenchman's Butte? A. Yes I saw him there.

Q. Where was he? A. In the camp when I saw him.

Q. When the fighting was going on? A. No, I was not there when the fighting was going on.

Q. Do you know where Big Bear was when the fighting was going on? A. I could not say. I did not see him.

Q. Do you recollect where he went that morning, or what became of him that morning? A. I saw him in the evening after the fight, but I did not see him in the morning.

Q. Where was he then, when you saw him in the evening? A. Away travelling.

Q. How far away that night? A. Fifteen or sixteen miles.

Q. Away from where the fighting had been? A. Yes, when I saw him.

Q. That was in the evening? A. Yes.

Q. About what time, late or early? A. Just about two o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. About two o'clock in the afternoon he had got fifteen or sixteen miles away from where the fight was going on? A. Yes, from Frenchman's Butte.

Q. And at what time had the fighting been going on? A. About six in the morning. Between six and seven in the morning.

Q. Now tell me, had all the Indians run away like that? A. No.

Q. Had many of them ran away? A. Oh, yes, all the families had ran away.

Q. But where were the fighting men? A. The fighting men were fighting there.

Q. All out at the front; they did not run away? A. They did not run away.

Q. Do you recollect the arrival of a letter from Norbert Delorme? A. Yes.

Q. Who was then in Poundmaker's camp? A. Yes.

Q. Addressed to John Pritchard, the last witness? A. Yes.

Q. And you and Mr. Maclean, after the arrival of that letter, went out among the Indians, and particularly the Wood Crees, to persuade them not to go and join Poundmaker; that is a fact, is it not? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Maclean went about, and you acted as his interpreter and assisted him. A. Yes.

Q. Did Big Bear assist you or resist you? Did he assist you in that attempt to prevent them from going around? A. I spoke to Big Bear, and he said he did not wish to go.

Q. Well, did he say that in the presence of any of the Indians? A. Well, there was no Indians around about there only himself.

Q. Just at that time? A. Yes.

Q. Who was it protected the white prisoners? A. That I could not say.

Q. Is Mr. Pritchard correct in saying it was the Wood Crees, and not the Plain Crees; that the Wood Crees really saved the whites from the Plain Crees? A. Well, just when I got into the camp there was more of the Plain Crees than the Wood Crees.

Q. Just at that time? A. Yes; of course, if they wished to kill us at that time, they could have kill us at once.

Q. They had just killed nine or ten already? A. Yes, but they could have killed the rest of us if they wished.

Q. But afterwards? A. It was the Wood Crees that saved us.

Q. Was Big Bear in sympathy with them that saved you, or was he in sympathy with Plain Crees who wanted to kill you? A. If he had said to kill us, to his own Indians, they would have killed us sure.

Q. Do you think they could as against the Wood Crees? A. Yes, I think so.

Q. If he had said to do it, do you think they would have done it? A. Yes.

Q. Could he alone have prevented them from doing it? A. Oh, no.

Q. You are satisfied of that? A. Yes.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. You say that the prisoner had at one time considerable influence over his band? A. Yes.

Q. But that it became after a time that the young men would not listen to him? A. Yes.

Q. When did you first observe symptoms of that feeling in the band? A. A few days before the treaty.

Q Some years ago? A. Yes.

Q. You say that since that the young men would not listen to him? A. No (affirmatively).

Q. How did that come to your notice? What circumstances brought that to your notice? A. Because I was into the camp often trading with them, summer and winter, the same as if I was living with them altogether, and I found out that if he had anything to say, the others would not hear it.

Q. Then, how does it come that in the face of that, that if he had counselled the Indians to kill the prisoners, they would have done so? He must have had some influence which turned the balance one side or the other, and would have made the crowd turn with it? A. If you get into a camp of Indians, and they speak to you, and you said, do this bad, they will do it, and say, do this good, and they would not do it perhaps.

Q. That is what you think? A. Yes.

Q. That the member of a band or chief may have an influence for bad, but that influence might not extend to influence them to do good acts? A. Yes.

Q. You say that Big Bear always travelled on foot? A. Yes.

Q. Were there any of the others travelling on foot? A. Yes.

Q. Who, for instance? A. The Indians.

Q. Quite a number of them? A. Quite a number of them.

Q. Any of the head men? A. Yes.

Q. Besides Big Bear? A. Yes.

Q. Who? A. Wandering Spirit.

Q. He was travelling on foot? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know for what reason these men were travelling on foot? A. No.

Q. Had the prisoner any horses of his own? A. He had horses, but everyone had taken his horses and made use of them.

Q. Others were making use of them? A. Yes.

Q. You don't know whether it was with his permission or against his will? A. No, I don't.

Q. You say that after the arrival of that letter from Nobert Delorme you and Mr. Maclean went around the camp endeavoring to persuade the Indians not to go to Poundmaker? A. Yes.

Q. Or Mr. Maclean went around and you interpreted for him, is that the way of it? A. Yes.

Q. What arguments were used to prevent the Indians from going to Poundmaker, what was the argument which in your mind prevailed upon them not to go? A. They wanted Big Bear and all the Indians to go down to Battleford to Poundmaker's and once they got all there they were going to take Battleford.

Q. And you tried to persuade them from going? A. Yes.

Q. I want to know what argument you used to persuade them from going? to endeavor to persuade them?

Mr. Robertson.—I should think this is hardly evidence against the prisoner, what effort was used to prevent him from going.

Court.—He may ask him what he said. I suppose it comes to the same thing. You opened it in your cross-examination.

Mr. Robertson.—My learned friend asks in the widest way what arguments he used generally.

Court.—The proper way is to ask what he said to Big Bear, and he can go to the Indians, too. I wish to point out a distinction there, it is quite true the evidence is admissible in respect of overt acts committed by any one of a body of men in arms, but it is a different thing when you come to this point where the witness has shown that Big Bear was not acting in concert with them, but that he was wishing not to go. Then, for my learned friend to say what argument he used with other Indians to try and make them go is not admissible. Much the same argument came up in the Frost case, the question was raised by the Attorney-General as to what passed in a place where the prisoner was not at all, but it was to get out the facts

which led to a conspiracy as charged and overt acts afterwards, and the court there held the facts may be taken, whether the conspiracy proved first identical facts may be taken, and if those things fit in together they are given.

Mr. Robertson.—That is just the distinction I was drawing.

Court.—You brought it out first as endeavoring to get the Wood Indians not to go to a certain place, and it is quite open to Mr. Scott to ask what passed between these.

Mr. Robertson.—The point of my examination on that was merely to show that Big Bear was opposed to going. I have no objection to the asking what passed between him and Big Bear, but it cannot affect Big Bear, what he said to other Indians.

Court.—Yes, if it afterwards went to Big Bear or any action taken on it to which Big Bear was a party afterwards.

Mr. Scott.—The question was asked in the first place by Mr. Robertson.

Court.—The question may be asked as to what the witness said to these.

Mr. Scott.—I should not have asked what argument. I put it that way in order to shorten the case as much as possible.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. I understand you to say that Mr. Maclean endeavored to induce the Indians to refrain from joining Poundmaker? What was said by you to induce them not to go? A. I told them it was better not to go.

Q. Anything further? A. And I told them the Indians were starving, we hear Poundmaker and them are starving, they have nothing to eat and we had something to eat, and I told him that was the best thing for us, not to go at all, or take us down to Poundmaker's.

Q. Did you say anything to Big Bear personally about going? A. I did not say anything personally.

Q. You say you had a conversation with Big Bear when nobody else but you and Maclean were present? A. Yes, I told him it was best for us not to go down to Poundmaker's as we hear Poundmaker had no provisions and he could not furnish the whole band of us with provisions.

Q. And then was it before or after that that the prisoner said he did not want to go? A. He then said he did not want to go.

Q. Was it after you were told about the shortness of provisions that he said that? A. Yes.

STANLEY SIMPSON, sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Scott:

Q. Where were you living in April last? A. At Fort Pitt.

Q. What occupation? A. I am a clerk in the Hudson Bay Company's service at Fort Pitt.

Q. Do you remember what occurred about the 17th April there? A. Yes, the fort was taken by the Indians on the 17th.

Q. Was there anything happened previous to the fort being taken? A. Yes, the Indians came down there on the 15th.

Q. What did they do in the meantime, before the taking of the fort? A. Well, they took Mr. Maclean prisoner.

Q. When was that? A. That was, I think, on the 16th.

Q. How did you know he was taken prisoner? A. I saw him. I saw the Indians take him, and we wrote a letter down to the fort.

Q. Where was he taken? A. He was taken up from the hill to Big Bear's camp.

Q. Who is Mr. Maclean? A. Officer in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's post at Fort Pitt.

Q. Did you see who took him? A. No, I did not see who took him. I did not recognize the Indians from where I was.

Q. It was some distance from where you were? A. Yes, I suppose it is about 250 yards.

Q. Did anything happen beyond that? A. Yes, there were some scouts out.

Q. From what day? A. Well, they were out for two days. I think it was the 15th, the same day that Maclean was taken prisoner, that the scouts came back again, and the Indians fired on them and killed Cowan.

Q. Did you see that? A. Yes.

Q. How far was it from the fort that he was killed? A. About between 400 and 500 yards.

Q. How did you see him? A. I had a telescope.

Q. You saw that he was fired upon by the Indians? A. Yes.

Q. And killed? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see him afterwards? A. Yes.

Q. You saw his body afterwards? A. No, I did not see his body. I was not right up close to his body, but I saw his dead body lying there.

Q. That was on the 15th? A. Yes.

Q. Before or after Maclean was taken prisoner? A. The same day, afterwards. Mr. Maclean was in the camp while the shooting was going on.

Q. You say he sent a letter into the fort? A. Yes, to Mrs. Maclean.

Q. What happened after that? A. Then we went up to Big Bear's camp. The policemen went away in scows, and we went up to the Indians.

Q. The police that were in the fort left the fort in a scow? A. Yes.

Q. And you went up to the Indians? A. Yes.

Q. Did anything happen at the fort after you left? A. Well, the fort was taken; it was pillaged.

Q. By whom? A. By the Indians that came down.

Q. Did you see the prisoner after you went up? A. Yes, I met him on the hill; I saw him at the camp.

Q. After you went up to the camp with the others, you saw the prisoner there? A. Yes.

Q. Who was he with? A. He was just walking about the camp.

Q. He was in the camp with the rest of the Indians? A. Yes.

Q. You say the fort was pillaged, how do you know that? A. Because I saw the fort afterwards, and there were no goods in it, and I was down there the next day and saw how things were; there were no goods left in the fort, and everything was broken and destroyed.

Q. What was done with you after you went up to the camp? A. I was taken over to the Lone Man's tent. He was the man who took me prisoner.

Q. What others went out of the fort to the Indian camp with you? A. Mr. Maclean and his family and Mr. Mann, the foreman instructor, and his family, and the Rev. Mr. Whinney and his wife, and our interpreter was taken prisoner at the same time with Mr. Maclean, and there were several half-breeds in the house at the time, in the fort.

Q. Were the others taken prisoners? A. Yes, they were all taken prisoners.

Q. They were all taken prisoners at the same time? A. Yes.

Q. Then you were detained as a prisoner for how long? A. A little over two months.

Q. Then you were a prisoner with the Indians at the time you say that the fort had been pillaged? A. Yes, next day, the day after I was taken prisoner, I went down to the fort, and I saw how things were there.

Q. Did you go alone? A. No, Mr. Halpin went down with me.

Q. Were the Indians with you? A. Yes, there were Indians.

Q. So you were a prisoner at that time as well? A. Yes.

Q. Where did they go to after leaving Fort Pitt? A. Went to Long Lake where their camp was, where they had left the women and children.

Q. They went back there? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the prisoner afterwards at any time, this prisoner there? A. Yes, I saw him at Frog Lake, after he got back there.

Q. After leaving Frog Lake, where did you go? A. We came down towards Fort Pitt again.

Q. From the time you were taken prisoner, for several weeks afterwards, what were the Indians doing? A. They were feasting and killing cattle.

Q. Whose cattle? A. Well, they had some of the Hudson Bay Company's cattle there, and I can't say, I did not know those cattle.

Q. What do you mean by feasting, what kind of feasting? A. They were having dances.

Q. What kind of dances? A. They have a tent erected.

Q. What do you call that dance? A. I think they call it the grass dance. I am not sure about it.

Q. What do they do? A. They have music and grub. They generally kill a dog or so and have something to eat.

Q. Did you see the prisoner at any of these dances? A. No, I did not see him—not at any of those dances. I saw him at the council.

Q. Where? A. At Frog Lake.

Q. Did you hear him saying anything in council? A. I have heard him speak, but I don't remember just exactly what he said. These dances were at Frog Lake.

Q. But you did not hear him speak at any dances? A. Yes, I heard him speak at a thirst dance at Frenchman's Butte, somewhere near Frenchman's Butte.

Q. Who was he speaking to? A. He was speaking to several of his Indians.

Q. You mean the Indians of his band? A. Well, there were some of his band present, and some of the Wood Crees besides.

Q. What did you hear him say? A. He cut up a piece of tobacco, and he said he wanted his men to cut the head of the white people off the same as he cut this piece of tobacco off. He wanted the head. I suppose it is the officer who was commanding the police at that time.

Q. Do you know what the literal translation of that is? A. Yes. I think it is, master who is over the soldiers.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. Do you understand Cree? A. I don't understand it clearly. I understand a good deal more than I can speak.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. Then you understand Cree? A. I understand a good deal of it.

Q. Then you heard him say this that you have been telling us? A. Yes.

Q. And you understood it? A. I understood it.

Q. What did he say about the master who was over the soldiers? A. He said that he wanted them to cut off his head, after they were to capture him, cut his head off.

Q. And he also said he wanted to cut off the head of all others? A. Of white people that were in the country that were on land that they had not paid him for, he used principally, the head of the officer in charge, but he did not say how they were to kill them. He did not say they were to cut off the heads of the white people, but they were to kill them.

Q. And he wanted the head of the master of the soldiers? A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear anything from any other members of the band as to their design there? A. Yes, you mean as to what they —

Q. What did you hear as to their intentions? A. They intended to take the country for the Americans, they said, who would pay them well for having taken it.

Q. Who said that? A. The Indians in Big Bear's band.

Q. Can you name any particular Indians? A. The Lone Man is one, I could not name them all.

Q. Is Lone Man the one who took you prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. Who was he saying it to? A. He told me himself.

Q. Did you see a fight in the neighborhood of Frenchman's Butte? A. I can't say that I saw it.

Q. Where were you? Did you know of that fight going on? A. Yes.

Q. How did you know? A. I heard the guns and cannon, and I heard the volleys that were fired, and I came very nearly getting struck myself when I was coming back to where Maclean and the rest of the prisoners were, with a shell.

Q. Did you see this prisoner at the time of that fight? A. Yes.

Q. Where was he? A. Well, I saw him following up. He was at the camp when I got there, at the clump of pines.

Q. How far from where the fight was going on? A. About two miles or so.

Q. What time was this in the day? A. Early in the day.

Q. When did the fight commence? A. Somewhere between six and seven in the morning.

Q. And when what time was it over? A. I think they fought for three hours.

Q. You saw him in the camp about two and a half miles from where the fighting was going on? A. Yes.

Q. You saw he came in there? A. He came into camp.

Q. Was it before or after the commencement of the fight that he came in? A. It was after the commencement of the fight. They had been fighting for some time.

Q. The fighting had been going on for some time when Big Bear came in? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see him come in? A. He was out somewhere—I don't know where he had been. I saw him on horseback. I don't know where he came from, he rode in.

Q. Did you hear him say anything that day? A. Yes, I heard him say that his men had already killed eighteen or twenty soldiers.

Q. What caused that remark? A. He had a man with him who told him, who seemed to come from the fight.

Q. There was a man came in from that direction? A. Yes.

Q. And told him something? A. Yes, he told him I suppose. I don't know what he told him.

Q. But you saw him speaking to Big Bear? A. Yes.

Q. And then Big Bear afterwards said—give it in his own words as near as you can or the interpretation of his words? A. He said, they have killed twenty soldiers already, my men—he did not say his men, but we have killed twenty soldiers already, and then he made use of an expression which meant very good. (Mr. Hourie, court interpreter, says it means well done.)

Q. How long did the prisoner remain with the band while you were a prisoner? A. I don't know exactly how long it was, but he said, until shortly after the fight at Loon Lake.

Q. About when was that? A. It was about a week or ten days or a little more, after the first one.

Q. Until after the fight at Frenchman's Butte? A. Yes.

Q. About ten days after? A. Something like that, I could not be certain.

Q. Then what became of him or you? How did he become separated from where you were? A. The Wood Crees went in one direction, and he went in the other.

Q. Where did you go with him? A. I went with the Wood Crees.

Q. Did you know the object of the separation or the reason of it? A. The Wood Crees had been talking about separating for some time, and I heard the Indians say that they would only camp, only allow Big Bear to camp with them one more night, and then that he must go.

Q. Only allow Big Bear—? A. Well, himself and band.

Q. By whom were you taken prisoner? Lone Man took you prisoner; was he one of Big Bear's band? A. Yes.

Q. How did you happen to go with the Wood Crees when you were taken prisoner by Big Bear's Band? A. We were told that the Plain Crees would kill us.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. You were free to go with whichever you liked? A. No, they did not want to let me go.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Who did not? A. Lone Man.

Q. Why? He wanted to take me across the line with him.

Q. Then, how is it that you went with the Wood Crees? A. He wished to make me work too much, and I wanted to get to the same place where Mr. Maclean was, and I ran away from him.

Q. And got—? A. To Mr. Maclean's camp with the Wood Crees.

Q. How were you treated when you were a prisoner? A. I was not treated very well.

Q. What was your treatment? A. Well, at first as far as provisions went, we had lots to eat. I was made to work, to cut roads and dig rifle pits, make breast-works, and different work, any work they chose to put me to.

Q. Was that the way you were treated first? A. Well, at first I was treated pretty well. They gave me a horse to go on for the first day. I was told that the horse was to be mine all through, all the time that I was with them, and I took the horse. I thought it would not be very hard to stay with it, and he promised to let us go in a couple of weeks, and next morning when I came to get the horse—the Lone Man, it was his horse, told me there was no horse for me, that I had to get to work and load his carts with bacon and flour.

Q. After that you were a "hewer of wood and drawer of water"? A. A kind of slave.

Q. Where did they dig the rifle pits? A. At the first fight at Frenchman's Butte, near there.

Q. Did they put you to work at rifle pits there? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know who the soldiers were that they were opposing? A. I know now, but I did not know just then—the day after the fight, I knew who they were.

Q. How did you know? A. Some of the Indians found a memorandum book belonging to one of the soldiers, and I read it through.

Q. But did you hear any of the Indians saying anything about the soldiers? A. They said they were Indians commanding them. They said there were only a few soldiers, and the rest were Indians.

Q. Was anything said as to what soldiers? A. They saw the red coats, and they imagined they were policemen.

Q. Then they thought they were fighting against the police? A. Yes, and then they saw others with other uniforms on, and they did not know whether they were half-breeds or white men.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. You suffered a great deal during those two or three months? A. I did not suffer a great deal.

Q. You were not badly treated then? A. I had to work pretty hard, a good deal more than I had been accustomed to.

Q. Were you or were you not badly treated? A. I think that I was badly treated.

Q. Very badly treated? A. At the last I was very badly treated; towards the last, before the Indians separated.

Q. And it was Lone Man that had you as a prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. It was he made you do the work? A. Yes; I had to work for several other Indians afterwards, but Lone Man it was who set me to work digging holes and feeding his horses.

Q. It was Lone Man that treated you so badly? A. Yes.

Q. And you have been very ill in consequence of the treatment you have received? A. Yes, I think that I would not have been ill unless I had had such treatment.

Q. And you have felt your sufferings very keenly? A. I did while I was ill, certainly.

Q. Where were you when the fighting began at Frenchman's Butte? A. I was right at the place where the Indians had made the holes. When the fighting commenced I was some distance from there. I took the wrong road and I went into the valley to get some clothes of mine.

Q. What valley? The same valley that the troops came up afterwards? A. Yes.

Q. What time in the morning was that? A. It was just when the women and children were starting off from the holes that they had dug, to go into bush.

Q. The women and children were running off when you started? A. Yes.

Q. How early was this in the day? A. I suppose it was early in the morning.

Q. Six o'clock? A. I guess it was about six o'clock, between five and six.

Q. Was that before the fighting began there? A. Yes.

Q. How long did you remain down there? A. I just went down there, and I was called back again. There was a scout or something had been sent, so the Indians said, and they called me back.

Q. Almost immediately? A. I had got very near down to the end of the camp. I got right down to the end of the camp.

Q. How long did you remain in the valley? Did you come back? Did you just go down and come right back, or spend any time there? A. I was down about 10 minutes.

Q. And you came back up the hill again? A. I came up the hill.

Q. Where these Indians had dug their rifle pits? A. Yes.

Q. How long did you remain there? A. I did not remain there any time at all.

Q. You went right back? A. Yes.

Q. Where did you go next? A. I got on the wrong trail and followed it up for a long way, I suppose two or three miles, two and a half miles anyway, and I caught up to some Indians, and was running, and I asked them if Maclean and family were on this trail, and they said no, and I ran back again to where I found the forks of the road.

Q. How far was that from the camp? A. About two and a half miles from where I found Maclean after I got—

Q. How far was this from the Indian camp? A. I came right back to the camp.

Q. How far was this fork in the road from the Indian camp? A. Just at the camp.

Q. And how far was the camp back from where the rifle pits were? A. The rifle pits were on the edge of the hill—they were almost together.

Q. The camp was almost together with the rifle pits? A. The rifle pits just on the brow of the hill, and the camp—the holes that they had dug for the women and children to hide in—were in the valley.

Q. How many hundred yards were they apart? A. Some of them were 300 or 400 yards apart, and others right close, a few yards from the holes.

Q. The tents? A. No; the tents were in the valley. They had no tents in these holes.

Q. Well, how far was the camp from the rifle pits? A. I suppose, about 200 yards; that is, the closest part of the camp.

Q. Well, you came back there, then, to the camp at the junction of the roads, and then started off on the other road? A. To make holes for women and children in the camp.

Q. Is that the camp? A. They deserted the tent, and they had come in these holes to sleep at night, and that is what I have been speaking of as the camp; and then, when you mentioned the other camp, where the tents were—I have spoken of two camps.

Q. Where were the tents? A. Down in the valley.

Q. Close by, also? A. Yes; about 200 yards.

Q. Then the junction of the road was just here where the tents were, was it?
A. Just where the holes were.

Q. Farther up, then? A. Farther up.

Q. So that you came back to the junction of the road quite close to the rifle pits?

A. Yes, pretty close to them.

Q. And then you went back on the other road to follow up Mr. Maclean? A. Yes.

Q. How far did you travel before you found Mr. Maclean? A. Two or three miles.

Q. Did you stop on your way there? A. Yes.

Q. Where did you stop? A. I sat down on the road and took out some thorns out of my feet, my moccasins were full of holes, and I sat there for a while and I stopped up the holes. When I went down there, there were some men—the prisoner's son was there—and they were cooking some meat, and the fight was going on then.

Q. Imesis was there? A. Yes.

Q. How long did you remain there then? A. I suppose about a quarter of an hour.

Q. What time in the morning was it then? A. I could not say. I went up these two miles or more and back again.

Q. Were you an hour in going into the valley, from the valley into which you had gone to get your traps, in going back along the road until you overtook the Indians and found your mistake and then came back to the pits? A. I guess I was an hour.

Q. About an hour? A. Yes, or an hour and a half.

Q. Then you left the rifle pits and came up the other road? A. Yes.

Q. Which you say was only two and a-half miles? A. Yes, or three.

Q. Wasn't it four? A. I would not say.

Q. Wasn't it five? A. I would not say.

Q. You would not say it was not five? A. No.

Q. And when you got there—you said the prisoner was at the camp when you got there? A. I saw him there at the camp. I don't say I saw him just as I got there, but I saw him there in the camp.

Q. You did say that? You said the prisoner was at the camp when you got there? A. He was. I don't remember now what I said.

Q. And you won't say that that was not five miles back from the camp? A. I can't say how far it was; it took me some time to get there.

Q. How much time did it take you? A. I could not say. I suppose, half an hour or so; it took me more than half an hour.

Q. Didn't it take you two hours? A. No; I can go faster than that.

Q. I don't ask you to measure it by the distance you have given us, but give us from your recollection how long it took you to get there in order that we may judge the distance? A. I can't tell you how long.

Q. Will you swear it did not take you two hours to get there. A. No.

Mr. Robertson here asks witness as to his knowledge of Cree.

Witness.—I don't say I speak Cree thoroughly. I have been with the Indians three or four years now. I can understand what they say, especially about killing people. I heard such a lot of it spoken while I was at Pitt that I would understand it.

Q. Where were you standing when you heard this conversation? A. As close as from Big Bear.

Q. Who else was present? A. I can't say. There were other Indians with Big Bear, but I can't say there were any other people who heard.

Q. They were standing close by? A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell us something else that any of them said? A. I can't give you—

Q. You can't remember anything else that was said at that time? A. No, I would not say.

Q. Was there something else said that you don't remember? There was a good deal of talk, wasn't there, going on? A. They were just talking amongst themselves.

Q. And there were several talking at the same time? A. They were not talking at the same time that the prisoner was talking.

Q. But they were all talking amongst themselves at that time? A. Not while he was speaking—they were listening to him.

Q. But there were several speeches made, several things were said by the different Indians? A. I can't say that; I don't remember.

Q. You don't remember anything said by any of the other Indians that was bloodthirsty? A. Oh, yes.

Q. At that time? A. No, not at that time.

Q. Did you hear the prisoner at a council meeting, or at any other place where there were a number of Indians assembled, complain and say there was a time when I was a big chief, and you used to do what I told you, but now I say one thing and you do another? A. I have heard the chief say words to that effect.

Q. When was that? A. I can't remember where it was; I have heard him say it so many times.

Q. You did hear him frequently make that complaint? A. Yes.

Q. What was he referring to? A. I suppose to anything that he told them to do, but I could not say any particular thing that he referred to. I have heard him say that he did not want the prisoners killed, and things of that sort.

Q. It was when the other Indians wanted to kill them? A. Yes.

Q. That he was saying that? A. Yes, I heard him make that remark when the other Indians wanted to kill us.

Q. He was trying to control them and prevent it? A. He was trying to.

WILLIAM TOMPKINS, sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Scott:

Q. You are an interpreter in the Indian Department? A. Yes.

Q. Stationed at Fort Carlton? A. Yes.

Q. In March last? A. Yes.

Q. I understand you were taken prisoner on that day, the 18th March? A. Yes.

Q. By a number of armed rebels, half-breeds and others? A. Yes.

Q. Under Louis Riel? A. Yes.

Q. They were in open rebellion? A. Yes.

Q. How many were there? A. I should judge there were about 400.

Q. Four hundred in open rebellion under that leader? A. Yes.

Q. A fight took place at Duck Lake? A. Yes.

Q. Between the mounted police and the—? A. Rebels.

Q. And you and others were taken prisoners, as I understand, on the 18th March? A. Yes.

Q. And were held till the 12th May by these rebels? A. Yes.

Q. What was the state of the country during the interval between the 18th March and the 12th May, in that neighborhood? A. It was all in insurrection.

Q. They were in a state of general insurrection up there? A. Yes.

Q. And you were held as a prisoner up till the 12th May? A. Yes.

Q. They met the Government troops, I understand, on several occasions? A. Yes.

Q. And men were killed on both sides? A. Yes.

Q. And houses and stores were plundered and burnt? A. Yes.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. This was in the neighborhood of Batoche that you speak of? A. Yes.

Q. That is a long way from Frog Lake? A. Yes.

Q. And from Fort Pitt? A. Yes.

Q. How far? A. I don't know the number of miles.

- Q. How many days' journey? A. I should say about six days.
 Q. About six days' journey from Frog Lake or Fort Pitt? A. Yes.

STANLEY SIMPSON, recalled:—

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. Just tell us in Cree what it was that Big Bear said on that occasion in the camp, at the battle of Frenchman's Butte? A. I can't say it.

Q. You can't say? Can you say any part of it in Cree? A. Yes, I can say a word here and there through it, but I can't make any sense of it. I can't pronounce the words properly.

Q. And that was about all you could hear, all you could make out of the sentence? A. I can understand a good deal more than what I can say.

Q. But you cannot understand perfectly? A. No; I said so.

Q. And after all it was to some extent a guess of yours, that that was the meaning of what he said? A. No; I could understand that he said this.

Q. You are prepared to stick to that, although you cannot tell us, you cannot repeat even the sense of it in Cree? A. No, I can't repeat it in Cree.

Mr. Scott.—I would ask my learned friend, in order to test the knowledge of the witness in the Cree language, to put a question to him in Cree; give it to Mr. Hourie to give him in Cree, and see if he can answer it. That is all he says he knows about it.

Witness.—You don't want to put a very hard question to me, or perhaps I will not be able to answer it. Big Bear spoke very slowly; he always does. (A question is here asked by Mr. Hourie.) I am asked by Mr. Hourie if he had given me some tobacco, or something of that sort—I cannot understand it, I don't understand enough of it.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. Do you know the Cree for "killing"? A. Yes.

Q. What is it? A. If I said I killed him, I would say "Nip-a-how."

Mr. Hourie.—That is right, just the word "kill."

By Mr. Scott:

Q. What is it for cutting a man's head off? A. I can say "man's head" all right enough, and he had his knife, and he cut the tobacco off, and he says, the same as I do with my knife.

Mr. Robertson.—Give us the words.

By the Court:

Q. They use a great many signs as words? A. I would not be here and say I understood it, if I didn't.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. How long have you been in the trading? A. Very nearly four years.

Q. With Cree Indians? A. Yes.

Q. Entirely? A. With a few of the Stoneys, while I was at Battleford.

Q. What do they speak? A. A sort of dialect of the Sioux.

Q. Then the business was almost entirely carried on with the Cree? A. Yes. I can trade with a Cree Indian all right enough. I understand the trading part of it. I can tell all the names of everything we have in the store for sale, and trade with them all right enough, furs or anything of that sort in Indian.

Q. You carry on conversation with them in what language? A. Well, I try to talk to them in Cree.

Q. And what is the result? A. Generally arrive at a satisfactory—

Q. Understanding? A. Yes.

Mr. Robertson.—I can talk to an Indian to a certain extent without any words at all. The words that were read to the witness were: "If the captain of the

soldiers does not give us tobacco, we will cut the tops off the trees," and all you got hold of was "captain" and "tobacco."

Witness.—I did not mention the word "captain," I said the "master" of the soldiers. The verb is what I did not understand.

Mr. Robertson.—I wish to submit that the evidence of that conversation should be struck out. The proper evidence of such a conversation would be a proof of the words used by the prisoner, and then an expert properly qualified to translate them. That is the legal evidence of a conversation of that kind.

Court.—I may have something to say to the jury about that.

BAPTISTE FONTAINE, SWORN :—

Examined by Mr. Scott :

Q. Where were you in May last ? A. Poundmaker's camp.

Q. Where was that ? A. Cut Knife Hill.

Q. How did you get into his camp ? A. Got captured by the half-breeds. A half-breed caught me.

Q. Some half-breeds captured you ? A. Yes.

Q. What were you doing at the time you were captured ? A. Scouting.

Q. For what ? A. For the Government.

Q. Where were your headquarters at the time ? A. Battleford.

Q. You were scouting from Battleford for the Government at the time you were captured by the half-breeds ? A. Yes.

Q. What did they do with you ? A. They came over to the camp.

Q. What camp ? Poundmaker's camp ? A. Yes.

Q. How long were you kept there ? A. Twenty-two days, I think.

Q. What did you find when you got to the camp ? What were the Indians doing ? A. Nothing.

Q. When did you say you were taken there, what day ? A. 7th May, I think.

Q. Do you know anything about a fight that occurred in that neighborhood about Poundmaker's camp, at Cut Knife—

By the Court :

Q. Was there a fight ? A. I think so.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. You don't know ? Well, were these men that captured you, armed ? A. Some of them.

Q. What were you doing when they captured you ? A. I jumped off my horse.

Q. Had they been chasing you ? A. Yes.

Q. Did they do anything when they were chasing you ? A. They were shooting at us.

Q. And these men took you to Poundmaker's camp ? A. Yes.

Q. Was Poundmaker a prisoner of theirs ? A. I don't know.

Q. Had they taken him prisoner ? A. I don't know.

Q. Did you see Poundmaker there ? A. No, I never saw him before.

Q. But you saw him when you went to camp ? A. No.

Q. Didn't you see him during the time you were in camp ? A. No, because I did not know him. I might have seen him.

Q. When did you first see him to know him ? A. The first time I seen him was in here.

Q. Do you know whose camp you were taken to ? Did he tell you where they were taking you to ? A. They told me they were taking me over to the camp, Poundmaker's camp.

Q. Did you see any others armed there besides, at the time they had taken you prisoner ? A. I saw Indians armed.

Case for the Crown here closed.

Mr. Robertson.—Does your Honor think there is a case?

Court.—I cannot stop a case, Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Robertson.—Your Honor has the power of a judge at *nisi prius*.

Court.—I can only tell the jury what I think of it.

Mr. Robertson.—Unless the constitution of the court is a little different from the Court of Assize.

Court.—That is strictly the power of a Court of Assize.

Mr. Robertson.—Then I will call.

Mrs. CATHARINE SIMPSON, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Robertson :

Peter Hourie, interpreter, also sworn.

Q. Do you know Big Bear, the prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see him on the 2nd April last? A. Yes.

Q. Where did you see him? A. In my house.

Q. At Frog Lake? A. Yes.

Q. Was your husband, Mr. James K. Simpson, there at the time? A. No.

Q. He was away at Fort Pitt was he? A. Yes.

Q. What time in the morning was it that you saw Big Bear? A. I could not tell exactly the time, but I think it must have been pretty nearly the middle of the day.

Q. What was Big Bear doing there?

Mr. Scott objects to what the prisoner said.

Mr. Robertson asks that it be allowed.

Court.—What did he do there—the question should be what did he do there?

Q. Well, what did he do there? A. He did nothing there only what he told me.

By Mr. Robertson :

Mr. Robertson.—It is really part of his conduct in connection with what was occurring there; it is something that he came and said to her.

Court.—But that would not be evidence.

Mr. Robertson.—I think it would be in that view. For instance, let me put an hypothesis. Supposing he came to her and warned her he was afraid his young men were going to make trouble, and that he wanted to make herself safe, that would be conduct.

Court.—Wouldn't that be almost parallel to the horse case, where it is not allowed to show that the prisoner told the brother of the owner's that he would not steal the horse and afterwards he is charged with the theft?

Mr. Robertson.—He comes and actually warns her she will be protected.

Q. Tell me what he did; what did he do then? A. He said pack up your things, I think there is going to be trouble.

Q. For what purpose did he tell her that?

Mr. Scott.—There must be a stop to this somewhere; I don't want to let this go too far.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. Was he friendly or not to you; did he appear friendly to you or not; did he appear to wish you well or not? A. He appeared to be friendly.

Mr. Robertson.—I propose to ask if he said anything about the young men, the Indians, when giving her this warning.

Mr. Scott.—That is not only objectionable because it is not evidence, but because it is a leading question.

Court.—It would not be evidence at any rate.

Mr. Robertson.—I submit it would be just in that way.

Court.—I will take a note of it.

Mr. Robertson.—He went there to give her a warning, and what he said in that is really part of his conduct at the time, and that is the ground upon which I ask this.

Court.—I feel that I give you, Mr. Robertson, every reasonable latitude, but there are places where the lines must be drawn. What is it you want to ask her?

Mr. Robertson.—I want to ask her if, at the time that he was giving her this warning, he said anything about the young men or his band.

Mr. Scott.—I object to anything further than the warning being given.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. Well, what did he do after that, or what did you do? What took place after he gave you that warning? A. He said gather up your things, I can't be everywhere to look over my young men. I think that there is going to be trouble.

Q. How long did he remain there? A. Not long.

Q. How long, half an hour? A. I don't think it could have been over an hour.

Q. What was he doing while he was there? A. He had something to eat.

Q. Did you give it to him? A. Yes.

Q. While Big Bear was there, having something to eat, did anything happen outside? A. Yes.

Q. What happened? A. They were massacring outside, killing.

Q. What was the first you heard of that? A. A person came and told me.

Q. Did you hear anything before a person came and told you? No.

Q. Who was it came and told you? A. Ka-wich-i-taw-ma-we, a Cree Indian, who was killed at the fight afterwards.

Q. What did he tell you? A. This man came and told me not to be afraid, there is something that is going to happen that is very bad. So don't you be afraid. Although I am counted as little or nothing, whatever I say—

Q. But what did he tell you about the murdering? A. He did not tell me anything else only what I am saying just now.

Q. How did you first know that anything had been done outside? Did you hear shots and that, and what took place then? Before the Indian came, or while Big Bear was there? A. While Big Bear was eating, I was packing up my little things. I heard a shot outside, and I ran out to the door and I saw the man fall, so then I went into my house again.

Q. And what did Big Bear do? A. Big Bear got up and went out, and I heard him say, don't do so, stopping it.

Q. Big Bear jumped up and ran out and cried out, stopping? A. Stopping them from what they were doing.

Q. Can you tell me what it was he said in stopping them? A. Don't do so, that is, leave it alone.

Q. You heard him crying that out? A. Yes.

By Mr. Scott:

Did you know of any trouble before Big Bear came into the house that morning? A. No, I was sleeping. I was taken by surprise.

Q. Do you remember about what time in the morning Big Bear came in, were you out of bed when he came? A. I was out of bed.

Q. Had you gone to sleep again? A. I had just got out of bed when he came in, I slept long that morning, and I had just got out of bed when he came in.

Q. When you ran out of the house when you heard the shot, did Big Bear run out at the same time? A. Yes.

Q. You suppose he heard the shot as well? A. He heard it.

Q. Where were the other people of the settlement when you got out there? A. They were standing outside, close to their house; close by their house, their own house, close by Simpson's house.

Q. Did you see Pritchard there? A. Yes.

Q. Where was he standing? A. At my house.

Q. And how far was that from Quinn's house or Delaney's or where Pritchard said he was staying? A. I think the distance would be about as far as from here to the new house of Mr. Reed out here (about 100 yards from court house) or a little bit further.

Q. What distance? A. My house from Quinn's house.

Q. Do you remember Pritchard coming to your house to see Big Bear. A. Yes.

Q. What did Pritchard say when he got in? What he came for? A. Pritchard and Tom Quinn came into my house, our house, and spoke to Big Bear, and said come here we want to speak to you, so Big Bear just sat down about a yard from me, from where I was sitting.

Q. And what did John Pritchard say? A. Pritchard did not say anything, but Tom Quinn said this: Big Bear, could I remain at my own house, and Pritchard the same, and this woman also? Oh, I suppose you could, Big Bear said.

Q. Was that all? A. When they went out, I just quickly got hold of my things and I wanted to go after them. They were already a piece from me, and when they were getting on to their house, I heard a shot and saw the man drop; this was Tom Quinn. I was going to follow them to go to Quinn's house, but Quinn and Pritchard were quite a bit ahead of me already, and I heard the shot, and when I looked I saw the man drop, Tom Quinn.

Q. Did Big Bear tell you what you were to do yourself, to be in safety? A. Yes, Big Bear told me, don't be afraid.

Q. What was he going to do with you or what did he want you to do? A. Yes, he told me to go to the camp, so I went to the camp.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. When did he tell you that? Was it after or before Quinn was shot? A. It was before Quinn was shot that he told me this.

Q. Did he give you any reason or why? —

Mr. Scott.—What did he say?—if it is evidence.

Mr. Robertson.—Well, I will leave that in your Honor's hands. I think my learned friend might very well exercise his discretion and let the question be asked. The witness is very nervous, and it is very hard to get evidence from her.

Witness (to Mr. Hourie) that is all, what I have said.

W. J. MACLEAN sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Robertson:

Q. Mr. Maclean, you were Hudson Bay factor in charge of Fort Pitt in the spring of this year? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the prisoner, Big Bear? A. Yes, I know him.

Q. How long have you known the prisoner? A. Since the 29th of last October.

Q. Have you known him by reputation? A. Yes.

Q. How long before that time? A. Probably seven or eight years before.

Q. What has his character been? A. Generally good.

Q. Have you ever known anything against him? A. No.

Q. Was he a good Indian or a bad Indian? A. Well, some say that the dead Indians are the good ones, but in his life I considered him a good Indian.

Q. This is a live Indian and you consider him a good one? A. Yes.

Q. Are you of that opinion to-day? A. Yes.

Q. You are still? A. Yes; I am still.

Q. You were taken prisoner at Fort Pitt by the Indians? A. By the Indians.

Q. The band to which Big Bear belongs? A. The band to which Big Bear belongs.

Q. You were there a prisoner for how long? A. Sixty-two days.

Q. During all that time you saw Big Bear's conduct? A. Yes, I may say almost daily, if not daily.

Q. And after that, you still remain of the opinion that Big Bear is a good Indian, though a live one? A. Yes, I do as far as the Hudson Bay Company—.

Q. Can you tell me whether Big Bear took any part himself in the pillaging of Fort Pitt? A. None to my knowledge or that I could see.

Q. Before the pillaging, you were taken prisoner, it has been shown? A. Yes.

- Q. And you were there in the Indian camp when the pillaging was going on ?
A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see Big Bear on that day, the day of the pillaging ? A. Yes.
- Q. How often ? A. Once or twice I am sure of.
- Q. What was he doing ? A. Nothing.
- Q. Where was he ? A. I saw him at the fort, and I saw him in the camp.
- Q. But he was taking no part in the pillaging ? A. No.
- Q. Did he have any of the goods that were taken from the fort ? A. Yes. I believe he had—not taken by himself, however. I think he had some tea. I am sure that he had some tea given him.
- Q. Do you know where he got it ? A. Given him by Little Poplar.
- Q. That is the extent of it ? A. That is the extent of it.
- Q. Who were the leading spirits and the people who controlled that band during the time you were with them ? A. Well, I think it was Wandering Spirit, most assuredly, with the prisoner's eldest son, Imesis, and Little Poplar, and Loison Mongrain—he was a strong leading man.
- Q. He was a leading man ? A. Yes.
- Q. Was Big Bear a leading man ? A. No, I don't think he was.
- Q. How did these others, particularly his son, Imesis, treat Big Bear during that time ? A. With utter contempt.
- Q. Do you recollect a letter coming to Johnny Pritchard from Norbert Delorme, who was then in Poundmaker's camp ? A. Yes.
- Q. Where was that ? Where were you when that letter arrived ? A. I was then at Frog Lake in the Indian camp with the Indians.
- Q. And you were sent for to read the letter, I believe ? A. Yes.
- Q. Did you do anything in consequence of having read that letter ? A. I did a good deal.
- Q. What did you do ? A. In my own estimation I think I did a good deal. I tried to prevent the Indians from not being influenced by the contents of that letter, and prevent them from uniting themselves with Poundmaker at all.
- Q. Did Big Bear, in that attempt, side with you or against you ? A. He sided with me always.
- Q. In everything that you did in trying to keep the Indians from joining Poundmaker ? A. Yes, he never went against me.
- Q. But sided with you ? A. Sided with me.
- Q. Were you present at Frenchman's Butte when the fight occurred ? A. No.
- Q. Where were you ? A. I was probably about, to the best of my recollection, three or four miles to the north of it.
- Q. Can you tell me where Big Bear was at the time of the fighting ? A. I can't tell you where he was for every hour during the fight, but I can tell you that most of the time he was in the camp with us.
- Q. You are certain of that ? A. I am certain of that.
- Q. But there may have been part of the time when you did not see, of course, you could not say ? A. I could not say.
- Q. You say you were three or four miles away ? A. I think it must be about between three and four miles back from where the fighting was. I know it was a good long walk before sunrise.
- Q. While the fighting was going on, you saw him several times there. A. I did.
- Q. Now, do you believe, from what you saw of him there, that he took any part in that fight ? A. I don't think he did take any part in the fight.
- Q. As matter of fact, was he running away ?
Mr. Scott.—That is leading.
- A. I think he was pretty well frightened. He appeared to be.
- Q. Did you see Mr. Stanley Simpson when he came in ? A. Yes, I did. I think I may have seen him almost immediately.
- Q. Where was Big Bear when he came in, do you know ? A. I think he was in the camp.

Q. When Stanley Simpson came in? A. Yes.

Q. That is in the camp with you? A. Yes.

Q. Does Stanley Simpson understand Cree at all well? A. Well, he does not understand a great deal, I think. To my knowledge he does understand a little.

Q. Is it anything more than that he understands a few words? A. Well, I don't suppose he could understand any conversation being carried on. He could understand short sentences.

By the Court :

Q. Would he understand such a sentence as you heard here? A. I don't think he would.

Q. I mean such as he described himself, not the one that was put to him in writing, but the one that he said was put? A. It is very possible he might have understood.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. Do you recollect all that he said he heard Big Bear say at that time? A. No, I don't.

Q. What he said was that he heard Big Bear say that he wanted them to cut off the head of the commander of the police, as he cut a piece of the tobacco, and he wanted them to scalp all the whites and everyone that had taken their land? A. I am not really in a position to speak whether he could, or whether he could not.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. He was in the habit of trading with Indians and attending store generally, and carrying on general business with them? A. Yes, dealing with Indians is his chief occupation during the time, and he was at office work.

Q. And you would not allow him to transact with Indians unless he knew something of Cree? A. No, there was no necessity for his doing so for he could have an interpreter.

Q. I understood you to say you looked upon him as a good Indian as far as the Hudson Bay Company was concerned? A. Yes, because we were dealing with him.

Q. He was friendly with the Hudson Bay? A. Yes, with all around, I understood.

Q. Wasn't he the cause of a little trouble with the Indian Department occasionally? A. I don't know, I am sure.

Q. Wasn't he in the habit of grumbling about the way he was treated by the Government? A. Nothing more than anybody else.

By the Court :

Q. Was he or was he not, to your knowledge? A. A characteristic of Indians is grumbling.

Q. Was he not in the habit of giving trouble to the Indian Department? Was he complaining about the way he was treated by the Indian Department, by the Government? A. Yes, he did.

Q. Did he like the way he was treated? A. I did hear him, on one occasion, complain.

Q. Then, although he was on good terms with the Hudson Bay people, who live in that neighborhood, he was not on good terms with the Indian Department? A. I don't know that he was.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. Do you know that he was not? A. No, I don't know that he was not.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. You say that the band took you prisoner at Fort Pitt, you were taken prisoner by the band? A. By, I may say, two men.

Q. Where were you taken prisoner? A. Well, some 300 or 400 yards north of the fort or west of the fort.

Q. How did you happen to be out there? A. I went out there to hold a parley with the Indians.

Q. With whom? A. With the whole of them, probably between 300 and 400 Indians.

Q. Were you sent for? A. Yes.

Y. By whom? A. I was told——

Mr. Robertson.—I submit the witness should not state what he was told or who sent for him, even on cross-examination.

By the Court :

Q. What was the message you received? A. I was told that the chiefs wanted to see me at a certain hour on the following day, evening, 14th April. They sent me this message, or they told it to me verbatim, face to face, that the chiefs, to-morrow morning, would like to see me, that they had something to tell me.

Q. The chiefs? A. Yes.

Q. Did they mention any names? A. They did not. There was no one chief to my knowledge recognized there.

Q. You went out the following day? A. I went out the following day.

Q. And had a parley with the chiefs? A. Yes.

Q. What chiefs? A. The prisoner in the dock, that one was listening, although I did not speak to him nor did he speak to me, and the Long Lake chief was there, and the Frog Lake chief was there, and this chief.

Q. What do you call this chief? A. Big Bear.

Q. He was not a chief? A. He was a sort of chief, I believe.

Q. I understood this man was the Frog Lake chief? A. No, he had no reserve yet.

Q. What was that he was grumbling about? A. I don't know exactly. I think it was the reverse of that. I think the Government was grumbling that he did not go on his reserve.

Q. What occurred when you went out? A. I had a talk with the Indians for some considerable time, with a view of being successful in getting them to desist from whatever intentions they might have when they came there, and go back peacefully on their reserves. I was prepared to give them some very liberal presents if I could only succeed in doing so, and I had been very successful with the Indians during my twenty-three years' experience amongst them. However, I failed. These two leading spirits I mentioned, Wandering Spirit and Louison Mongrain, jumped in front of me, and Wandering Spirit caught me. Now, he says, you have spoken enough, we don't want to hear any more, we are in a hurry, you must remain with us here, we don't want to hurt you, nor do we want to hurt your family. That is what he said—Wandering Spirit. If we wanted to hurt you we might have done so before.

Q. Then what did they want, did they tell you? A. So far as I could judge, they wanted the police to leave the fort, and they told me if I wished them to live to tell them to go, and get them to go.

Q. Did Big Bear say anything to this, this time? A. No, he was perfectly mute as well as the other chiefs.

Q. They were leaning to the side of mercy at that time? What did they want the police to leave the fort for? A. I can't tell you, unless we may draw the inference that they wanted to get possession of what was in the fort.

Q. Had you any conversation with Big Bear at any time about the police leaving the fort? A. Never.

Q. The police, as matter of fact, did leave the fort? A. They left the fort.

Q. How was that arrangement concluded? Was it by reason of an arrangement between the Indians and the police? A. Well, I suppose it was. I think it was. The prisoner in the dock advised them strongly to leave.

Q. Advised them? A. Yes.

Q. How? A. That they had better go.

Q. How did he advise them, he was not near them? A. By letters.

Q. Who wrote those letters, he did not write them himself I suppose? A. To the best of my knowledge Mr. Halpin did.

Q. But how do you know he was advising them in those letters? A. I can't say, it was at his dictation.

Q. Well, did you know as matter of fact that those letters were written by Mr. Halpin? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see them written? A. No.

Q. How do you know? A. Well, I am a pretty good critic as to handwriting generally. I can identify handwriting very well.

Q. Do you know what became of those letters? A. Yes, I think I do. Some of them I don't know what became of them, but some of them I know that wore into atoms in my pocket.

Q. Which particular letters were destroyed? A. I can't tell you, they were all pretty much to the same —

Q. What letters came into your possession? A. Two or three little notes.

Q. Written by Halpin? A. Yes.

Q. Were you there at the time they were dictated by Big Bear? A. No, it was impossible for me to be 500 or 600 yards away from the fort and in the fort at the same time, the letters were written in the Indian camp, and I was in the fort.

Q. It was before you went out that these letters were all written? A. Yes.

Q. The message that was brought to you, that caused you to go to parley with the Indians, was that letter? A. No, it was not, it was an interview I had with some of the headmen on the evening of the 14th. I spoke to them and they wanted me to meet them the following morning, indicating when the sun would be at a certain point in the sky, which I might say was about 10 or 11 o'clock, and at that hour I went out.

Q. On the 15th? A. On the 15th.

Q. And never came back to the fort? A. On the 16th I saw the fort in the afternoon.

Q. You were in it? A. I was inside of it, what remained of it.

Q. I understood you were taken prisoner on the 15th and were a prisoner 62 days? A. I was, and I was a prisoner even then when I saw the fort.

Q. Were you in the fort? A. I was.

Q. On the 16th? A. I was inside the fort on the 16th. I walked 500 or 600 yards to get into the fort.

Q. Who went with you? A. Various Indians, a great number, many of them I did not know by name. I would know their faces probably.

Q. Into the fort? A. Into the fort.

Q. The whole of them went in there? A. In and out as they felt inclined.

Q. Where were the police at this time? A. I couldn't say, but I believe they must have been down some considerable distance down the river.

Q. I understood the fort was taken, and they left on the 17th? A. I understood so myself from some of the witnesses that spoke in the box where I am myself just now, but such, however, is not the case, the fort was taken and vacated on the evening of the 15th.

Q. Now, when were these letters written by Halpin for Big Bear? Before you went to his camp? A. Before I went to his camp.

Q. And they were received at the fort before you left on the 15th? A. Yes, they were received on the 14th.

Q. Written and received on the 14th? You saw those letters in the fort? A. Yes.

Q. How many letters altogether? A. Four or five.

Q. Who did they purport to be from? A. They purported to be from Big Bear.

Q. Who were they addressed to? A. To myself, I am not sure, there might have been one addressed to Inspector Dickens who was commanding the North-West

Mounted Police then, and I am certain there was one addressed to one Sergeant Martin who was a friend of the prisoner in the dock, and he expressed his wishes to befriend him in that letter, Big Bear did.

Q. By asking him to leave? A. Yes; no doubt considering it was the only method of safety.

Q. How many letters did you receive? A. Probably three or four; I could not tell you.

Q. How many did you keep when you went into Big Bear's camp? A. I very likely kept them; all that were addressed to myself, but they were of very little importance to me at the time after I was in the camp.

Q. What did he say to you in those letters? What letters did you carry away with you? A. It is possible I may have had others, but they were never returned to me. The impression is that I carried away all addressed to me.

Q. I now propose asking what those letters stated? A. If I did not hand them to anybody else—it is perfectly impossible—if you or any other gentleman were in the same position I was in then, you could not have remembered what these notes contained; you might have remembered the purport. It was just to this effect: telling me to keep my wife and children together and to tell the police to leave the fort, to try and get away, which was a very great trial indeed.

Q. Did he say in any of those letters what you were to do with your wife and children? A. No, he did not; he told me he did not want to hurt us—the letter said—at least whether it was in words or not, I know it was so said in the letter that they did not wish to hurt me provided they could get hold of me alive.

Q. You say you saw some of the Hudson Bay stuff in his possession afterwards, some tea? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see anything else? A. Not to my knowledge. I might have seen some Hudson Bay goods with him, but they were not taken by himself.

Q. How do you know? A. Because I gave one or two blankets myself.

Q. But of the goods that you supposed were pillaged? A. That enables me to know he did not take them when I gave them.

Q. As to the pillaged goods—did you see any there? A. No. I am perfectly sure he had none, because I was very frequently in his camp—in the Indian camp. There was no one in the Indian camp so wretchedly poor looking as his.

Q. You read that letter from Norbert Delorme about joining Poundmaker? A. Yes, I did.

Q. And you endeavored to dissuade the band from joining Poundmaker? A. I did.

Q. What was your object in doing it? A. My object was that in the event of his joining Poundmaker it would add very materially to the strength of Poundmaker's camp, and in the event of being attacked by the troops which I was hopeful of being done every day, it would certainly have enabled Poundmaker to have resisted a much greater force with the additional forces of Big Bear than he could have done with his own.

Q. Now what means did you take to endeavor to prevent them from joining Poundmaker? A. Well, one must use a good deal of stratagem with the Indians, and it would not do to tell the Indians what my own object was. I had to use argument with them which I could carry home to them and show reason and endeavor to make them believe I was talking more especially for their good than for any other object of my own, because any other way they would not listen to me.

Q. As matter of fact you had considerable influence with the Indians there? A. I had influence with them.

Q. What stratagem did you use? In substance, the argument you used to prevent, then the line you took? A. I told them that although the letter was written by Norbert Delorme, although the letters represented a great deal of provisions in the camp, so many head of cattle, if they moved he would send them seventy cars to meet them at the Saskatchewan River, and he had set aside some eighty head of cattle to give them a good reception when they got down there. I said that is all very well on paper, but we don't know about the truth of it, you have lots of provision here and

you had better take care of them, the horses are poor, you cannot carry provisions, you have not sufficient transport for yourselves and women and children, you must either leave the women and children and take the provisions or leave the provisions and take the women and children. Now you are safe here for the present, you had better remain, meantime with a view that perhaps armed force may come and release us, meantime the grass will be growing and your horses will be getting fatter, and by-and-bye they will be stronger and you will know more what is going on, and the best thing to do is to send over and let them remain down there until after you have known news from Duck Lake, and certainly at that time there might have been something at Duck Lake, but very little else than Duck Lake.

Q. Were there other arguments used? A. No, I could not say, I could not touch upon anything whatsoever from which the Indians would infer that I was averse to any of their movements.

Q. Then you were advocating a policy of delay? A. Exactly.

Q. Was that argument used to Big Bear? A. Yes. I told him that I was using that argument with the men that we considered influential men in this camp, for himself he had no influence at that time. I had arrived at that conclusion conclusively that he had none, at the same time the Indians, leading spirits in the camp, appeared to be willing and ready to bring everything home to bear upon Big Bear.

Q. I understood you to say that he had assisted you? A. I don't know that he did, and I don't know that he did not.

Q. Assisted you in that argument that you were using? A. He may.

Q. I understood you to say so distinctly? A. I think he did, in this much perhaps, that he did not object to it.

Q. Was there any attempt or any threats made? Did you consider at any time that the lives of the prisoners were in danger? A. I did.

Q. To whom do you owe the fact, do you think, that the prisoners escaped with their lives? A. I don't think I can attribute our escape to any individual there. There were a few I think who were very anxious to see us released and get away safe; they were Wood Crees.

Q. They were anxious to see you get away? A. Yes, latterly, although I don't know originally beyond the very first few days I was with them. I thought at that time they would have released me and allowed me to go down Beaver River; however, they subsequently changed their minds.

Q. There was a separation between the Wood Crees and Big Bear's band after a time? A. There was.

Q. What caused the separation? A. Probably, I might have been the chief instigator in the matter myself. I wished to make a split in the camp, so that they would not be so unanimously—in any of their schemes, and I worked very successfully.

Q. Now what was the intention of the Wood Crees when they separated? What did they intend to do? A. When the Plain Indians left us, the intention was to flee as far as we could do, and they also.

Q. What were they to do? A. They were going north into an impenetrable country, a country probably that had never been trodden by the foot of white man before.

Q. They were trying to get away? A. Yes.

Q. And wanted not to fight any more? A. They did not wish to fight any more.

Q. And what did the Crees intend to do when they left? A. I could not say if the prisoner in the dock was candid enough to tell me his object.

Q. What did he say his object was? A. The first objective point was Turtle Lake, then south to the South Saskatchewan, and, after crossing fifteen or twenty miles up above Carlton, endeavor to see if there was still anybody at Duck Lake. I don't know what his intentions were after.

Q. You think that Big Bear was frightened at the battle of Frenchman's Butte? A. Well, I don't know that he was frightened.

Q. Well, weren't all the Indians pretty badly frightened? A. They did not appear to be so much frightened the day of that Frenchman's Butte fight, until the following day; then they did seem really frightened, but not very much—not so much as afterwards. I think that grew upon them as the time advanced. They were gradually daily getting frightened.

Examined by Mr. Robertson :

Q. Is it an easy thing to do business in trading with Indians without understanding very much of their language? A. Yes.

Q. A few words is quite sufficient? A. I know that by my own experience. I might do a little trading with the Indians, but not carry on a conversation.

HENRY R. HALPIN, sworn :—

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. What was your occupation in the early part of this year? A. Clerk in the Hudson Bay Company's service at Coal Lake.

Q. Under whose orders were you? A. Mr. Maclean's, of Fort Pitt.

Q. That was a branch of Fort Pitt? A. Yes.

Q. How far from Frog Lake? A. Between thirty-five and forty miles.

Q. How long have you known the prisoner, Big Bear? A. From some time last November, I think.

Q. The prisoner personally? A. Yes.

Q. Have you known him by reputation before that? A. Yes, since I have been in this country—the last six or seven years.

Q. What has been his character? A. As far as ever I have heard, I have always heard he has been a good Indian.

Q. What has your experience of him been? A. My experience of him is that he is a good Indian.

Q. Is he a friend of the white man? A. Yes, he has always been, as far as I have known or heard of him.

Q. Do you know what Big Bear was doing during the latter part of last winter, where he was? A. Yes, I know where he was.

Q. Where was he? A. Out between Frog Lake and Coal Lake, on the road, out hunting and trapping around the country.

Q. Up to what time? A. The last time I saw him camped on that road was the 19th of March. I was going back from Frog Lake to my post at Coal Lake, and I met Big Bear camped there on the road.

Q. Did you give him any information there? A. Yes, I had a conversation with Big Bear then, at the time I was passing.

Mr. Scott.—I object to any statement made by Mr. Halpin.

Mr. Robertson.—I wish to show that certain intelligence was given by Halpin to Big Bear, and I wish to show as a fact, and as a matter of conduct, how he received it.

Q. Did you give him any information? A. Yes.

Q. What was that information?

Mr. Scott.—I don't think that is evidence.

Court.—I think the question may be asked.

Mr. Robertson.—And then, how did the prisoner look? It is a matter of conduct.

Mr. Scott.—Also, whether his jaw fell.

Mr. Robertson.—Yes, and to bring it out if it did fall. It goes to show the state of the prisoner's mind at the time he received that information, and where it is a question of intent, it is perfectly proper evidence.

Q. What did you tell him? A. I told him I had seen in the Battleford *Herald*, and at Frog Lake, that there was trouble in Batoche, and that Riel had stopped the mails there. I told him I thought there was likely to be trouble.

Q. Upon receiving that information, what did his conduct indicate?

Court.—No; I will tell you what I will do, though it is not strictly proper: I will let in his reply.

Mr. Scott.—Of course, I don't object to that.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. What was his reply to that? A. His reply was: I think it is very strange. The reply was in Cree. He was surprised to hear it.

Court.—That is parallel with the horse case. You can have your own opinion somewhere else, Mr. Robertson, but not here.

Mr. Robertson.—The cases are not parallel. I want to ask the witness, also, whether this man was surprised by the intelligence from his appearance and demeanor at the time.

Court.—You have got his actual expression.

Mr. Robertson.—Judging from the manner and appearance of the witness at the time he conveyed it to him.

Court.—You have got the prisoner's answer, that he expressed surprise.

Mr. Robertson.—And your Honor rules out the question as to what his appearance and demeanor indicated upon the receipt of that?

Court.—Yes.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. Well, you parted then? A. Not right away. I stopped and had dinner with him.

Q. And what next? A. I invited him to come up to my house at Coal Lake, come out and see me there, and he came.

Q. Did he come at that time? A. He came the day after the day I left there. He did not come next day, and then the day after that he came.

Q. Which direction did he go in? A. He stopped right at his camp.

Q. On the 19th you say it was you met him once? A. I passed him; he was at his camp, and I was going the other way.

Q. Were you at Frog Lake after that? if so, how soon? A. I was at Frog Lake after the trouble broke out, and I was taken prisoner.

Q. You met Big Bear when you were going back? A. Yes.

Q. On the 19th? A. Yes.

Q. You did go back to Coal Lake? A. Yes, to my own house.

Q. Did you see Big Bear's people after you had parted with him, and before you saw Big Bear again? A. No; I saw nobody belonging to Big Bear until after he had come to my house, where I had invited him to come, at Coal Lake. I had gone in from Coal Lake into Frog Lake, and I was on my road back when I met Big Bear.

Q. Had you met Big Bear before that? A. Yes, I had, going into Frog Lake, met him, and slept in his tent all night, but had no conversation about anything of this.

By the Court:

Q. That was before you had heard of it? A. Yes.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. He did, in response to your invitation, come out to your place to see you afterwards? Yes, on 21st.

Q. How long did he remain there? A. He came to my house before dinner on the 21st and went away on the evening of the 22nd.

Q. What occasioned his going away? A. He wanted to go home and hunt; he mentioned to me that evening, and at three o'clock, before a heavy wind, he said he thought he would start home this evening and go around in the bush, and he might get a chance, it was blowing so hard, to kill a moose in the bush.

Q. He was still hunting? A. Yes.

Q. He went off again hunting? A. Yes.

Q. And when did you see him next? A. I saw Big Bear next, on the 7th April.

Q. Where? A. At Frog Lake.

Q. Do you speak Cree? A. Yes.

Q. Fluently? A. Yes, pretty well.

Q. And understand it? A. Yes.

Q. Whereabouts at Frog Lake was Big Bear when you saw him on the 7th April?

A. In the tent; in Lone Man's tent. I sent for him, I sent for Big Bear to come and see me and he came.

Q. Were you in the Lone Man's tent? A. Yes, I was taken prisoner by the Lone Man, at Coal Lake.

Q. Now, what took place there in the presence of the Lone Man, in his tent?

A. Big Bear came in and shook hands with me, and said he was glad to see me and told me not to be afraid—

Mr. Scott objects.

Mr. Robertson.—In the Scott case yesterday, this was admitted—what took place between the prisoner and others, and my learned friend has given evidence of the doings at Frog Lake, and we have had evidence of the part Lone Man was taking in the insurrection. It is not to be confined to a day, if so, why not to a minute? The day has nothing to do with it. It is during the prevalence of these troubles.

Court.—What was done on the 7th would hardly be an answer to what was done on the 2nd.

Mr. Robertson.—No, but I am at liberty to show, generally, what took place between the prisoner and these other prisoners who are proved to have been in insurrection, for the purpose of showing generally, what relation he bore to them, and whether or not he was siding with them or against them throughout the whole of the troubles. I don't think any authority can be cited against that. I have not the authority here, but I am very sure that it comes within the principle. Mr. Osler so laid it down yesterday, otherwise the Crown might pick out a very little circumstance that told against the prisoner and his mouth would be shut to show the whole of his conduct, and show the character of it.

Mr. Scott.—I understand it in this way, that in giving evidence against a prisoner the prosecution is entitled to give evidence of any statements made by him in the nature of admissions as to what his intentions were. It is not proper for the defence to show, in rebuttal of that, that he made a different statement on other occasions.

Court.—That is what I ruled in the Scott case.

Mr. Scott.—The rule is extended in cases of this kind, to give evidence of admissions made by others with whom he was associated.

Mr. Robertson.—My learned friend has not stated it correctly. The evidence is not given as evidence of admissions, but as evidence of conduct, and where a prisoner is charged with treason felony, it is true, as my learned friend says, that the conduct of other persons alleged to be concerned with him in some conspiracy may be given in order that he may be afterwards connected with them. It does not follow at all that that is to be given and the prisoner's mouth is to be closed as to the part he took. The whole statements made by these other persons are only statements which form part of the conduct of all concerned, and the conduct of the prisoner must depend largely upon the influence he exercised upon those other persons, and that influence could only be exercised by the use of his voice. What he said to these other persons who were concerned in the rising for the purpose of affecting their conduct in the rising, is evidence, not as an admission, but because it is part of his conduct in the business. Where there is conspiracy there must be intention, and the intention and the nature of it is the only thing, or the principal thing, we have to judge by, to see whether or not the prisoner was working with, or against those persons. If they are working together by consultation the part he takes in that consultation, or in any other way, in talking with them about what was to be done, is evidence as part of his conduct in the whole matter.

Court.—Your argument would be very good if your date was the 2nd April. Unfortunately, it is the 7th. A man may talk and act treason on the 2nd and on

the 7th he may talk the very opposite way and he may turn around and talk and act as a traitor on the 14th and on the 15th act in a very opposite way.

Mr. Robertson.—Then at 2 o'clock in the afternoon he may talk like a traitor and at half past 2 he may not. It is matter for the jury to consider, but it is evidence.

Court.—No, I don't think it is evidence.

Mr. Robertson.—Of course, I bow to your Honor's ruling. Does your Honor mean to say then that I am not at liberty to show that the prisoner endeavored to prevent the Indians from doing these things, by word of mouth, by speaking to them?

Court.—Doing what things? Committing the murder of the 2nd?

Mr. Robertson.—Committing any of these things with which he is charged, and does your Honor mean to rule that I am not to be allowed to show that he tried, 7th April, to prevent the Indians doing things?

Court.—Perhaps it would be as well that I should waive the rule and allow it to be asked. I think if you want to put it after my holding it is not evidence, you may put it.

Mr. Robertson.—If you give me permission I will do it.

Court.—Put your question.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. You said you met Big Bear on the 7th April, at Frog Lake? A. Yes.

Q. You saw him in Lone Man's tent and Lone Man was present? A. Yes, Lone Man was there.

Q. What did he say in presence of Lone Man as to what trouble was going on? A. Well, he came into the tent and shook hands with me and said he was glad to see me, and told me not to be afraid, if I wanted to go over and stop in his tent I might go over or I can go and stop in another tent if I liked, if I did not feel comfortable where I was, and he said this thing that has happened here was not my idea; it was not my fault that it occurred; and we had some more talk there about how things were going on there, and nothing really relating to this business here to-day.

Q. Did he say anything about his young men? A. No, I don't recollect his saying anything about his men then.

Q. Were you present at any council of the Indians at which Big Bear was present? A. Yes.

Q. During these troubles? A. Yes, I was present at the most of the councils.

Mr. Scott.—Are you going on with that right straight through?

Mr. Robertson.—If His Honor allows me.

Court.—Go on.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. At those councils, what part did Big Bear take?

Mr. Scott.—The jury can only take what part he took by what he said or what he did, and even that is not evidence.

A. I don't suppose anybody could think he took any part at all, as he never said anything.

Q. He took no part at all in the councils? A. No.

Q. Who were the men that took any leading part in the councils? A. Wandering Spirit, Big Bear's son, Imesis, and Louison Mongrain and another old chief, and Big Bear sometimes said a word or two; he very seldom spoke.

Q. Do you recollect the arrival of a letter from Norbert Delorme? A. Yes, I do.

Q. Were you present at any council at which that was discussed? A. Yes, I was present when the letter was read.

Q. Were you present at any council when the proposition to go down to Pound-maker was discussed? A. There was no council as to his going down, but just a general idea through the camp that the people wanted to go.

Q. Did you hear any conversation or anything said by Big Bear to any number of Indians, perhaps not a council, but any number of them on the subject of going down? A. I heard him demur against going there one day, he did not want to go.

Q. Well, when you say he did not want to go, what did he say? A. He wanted to go another direction altogether, he did not want to go towards Battleford, he wanted to pitch out in another direction, out to Turtle or Moose Lake.

Q. Did he use any argument to induce them to agree with him? A. No, I never heard arguments used, I know he tried to get them not to go.

Q. You know he tried to get them not to go? A. Yes.

Q. Were you at Fort Pitt 17th April? A. No, I was not. I was there the 14th and 15th.

Q. Were you at Frog Lake before you went there? A. Yes, I was there for a few days before I went there, from the 5th to the 13th.

Q. When the Indians left Frog Lake to go to Fort Pitt? A. Yes, I was there.

Q. Who led the way to Fort Pitt? A. I don't know who led the way. I know a lot of the Indians went down to Fort Pitt that morning.

Q. And when did you go down? A. I was about the last to start out of the camp.

Q. Who went with you? A. Well, I was driving a cart for the Lone Man.

Q. Where was Big Bear? A. I saw Big Bear, he was away at the back of the caravan, and that is where I saw him.

Q. He went down to Fort Pitt practically? A. Yes.

Q. Among the last to go? A. I don't know, but I was about as far back as I could get, and he was there.

Q. He was late in the day anyway? A. Yes.

Q. How did it happen that you went down? A. I was told I had better go down.

Q. Who sent for you. A. Big Bear.

Q. For what purpose? A. Well, if there was any letters or anything to be written to the people in the fort, I, understanding the Cree language and that sort of thing, would be able to understand what they said and write letters for them.

Q. What did he want to write letters for? A. I don't know that it was him wanted to write letters, it was the whole crowd of them.

Q. What did he want you with him for? A. I don't know. I did not ask him.

Q. Why was he going down, and why were you going with him? A. He thought if I went down there and wrote letters, and that sort of thing, I might be able to get the people to come out of the fort peaceably and prevent any bloodshed that might have been committed there.

Q. That is what you were going down for? A. Yes. I don't know what he was going for.

Q. Were you there at Fort Pitt when the pillaging took place? A. I was not at Fort Pitt, I was on top of the hill.

Q. You saw it? A. Yes.

Q. While the pillaging was going on? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Big Bear while the pillaging was going on? A. Yes, I saw him during the whole time when the pillaging was going on.

Q. Where was he? A. Up on top the hill along with me.

Q. Did he take any part in the pillaging then? A. No, he did not take any part in the pillaging then.

Q. Were you at Frenchman's Butte on 28th May? A. No, I was not. I was there in the morning.

Q. On the morning of the 28th? A. Yes.

Q. Early? A. About sunrise.

Q. Were you in this camp that has been spoken of above the rifle pits? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Big Bear that morning? A. Yes, early that morning.

Q. What was he doing? A. Telling the people to get out as quick as ever they could, to get away.

Q. What did he do himself? A. I don't know. He seemed anxious to get away too.

Q. This was early in the morning? A. Yes.

Q. You did go away? A. Yes, I got away.

Q. When did you see Big Bear next? The next time I saw him was at Prince Albert, in the cells.

Mr. Scott.—Do you want to know what he said there?

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. How did these leading chiefs in his band treat Big Bear while during the time you were a prisoner there? A. They treated him with contempt altogether.

Q. Had he any control over them? A. I don't think he had.

Mr. Scott.—I must object to this piece of evidence. It is altogether irregular, this sort of examination. I don't think I ever went to that length on a cross-examination.

Court.—This unfortunate man is an Indian and I have allowed an unreasonable stretch now, simply because he is an Indian, and I shall have to tell the jury why I have done so.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. You seem to think that Big Bear had not very much influence in his own camp? A. I don't think he had.

Q. When did you discover that, after you were taken prisoner or before? A. After I was taken prisoner.

Q. Before that? A. I always thought and looked upon him as a chief.

Q. You think also he was desirous that no blood should be spilled? A. Yes.

Q. What effect do you think his intentions in that respect had upon the safety of the prisoners? A. I don't know that it had much, but I know that his intention towards us was good.

Q. You think it was through his influence that——? A. No, I think I would have been killed if I had not been in the Hudson Bay Company's service.

Q. Then you think the reason the lives of the prisoners were saved was the fact of their nearly all being in the Hudson Bay Company's service? A. Yes, being under the protection of the Hudson Bay Company at the time they were taken prisoners.

Q. You think, I suppose, if the police had been taken prisoners they would have been killed? A. No, I don't think they would. I think if they had come out of the fort with Mr. Maclean, they would have been all alive to-day.

Q. By whose influence would that have been? A. The influence the Hudson Bay Company has had on all Indians.

Q. If that is the case, how is it that the influence of the Hudson Bay office there was not sufficient to keep Big Bear and Poundmaker on their reserves? A. I don't know.

Q. They had influence enough to prevent these men from killing any whites in that neighborhood, not only their own officers, but any whites in that neighborhood; but they had not influence sufficient to keep them from committing other depredations, is that what you mean? A. After all the Government people in the country were killed, Mr. Maclean used his best influence to save the rest of the people that were there. There were no Government men to use their influence at the time.

Q. Then the object of the outbreak in the first place was to kill the Government men? A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. What do you think about it? A. It looks like that, because there was nobody else killed but those men.

Q. At Frenchman's Butte, Big Bear, you think, wanted the men to get away? A. Yes, that morning.

Q. Was he frightened? A. He seemed to be.

Q. And you think that was the reason he wanted to get away? A. Yes.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. Do you know Stanley Simpson, the witness here? A. Yes.

Q. Have you had any conversation on the subject of Big Bear's trial with him? A. Yes, I had a little.

Q. What did he say to you? A. He seemed—

Q. What did he say? A. I told him that I had been called on the defence, and he thought it was strange, very strange, any white man should get on the defence of an Indian. His idea was that Indians should have been hung.

WILLIAM B. CAMERON, SWORN :

Examined by Mr. Robertson :

Q. Mr. Cameron, were you present at any time at Frog Lake at a council of the Indians at which Big Bear was present? A. Yes, I was at several councils at which he was present.

Q. Tell us on what occasions? A. I was present at Frog Lake, in the first place, at the time of the massacre.

Q. Well, were you present at any council that was held soon after that? A. Yes, I was.

Q. Was Big Bear there? A. Yes.

Q. What was he trying to do or doing? A. Well, the first council that I was at after the massacre at Frog Lake was one in which Wandering Spirit did all the speaking; he was examining the prisoners, and it was a day or two after the murders had been committed, and he was getting the opinions of the prisoners on the situation of things, and he asked us who we would rather side with, with the tribe that he belonged to or with the white people.

Q. Well, what did Big Bear do? A. He did nothing at that council.

Q. Did he say anything at all? A. No.

Q. Well did you hear him say anything to Wandering Spirit on the subject of what had taken place at any time? A. Not about that council. I heard him say one afternoon when all his band were dancing at what they call a grass dance, and I heard Big Bear speaking, and it is customary in case of their having a dance of that kind for different warriors and headmen to proclaim what they have done, their big deeds, and I never cared to hear what any of these other fellows said, because I knew they were red-handed murderers a great many of them; but when I heard Big Bear speaking I went out of the tent, and I went up and laid down on the grass at a short distance from where they were dancing, Wandering Spirit and two more of Big Bear's councillors and some of the other men who were sitting in a half-circle inside of the tent, and I was lying opposite on the grass, and Big Bear standing in the centre, and a lot of young men were there too, and he was making a speech; and I don't say that I understand the Cree, but still I have a general idea, a pretty good idea of the Cree language—I can't say that I thoroughly understand it—and I understood him to say, the words as near as I can tell that he used, are these. He said: Long ago I used to be recognized by all you Indians as a chief, and he says there was not a bigger chief among you than I was, and all these southern Indians knew it, the Plains and Piegans, and the Sioux and the Blackfeet, and all the rest of those southern Indians knew it, and he says when I said a thing at that time there was some attention paid to it, and it was acted upon, but he said, now I say one thing and you do another; and he said in front of Wandering Spirit, and I was sitting right opposite him, watching him, because the speech interested me on account of knowing the circumstances, and he sat with his head down; and I saw Big Bear also on the day of the Frog Lake massacre, and I saw him the evening previous in Quinn's house at the time Mr. Pritchard spoke of, and I did not hear him saying anything there. His son also was there—Mr. Imesis. Next morning there was an Indian woke me, and I came down stairs. I was sleeping in the company's house next the company's store. I was in the employ of the company there, and I went down stairs and Imesis opened the door of the house and came in, followed by twenty of the Big Bear band, and he came up to me and said: Have you got any ammunition? and I said: Yes, there is a little there in the store. Well, he says, I want you to give it to us. This was Imesis, and I said: It was against my orders to give you ammunition in this way. Well, he says, you may as well give it to us, because we will take it any way if you don't choose to give it to us; and I went into the store and opened the store, and these men followed me—

inside, and Big Bear entered a few minutes afterwards; and they were asking for things after they got what little ammunition there was there; and Big Bear came in and crowded his way through the young men there, and he says: Now, I don't want you to touch anything here of your own accord; if you want anything ask for it, he says, don't you touch anything without asking for it; and I afterwards saw him at the church. I was present at the Roman Catholic Church, and I saw him there, and the next time I saw him was just about five minutes before the shooting commenced. I was passing the house with an Indian going to the store. I was coming from Pritchard's place, and Big Bear was standing inside of the door talking to Mrs. Simpson, and I walked in the store, and was not in the store five minutes when the first shot was fired, and I waited for a few seconds, and it was followed by another, and then there were several shots fired in succession, and I went out of the store and saw Big Bear running up the street, and he called out: Stop, stop, two or three times, running up towards where Quinn was lying. I saw Quinn lying on the side of the hill, and I did not hear anything of him then till afterwards. I don't recollect anything with regard to the council at which Mr. Maclean was present when Wandering Spirit was speaking against the white prisoners in the camp, and agitating, as he often did, as to the killing of the white prisoners; and Big Bear got up and seemed really as if he pitied all the prisoners; and he got up and spoke, and he says: I pity all these white people that we saved; he says: I don't wish harm should come to one of them; and he said: Instead of trying to do harm to them you should be giving them back some of the things you have plundered from them. And another thing which goes to show the influence that Big Bear held in the camp is that, at one time, I heard Mr. Halpin complain that some of the Indians had complained—Halpin complained to Big Bear.

Mr. Scott.—I object to this.

By the Court:

Q. What did Big Bear do? A. Halpin complained some things had been stolen from him by some of the Indians, and Big Bear said he had a blanket stolen out of his tent; and he says, When they would steal from me, the man they call their chief, he says, I can't be responsible for what they do to other people.

Q. He complained that his blanket had been stolen? A. Yes.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. Were you at Frenchman's Butte? A. Yes, I was there.

Q. Did you see Big Bear that day? A. Yes.

Q. Where was he? A. I was not there the day of the fight. I was there the evening before? I saw him the evening before.

Q. What was he doing the evening before? A. We were camped at a short distance from the main crowd of Indians, and he came in through the camp—just passed through, and I think he spoke to some of the Indians, but he was not close to where I was. I saw him there.

Q. That was the night before the fight? A. Yes.

Q. Then did you see him at Fort Pitt? No, I was not at Fort Pitt.

Q. Do you know anything about this letter that came to Pritchard? A. I heard the letter read by Mr. Maclean.

Q. Do you know whether Big Bear wanted to go down to Poundmaker or not? Was he for it or against it? A. I could not say, I am sure.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. It was when you heard Big Bear speaking at this council meeting that you went over and laid down on the grass? A. Yes.

Q. You did not hear the tenor of the conversation that had taken place before you got up? A. No.

Q. You don't know what they were proposing to do, or what they were saying they had done? A. No.

Q. You merely heard him say that—that he was objecting to the council not taking his advice upon some particular question, was that it? A. No.

Q. Give us the exact words in Cree? A. I don't profess to be a Cree scholar, but I will do it as near as I can. He says: "I was a chief long ago, all you Saskatchewan Indians there was none of you that were above me. I was a bigger chief than any of you. All those tribes—the Piegans and Blackfeet and Sarcees, and the Sioux—all those Indians know I was a chief above you all. At that time whenever I had anything to say to you, why you did it right away, but just now anything that I say to you what is right, why you do the thing quite the contrary," and he pointed at Wandering Spirit and a number of them, the headmen.

Q. You left immediately after he concluded that? A. Yes, I followed him off.

Q. And did not wait to hear what the others were saying, or what the conversation was about? A. No, I did not. I had no desire to listen to them. I had heard enough of bloodshed and murder already.

Q. On the morning of the Frog Lake massacre you say you were in the store when Imesis and another Indian came in? A. No, I was in the house when Imesis came in.

Q. And he asked you for some powder and shot? A. Yes.

Q. And you went over to the store and got it? A. Yes.

Q. Because he had threatened? A. He threatened me there.

Q. That if you did not get it, he would go and take it? A. Yes.

Q. And you went over and got it? A. Yes.

Q. Why did you go over to get it? A. Because I would rather open the store to give it to them than have them break it open.

Q. You thought they were going to take it? A. Certainly, I knew they were going to take it.

Q. When you opened the store, they all crowded in? A. Yes.

Q. Did they commence taking things before Big Bear came in? A. Yes, a few of them did reach over the counter and help themselves.

Q. And took things without asking for them? A. Yes.

Q. And the prisoner came in and ordered them not to take anything without asking for it? A. Yes.

Q. And stated that if they wanted anything they saw, they were to ask for it? A. A good many of them had accounts.

Q. What did he say? if you see anything you want, ask for it, but don't take it? A. He said, if you want anything, ask him for it, and he said, don't take it of your own accord.

Q. Did the Indians take anything after that? A. They did.

Q. When he was there? A. No, I don't think they did. He was not there—not two minutes altogether.

Q. You say he on several occasions spoke in favor of the prisoners? A. Yes.

Q. That is, he was averse to killing them, as you understood? A. Yes.

Mr. Robertson.—I have a couple of other witnesses much to the same effect, but I think, perhaps, your Honors and the jury are tired of them.

Court.—I am not tired.

Mr. Robertson.—I think it is clearly established—I think it is hardly necessary.

Court.—Are you done?

Mr. Robertson.—Yes, I think that is the defence.

STANLEY SIMPSON recalled:—

By Mr. Scott: :

Q. Did you hear what Mr. Halpin said a few moments ago as to a statement made by you? A. Yes.

Q. Is that true? A. No.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. What was it you did say to Mr. Halpin? A. I told him that there were a great many Indians I would like to see hung, and that there were a great many that I would not like to see hung.

Q. And you told him Big Bear was one of those you would like to see hung? A. No; if you ask Mr. Cameron, or any of them, I said to-day I would not like to see the old man hung at all.

Q. You said that to-day? A. Yes, and I said it before.

Q. What did you say on the occasion Mr. Halpin speaks of? A. That is all that I said.

Q. You remonstrated with him for being a witness for the defence? A. No, I did not remonstrate with him. I said—I asked him if he was a witness for the defence, and he said yes, and I said, it is a strange thing, after the trouble that you had, that you would be on the defence. That is what I said to him.

ADDRESS OF COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE.

Mr. Robertson.—May it please your Honors, gentlemen of the jury: After the somewhat long, and I am afraid somewhat fatiguing session that you have had, a session which I regret very much has been so long, and which I am sure you will believe me when I do assure you I have not made longer than I felt bound to do in discharge of the duty cast upon me not as the hired advocate of this man, for he has nothing with which to hire an advocate, but because the Crown, the Government, in the interest of simple public justice, has brought me here to try to see that he is not unjustly condemned. In the discharge of that duty and only in that, I have contributed my share towards keeping you here. I am sure though that none of you will regret any of the time that has been taken up in the taking evidence that has been presented to you by the defence. I am very sure that the men I see in that box before me are there conscientiously desiring upon the solemn oath that they have taken to do no more than simple justice and to mete out to this poor old man, tottering now almost on the brink of the grave, fair British justice, and the same clemency, and the same merciful consideration of his conduct that you would mete out to any white man. Gentlemen, I feel that I need hardly say a word as to the difference between a white man and an Indian to you, except in so far as this, that the conduct of an Indian cannot be judged or estimated in exactly the same manner as the conduct of a white man, and Indian ideas are not the same as ours, our ideas. The white man is a man accustomed to live under civilized forms of government. He knows what a large community it is, governed by fixed laws and administered by courts and judges above suspicion, dealing even justice to all that come before them, he knows what it is to maintain law and order; he knows that the maintenance of law and order is one great safeguard that he and all his fellow-subjects had against wrong, against harm to himself, to his own life, his own liberty, his own freedom, his own chances of office. An Indian looks very differently at society, while a white man looks at society at large, a large community as one community, while he knows that he can move from one place to another in that community, that in the whole of his country, however large, he may find a home. The Indian looks to his own little band; apart from them he can do nothing; apart from them he cannot live; he must remain with his band; he cannot get away from them; he is not free if he sees mischief being done, he is not free to say, I will move away from here, I will go among other people who won't do these things; he cannot do that, and what else has my learned friend, Mr. Scott, to rest upon here in making a case against Big Bear, except that he was with his band? The Crown has not only failed to show affirmatively that the prisoner actually committed one of the overt acts charged in this indictment. I think it has been conclusively proved to you as to each one of those charges that the prisoner did not commit them, those overt acts. A few words let me say first, on the general evidence, as to the prisoner's character and his position in his tribe. You have one unbroken stream of testimony that that old man has been a good Indian.

ever since he has been heard of by any of these witnesses, and old Mr. Simpson, a man whom I am very sure you can rely upon with the utmost confidence, tells you that he has known him for forty years, that after knowing him for forty years, after being a prisoner in his camp through all these troubles, and seeing all that he did, he considers him to-day a good Indian. What weight do you attach to that? You have the evidence of Mr. Maclean, who, after knowing that man by reputation for many years and knowing him for six or eight months, personally dealing with him, and also after being through all these weary months of suffering and hardship with his family, his wife, his daughters, his little children, during those weary sixty-two days, being with that man's band all that time, seeing his conduct throughout, he says to-day, I consider that man a good Indian. Gentlemen, I ask you to say, and I think that you will think that the judgment of Mr. Simpson and Mr. Maclean and these other witnesses, because all the others tell us the same thing, their judgment, the judgment of them who were witnesses of the man's conduct from the first to the last is a better judgment and a judgment safer even for you to follow than your own judgment could be upon the isolated facts picked out and proved. I think you will attach great weight to that evidence.

Now, my learned friend, Mr. Scott, in his opening address, I think improperly, no doubt as he believed in the discharge of his duty—I will ask your Honor to direct the jury, and I think, your Honor, I am right in saying that my learned friend should not have referred the jury to facts or circumstances, or anything outside of the evidence that was put in the box before them. He told you that you knew all these things, and that it was not necessary to go into them, and he spoke as if you were at liberty and would be justified in allowing the impressions you have received, from public reports and rumors, to influence your judgment. Now, that is not the truth; it is incorrect. Allow me here to say that I, in the discharge of the duty that I have had to perform here, have received the greatest kindness, assistance and consideration from my learned friend. I have no fault to find with him, far from that, I have received the greatest courtesy; we are only both working together to try and help you to decide, mercifully and truthfully and rightly according to your oaths. I acknowledge that frankly and freely, but it is my duty—my learned friend taking a certain course, which he believes in his judgment to be correct—it is my duty, if I don't think it right, to point it out. I did it in no spirit of unfriendliness, but simply in the discharge of the duty that I owe to this prisoner, and I say, with the utmost confidence, that my learned friend was wrong in conveying, whether he intended to convey it or not, any idea that you were justified in acting upon any such impressions derived from anything but the evidence in the box. You must know, as I know, the outrageous reports we heard about this old man Big Bear, all the sins of his tribe, and a great many sins they never committed, were laid upon his shoulders, in the public print. We know that many of those things are now publicly—

Court.—Pardon me for interrupting you, did Mr. Scott mention Big Bear?

Mr. Robertson.—He did. He did not mention the papers, but he said it was well known. He particularly referred to the massacre at Frog Lake, that it was well known.

Court.—Go on.

Mr. Robertson.—I would have, if your Honor had not interrupted.

Court.—You referred to me.

Mr. Robertson.—I was saying, gentlemen, you should set aside altogether all these impressions. You know that what are now publicly known to be falsehoods, were published about this man and his band then, and any other impression that you may have, may be equally false. After all, they are only general impressions, but what you are to go upon, is the simple evidence given in that box before you. You have nothing to do with anything outside of that, and if you had had your mind prejudiced by any of these former impressions, you would not have been fit, in the eye of the law, to sit on the jury. I did not suppose you were men to be influenced in that way, but I ask you now to cast aside all the impressions, and think only of

the evidence given. I have drawn your attention to the general character of the evidence, the general evidence of character, evidence of men who saw the conduct of this old man through the whole of that troublesome time, and I ask you now just to direct your attention for a few minutes to the four different overt acts that are charged.

Now, upon these facts, or upon some of them, my learned friend must ask for a conviction. He cannot ask for a conviction upon anything but one or more of the overt acts charged in this indictment. The first of those charges is that, at Frog Lake, on the 2nd April, he conspired to levy war, &c. Now, let us take that; and what is the evidence as to that? That was the day of the massacre, 2nd April. I think I may say the evidence as to that is clear, and without any circumstance contradicting it, that the Indians came in on the 1st April. There is one circumstance before that, on the 19th March, Mr. Halpin met Big Bear out on the road and informed him that there was trouble at Batoche, that Riel had stopped the mails. How did that affect Big Bear? He was surprised, he expressed surprise. I wanted to prove by Mr. Halpin that he was surprised and that he showed surprise. My learned friends would not allow me to do it. Well, he expressed surprise anyway, and there has not been a tittle of evidence here to show that he had any intention whatever, any communication whatever with Riel from beginning to end of the whole trouble; but Mr. Halpin told him, and that is where he got the information that this trouble had arisen. Now, that is an important fact: that is why they knew it. What does he do? Does he go off? Does he rise too? No, he goes off again to his hunting; and not until a fortnight or more afterwards, is anything done even by his band. Then, on the 1st April, they come in, and he goes to the Indian agent—this son of his, Imesis, being with him—and Imesis tells the Indian agent that they know of this trouble; and Big Bear at once says that he assures the Government, he wishes to assure the Government, and to show the Government that he is going to be loyal. Now, was that sincere? A good Indian for forty years, the friend of the white man for forty years, always kind and good to the white people, good to them all, and during all that weary time, when many of his band want to kill them, was he sincere when he said, I am going to be loyal, and I mean to show the Government I am loyal? Then, the next morning, what does he do? Early in the morning, the Indians, no doubt, have been getting excited. I think Mr. Cameron said that it was on the morning of the massacre that the Indians were coming and threatening to take goods from the Hudson Bay Co.'s store. He tells us the Indians were going to pillage the Hudson Bay store. Big Bear hears of it, and comes in, pushes his way through, and tells them to take nothing of their own accord; if they want anything, to ask for it, but not to take anything. What does he do next? They don't take anything, and he goes away. He then goes over to Mrs. Simpson's house—what for? To warn her that he is alarmed, that he cannot be every place to watch his young men. He is afraid; he thinks there is going to be trouble, and he wants to get her to a place of safety if he can. Was that the act of a man that was ringleader in the rebellion?

Then, Mrs. Simpson says he was friendly. She gave him something to eat while he was there, and while there a shot was fired, which they heard. What does he do then? He rushes out of door, running up the street, screaming: Stop, stop! Was that the act of a man that was going into rebellion? My learned friends will try and say—and the only chance they have of convicting this man is to show—that, though he did not want to kill anybody, he wanted to fight against the Government. Why, gentlemen, if he wanted to fight against the Government, how could he do it without killing somebody? Isn't it preposterous? How was he to fight against the Government if he was not to kill somebody? If he wanted to fight effectively, why shouldn't he kill all the white people he came across? He did not want to fight against the Government. He did not want to rebel at all. He wanted to control his Indians; but Imesis, Little Poplar, Wandering Spirit, and Louison Mongrain, these were the men that controlled those young men, and that old man was no more than a feather in the blast before their influence. He was powerless, utterly powerless. The massacre took place in spite of him. It is all done almost in the flash of an eye, but he tried to stop it. That is the first charge; that is the

evidence upon the first charge, the massacre at Frog Lake, conspiring at Frog Lake. Where is the evidence of conspiring? Where is there a tittle of evidence that he was disloyal at that time? My learned friend has tried to make something out of the fact that he had been grumbling. Poor man, an Indian must not dare to grumble. If an Indian dares to grumble at the paltry rations that are meted out to him, while he is suffering from hunger and cold, in his old age, it is to be assumed that he was willing to rebel against the Government? Gentlemen, would you listen for half a second to such a suggestion as against a white man? Then the next charge is that at Fort Pitt, he did this. Now, what is the evidence about Fort Pitt? The Indians start off from Frog Lake to go to Fort Pitt; who leads them? Not Big Bear, it is the old story, these same men, Wandering Spirit, Imesis, and the others, they are the men that led the Indians off to pillage the fort, Fort Pitt. Poor old Big Bear hangs back, and does not know what to do, and at last his anxiety is, I will go at all events and try to save the lives of the people that are in the fort. He was powerless, and he knew it, he was powerless to prevent those Indians from going out to pillage that fort, but he might help perhaps, not by his influence with the Indians but by friendly dealing with the whites—he might perhaps induce them to go off quietly, so that there would not be a fight, and so have saved their lives. My learned friend will say of course the construction to be put on that is, oh, he wanted them to go away, so that he would get the fort more easily. Very well, it might have been one or the other, but do you think so? If he wanted to levy war against the Queen, if he wanted to fight the troops, if he wanted to kill the police, why didn't he take the chance when he had 300 or 400 Indians around a little band of twenty-five or thirty? Is that the conduct of the man that wants to fight the police and kill the police? No, gentlemen, it is the conduct of the man that knows he cannot prevent the pillaging of that fort, but hopes he may manage to get and save the lives of those white people; he follows the Indians down to Fort Pitt with that object. What took place there? Who is in command still? The same lot that sends for Mr. Maclean, the same lot, the chiefs want him, he comes out and meets the chiefs; who are the chiefs that do the talking? Who are the chiefs that threaten him? Not Big Bear, it is the other chiefs that shut up his mouth, that do the whole thing, that shut up his mouth when he is trying to reason with the Indians and get them back to their reserves—not Big Bear. It is Wandering Spirit and the other one I forget which of them—those are the men that tap him on the shoulder, look here you have said enough, stop, we don't want to hear anything more than this. Old Big Bear takes no part in that, but Big Bear does take part in trying to arrange to save the police and particularly to save his friend Sergeant Martin. He sends a messenger to him and he sends a message, at least a thing that purports to come from Big Bear, we don't know whether it really came from Big Bear or not—it does not matter very much—a message did come signed "Big Bear," trying to persuade them to get away so as to save their lives. The pillaging took place. Does Big Bear pillage? No, no pillaging by Big Bear, no goods even afterwards found in his possession, except as Mr. Maclean tells us one of them did give him some tea that they had taken from the fort. Well, gentlemen, it may be that a poor unsophisticated Indian, an old man hungry and cold, probably ought to have refused to take a cup of tea because it had been stolen from the Hudson Bay Company, but I don't think my learned friend will seriously contend or ask you to say that he was guilty of a desire to levy war against the Queen because he accepted a cup of tea that another man had stolen. That is the third of the overt acts charged.

Then, the fourth is that at Frenchman's Butte. Now, what are the facts as to that? At Frenchman's Butte not one soul saw Big Bear on the battlefield or any place near the pits when the fight was going on, but where was he? He was three four or five miles according to the different witnesses, and the different statements, back from where that fight was going on, and it was not in a general retreat that he was back there. You recollect that one of the witnesses I asked particularly, and he told us distinctly that the fighting men were at the front and fighting when he saw Big Bear away back three or four miles from the front. Mr. Maclean tells us that he was back there with him, with himself, he was running away and Big Bear was run-

ning away. Big Bear did not want to fight, and he did not fight, he was not even with the men that were fighting. Stanley Simpson himself tells us, that when he went back, when he ran back he found Big Bear in the camp with Mr. Maclean. Now, I want to say a word about Mr. Stanley Simpson's evidence. He told us first that when he got back into that camp he found Big Bear there, Big Bear was there when he got into the camp; he said he tried afterwards to prejudice you against the poor old man by telling you that he saw him ride into the camp after he came there, first he said he found him there, when he got there, and that was the truth. Mr. Maclean corroborates that. Mr. Maclean saw Stanley Simpson come in and Mr. Maclean told him that Big Bear was there in the camp when Stanley Simpson arrived, but Stanley Simpson, gentlemen, has suffered a great deal, and I am sorry for it, as sorry as anyone can be, no one pities more than I do, the poor people that suffered as they did suffer through all that trouble. The suffering that Mr. Stanley Simpson has endured has prejudiced him so much against these Indians that he is prepared to go as far as he can to convict any Indian, and particularly the poor old Big Bear, because he is looked upon as sort of chief of the band, that is one evidence of it, he told us the truth first, and then he afterwards tries to pervert it and make it appear that poor old Big Bear was out at the front, but was coming back. Then, I won't go so far as to say that Stanley Simpson is telling an untruth about it. I don't think that, but I do think that his prejudice is that way, and perhaps insensibly, but none the less cogently, it influences the view he takes, and as you know it can influence very easily, and it very often does, his memory of things, and when he is not quite certain exactly which way the thing was, he is sure to put it the wrong way, that is, the way which will tell against the prisoner.

Then, the only evidence at all against the prisoner is that of Stanley Simpson; he states what he thinks he heard him say on that occasion in that camp. Now, Big Bear on that morning and the night before that told them all to run away, his conduct throughout that shows a desire to avoid the shedding of blood, and it showed it all before that time, it showed it all after that time. Remember that; but Mr. Simpson says Big Bear had run away, he was three or four miles back. Some one tells him there were eighteen or twenty of the troops killed, and he pretends to tell us Big Bear made a bloodthirsty speech, it was not a short speech, gentlemen, it was not a speech that would be said so slowly, it was a speech that was said in the excitement and quickly, and Mr. Stanley Simpson asks you to believe after what he has shown us of what he knows of Cree in that box—he asks you to believe that he is able to swear that that old man used that language. Gentlemen, are you going to convict that old man in the face of all his previous record, in the face of his whole record throughout this trouble, are you going to convict him of any attempt to levy war against the Queen upon a piece of guess-work like that, influenced by a strong animus, an animus shown by what he said to Mr. Halpin, when he says that it is a strange thing that any white man should be called as a witness for the defence of an Indian. Gentlemen, strange for a white man to come and tell the truth!

Mr. Scott.—I must object to my learned friend making use of that statement. It was never given by the witness in the box. What he did say was that it was a strange thing that he should be on the defence.

(Stenographer here refers to his notes, when Mr. Scott's version is corroborated.)

Mr. Robertson continues.—Gentlemen, that gives you the key. Stanley Simpson has been through it. His feeling is so strong, he tells you so himself, because of what he has gone through, that he wants to see that man convicted, and he would have had Mr. Halpin hold back from telling you the truth. That is the animus of Stanley Simpson, and "it is a strange thing anybody who has suffered what we have suffered should be willing to say a word to give the man the benefit of the truth." Gentlemen, I ask you to disregard altogether the statement of Mr. Stanley Simpson as to that bloodthirsty speech he attributes to Big Bear, and I ask you to do so, because it is wholly inconsistent with the whole of the prisoner's conduct throughout the whole of this business. It is wholly inconsistent with the character he has always borne, and it is impossible, it would be most unjust and dangerous to convict any man

contrary to those presumptions, upon so uncertain a piece of evidence as that of the man who says that he heard this speech made in a language of which he knows no more than appeared to you in that box.

Mr. Cameron understands the Cree, and he proved to you—he does not pretend to know much, but he could tell you the Cree words that he heard the prisoner speak when he heard him speak, and those, with the innumerable other little circumstances over which I am not going now, but which I am sure are fresh in your minds, all show that the old man was helpless in his own band, that what little influence he had, he used to save the lives of the whites and keep these people quiet, that he avoided, himself, every act of wrong-doing, that he tried to prevent others from committing those acts, and I think you will say in your verdict, that throughout they show that he was a loyal and an innocent man.

ADDRESS OF THE CROWN COUNSEL.

Mr. Scott.—May it please your Honors, gentlemen of the jury—In my opening remarks in this case I gave you a short summary of the evidence that would be laid before you in proof of the charges upon which this prisoner is being tried. I stated that the principal part of that case would be showing the fact that war was actually levied by the prisoner or by those with whom he was associated at that time in order to afford you the proof that it was his intention or it was the intention of those with whom he was associated to levy war. Notwithstanding my learned friend's protest to the contrary, I submit the charges you have heard read have been fully and sufficiently proved.

In the first place, as I stated, there were four charges. The first of those was connected with the massacre and the outbreak at Frog Lake. I also stated to you that it would be probably shown to you in the evidence—I had a good idea of what evidence would be given for the defence—that it would be probably shown to you during the course of the evidence that the prisoner may have been instrumental in saving the lives of the prisoners that fell into the hands of those with whom he was associated—if not in his own hands, into the hands of those he was in concert with. Now, gentlemen, you have heard an account of what occurred on the 2nd April, or rather you have heard that on the 1st April the prisoner came in with his son Imesis, and spoke to the Indian Department agent at that part of the country, and said that he heard there was trouble but that he was going to remain loyal. Imesis was with him at that time. Imesis apparently assented to the statement made by Big Bear at that time, yet we find that on the 2nd April, the very next day, that, although, perhaps, Big Bear did not assist in killing, and perhaps wanted to prevent it, his son Imesis was one of the worst in the crowd from that time till the end of the rebellion. If Imesis on the 1st April had any intention of committing those depredations, Big Bear, the prisoner, would have known it, and it would have been his duty at that time if he had been loyal, a loyal citizen, as my learned friend tries to make him out to be, he would have given warning the night before to these men, in order that they might be prepared for some defence. My learned friend tries to show, also, that on the 18th March—I think it was on the 18th March, the date Mr. Halpin stated—on the 19th March the prisoner heard from Mr. Halpin that there was trouble at Duck Lake. Now, it is very peculiar that we have not heard in evidence any evidence of trouble occurring at Duck Lake until the 18th March, the day before, and we have heard it was five or six days' travel from the part of the country in which they were in.

Court.—He spoke of the seizure of the mails, and that there was going to be trouble.

Mr. Scott.—Perhaps I am going a little too far. I understood the inception of the rebellion was the 18th March. It makes no material difference. I believe the prisoner did not know until Halpin told him on the 18th March that there was trouble at Duck Lake. It is quite evident from his action on the night of the 1st April they must have heard some intelligence in the meantime from that part of the

country—that there had been trouble. They were all advised at that time what the trouble was, and what the intention in creating that trouble was. My learned friend says there is no evidence of that. Well, I will tell you what evidence there is of it—that after he heard from Halpin, the 18th March, that there was trouble there, he paid no further attention to it; he went on hunting, and he afterwards came back to his camp at Frog Lake and remained there for some days, and then we find on the 1st April that they came in a body to the Indian agent and speak to him about the trouble. If they had not heard anything meantime, how is it that Big Bear, as soon as he returned to the camp, did not come in and tell the Indian agent what Halpin had told him? He must have heard from some other source meantime that there was trouble at Duck Lake.

Now, on the 2nd April, we find him coming in with his band again to Frog Lake settlement, and we find these outrages committed. The first thing we hear is the taking possession, or the threat of one of the Indians to take possession, of the Hudson Bay store, unless he, the clerk, Cameron, went in there and got the goods. Cameron says himself he believed they would have broken into the store if he had not opened it. They went into the store taking things. Now, the contention throughout of the defence in this case is that the prisoner was wholly without influence in his own camp, and that his influence was for good throughout, and to show you that that influence was not such as my learned friend represents it, but that he had a great deal of influence in his own camp at that time and afterwards, I will call your attention to this one first—this one fact, that when he came into the store the other Indians of his band commenced taking goods out without asking permission of Cameron or without asking him for them; the prisoner came in and ordered them not to take goods, but if they wanted anything, if they saw anything they wanted, or wanted anything they saw—I forget which—ask for it, and he would give it to them; that shows the intention on their part that in any event they intended to take what they wanted.

Mr. Robertson.—I don't think Cameron said he would give it to them. He said to ask for it.

Court.—Before they took it?

Mr. Scott.—Not to take anything of their own accord. It turned out during the time the prisoner was there they did not take anything, but they asked for it, and as soon as his back was turned they commenced taking the goods again. Does that show that he was totally without influence in his own band? That during the time he was in there and when he was before them, and they saw he was looking at them, they obeyed his instructions to the letter? My learned friend says it is a very unusual thing for the Crown to reply at all. It may be in some cases, where the case is put fairly before the jury by the counsel for the defence, that it is not a proper thing for the Crown to reply; but I submit, and I am addressing the jury entirely on that account, that the counsel for the defence has not put the case fairly before the jury, that he has strained those points of the evidence which bore in favor of the prisoner and omitted a great number of points in the evidence which bore against the prisoner. These, I will call attention to shortly, and I will not detain you. My learned friend says that the influence of the prisoner throughout was entirely for good. I admit that his influence throughout apparently was to save the lives of the prisoners in his hands. My learned friend says if he did not intend to kill, how could he be expected to levy war, without killing? Well, I have yet to learn that everyone who goes in for the purpose of levying war starts with the intention of killing all the helpless men, women and children that may fall into their hands. I have yet to learn that war cannot be carried on even by the Indians without that course being pursued. There is another reason why he wanted to save the lives of the prisoners. Mr. Halpin, I think it is, shows conclusively that, and Mr. Maclean, by his evidence shows it too. These men who were prisoners in his camp, with the exception of certain half-breeds, were all in connection with the Hudson Bay Company. That is what Mr. Halpin says, that if they had not been connected with the Hudson Bay Company they might not have escaped. He also says that if the police had gone into the camp as prison-

ers of the Indians, through the influence of the Hudson Bay Company they might possibly be preserved as well. Well, gentlemen, I think you all know what an influence the Hudson Bay Company has and ought to have over the Indians in this country. For centuries past they have been the protectors of the Indians for the purpose of cultivating their trade and making a profit out of the trade with the Indians. They have cultivated their respect and esteem, and it has always been the object and intention to cultivate it to the greatest possible extent, and they have succeeded in doing that. Mr. Maclean shows you by the way he gave his evidence to-day he does not want to hurt a hair in the head of any person, but he shows also that friendliness on the part of the prisoner and his band was a friendliness to the Hudson Bay Company alone, and was not extended to the Government. He was forced to admit on cross-examination that he was not on good terms with the Government, although he was on good terms with the Hudson Bay Company, and that Mr. Maclean had considerable influence over him, but he was forced to admit at the same time that the prisoner thought he had a grievance against the Government, that he was continually grumbling, and we have heard from some other witness—I forget who it was now—that the grievance consisted of the fact that he had not a reservation, whether there was any ground for that, we don't know, we have no means of ascertaining at the present time, but it shows he had a grievance, and it shows the motive for taking the course he did in connection with the rebellion.

Mr. Robertson.—My learned friend says now that Mr. Maclean said that the prisoner was continually grumbling against the Government, but Mr. Maclean said that on one occasion he heard him make a complaint.

Mr. Scott.—Perhaps I misstate it. I understood him to say the Indians were always grumbling, and he heard this man grumbling against the Government, but he did not know exactly what for, and we hear another witness stating that it was because he had not been placed upon a reservation.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, I think that throughout this whole case, although there is very strong evidence that the prisoner intended to save and tried to save, to use all his influence to save the lives of the prisoners, there is no evidence given for the defence or throughout the whole case here to show that he resisted the efforts or the conduct of the Indians with whom he was associated in levying war or in pillaging Fort Pitt. It is not necessary to show that he took part in the pillaging himself, or that he actually got any of the goods that were plundered from there, as long as we can show that he was associated with those who did that, and after the act was done he continued to associate with them, and during that time that they committed fresh acts which come within the nature of the charges that are contained against the prisoner in the indictment—then he must be taken to be responsible for those acts to that extent.

Now, did he, at any time, counsel or advise the continuance of the outrages that he is charged with? My learned friend has tried to throw some doubt upon the evidence of young Simpson, because he thinks he has a bias against the prisoner. Is that good reason, because he has a bias against the prisoner and the Indians generally? Who kept him in confinement for such a long time, who at one time was in deadly peril of his life, and the hardships he suffered while a prisoner have brought him nearly to death's door since? Is there any reason why he should not have a bias? But is that any reason why he should not come into the box and tell truthfully all he knew about the circumstances during the time he was imprisoned with them? I think my learned friend endeavored to convey to you the impression that that was the only evidence of any intention on the part of Big Bear to act against the Government in any way; but my learned friend has forgotten the evidence of a certain man named Pritchard. Pritchard's evidence is not attacked in any way. My learned friend has not said anything about it. You will remember what Pritchard said as to what Big Bear said he had done with regard to a certain other Indian chief of his acquaintance, that he had written up to him or was about to write to him to tell him to come at once to join his band, and if he didn't, better get a fast horse and leave the country, and then asked

Montour to write a letter to some friend of his at Lac la Biche, and Montour asked Big Bear, shall I say a certain thing, shall I write to him and tell him to come, the Indians would rob him anyway. My learned friend has also tried to impress upon you the fact that he could not be charged with anything in connection with the fight at Frenchman's Butte, because he was not fighting himself. I have yet to learn that an Indian of his age goes into a fight. My impression from all I have heard of the Indian character generally, is that it is the young braves who fight and the old men who counsel and remain in the camp, and it could not be expected this old man would go out and join in the fray; his place would be in the council advising the young men as to what steps they should take, and having been with them at that time in the camp shows conclusively that he was counselling; and it is a strange thing too, that during all the councils that have been held from the time the prisoners were first taken till they were released we find Big Bear in that council. He was not treated like an old woman, some of his advice and opinions may have been resisted by some of the other Indians, but he was there always giving his opinion as far as we have heard, he was always giving his advice.

Mr. Robertson.—That was not what the witnesses said, it is really too bad to state such things so broadly as that.

Court.—You should not interrupt.

Mr. Scott.—He was always in the council as far as we know; it is possible that I may have overstretched the thing a little, but I remember Mr. Cameron stating that the council that he saw he was taking part in it, and Stanley Simpson said in the council he heard that he was taking part in it, and Maclean said that at a meeting of the chiefs he was one of the four chiefs that came out to meet him at Fort Pitt, and although he does not remember the prisoner saying anything at that meeting, yet he appeared there as one of the headmen of the combined party.

Mr. Robertson.—Did he say he came out to meet him?

Mr. Scott.—If I understand what I did say, I said that when Mr. Maclean came out to meet the chiefs, he was one of the party.

Mr. Robertson.—He found him there, that was in the Indian camp.

Mr. Scott.—Now, gentlemen, I have just one more thing to call your attention to, and that is that at the time of the separation of the Wood Cree from the prisoner and his band, Mr. Maclean tells us that it was the intention of the prisoner and his band to work their way down from that place to Duck Lake. That shows what his intention was at that time. It may not be that there was any evidence of his going down to Duck Lake, but there is evidence that my learned friend has put in that a request came up from Poundmaker's camp, a letter written by a man named Norbert Delorme, and the band was asked to go down to join them. My learned friend lays great stress upon the fact that the prisoner was instrumental or sided with them in their efforts not to get the band to remain with him, but the solution of that is very simple. We have seen from the evidence, and it has been shown to us that Maclean had a very strong influence over this man, he succeeded in convincing this man by some argument, and the prisoner and Maclean together succeeded in convincing the rest of the band, that was the only reason, as appears from the evidence why they did not go down there, and for anything we have heard in the evidence, that is the reason why the prisoner did not want to go down.

I have endeavored to put the evidence before you as plainly as possible. I have endeavored to show that it was not the intention to give any evidence beyond showing the fact that the prisoner was connected with the band who committed certain outrages, who in fact levied war against the Government. No matter what else they did, I think there is evidence to show that the band did that, and there is no evidence to show or not sufficient evidence to show, I submit, that the prisoner had any such intention; he was drawn into it, my learned friend says. I submit the evidence shows conclusively that he was acting with them throughout, although he did not intend, and always fought against going to.

JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Gentlemen of the jury: This prisoner is charged with participating in rebellious acts against the constitution and government of the country. He is charged under an Act which was passed in the year 1869, as regards the Dominion of Canada, as it was then constituted, and that law was introduced with the constitution under which we at present live into the North-West Territories in the year 1875, and that law says as follows:—Section 5 of chap. 69, 31 Vic. Whoever, after the passing of this Act within Canada or without, compasses, imagines, invents, devises or intends to deprive or depose our Most Gracious Lady the Queen, her heirs or successors, from the style, honor or royal name of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, or of any other of Her Majesty's dominions or countries, or to levy war against Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, within any part of the United Kingdom or of Canada, in order by force or constraint, to compel her or them to change her or their measures or counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or in order to intimidate or overawe both Houses or either House of Parliament of the United Kingdom or of Canada, or to move or stir any foreigner or stranger with force to invade the United Kingdom or Canada or any other of Her Majesty's dominions or countries under the obeisance of Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices or intentions, or any of them, shall express, utter or declare by publishing, printing or writing, or by open and advised speaking, or by any overt act or deed, is guilty of felony and shall be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

I must draw your attention, or at least I must remind you, that where the word "sovereign" is used in that statute, the real meaning of it is the "people." It is a cardinal doctrine that the king means the people and their interests and his are inseparable, and where we have in an Act of Parliament the Queen's name, it means merely that where an offence is created that offence is against the people. Now the prosecution is in the interests of the public at large brought or instituted by Her Majesty's representatives as protectors of the public against those men for violating that law. It is true, as we have seen but too plainly, that the prisoner is not a white man—what we term a white man—he is an Indian, but although he is an Indian, I cannot give any other view—put it in any other way to you than to say that between white people and Indians, there is no distinction whatever. The law is there and it is binding upon the Indian, or at least the law is there and the Indian is entitled to as much protection from Her Majesty, and receives as much protection from Her Majesty as the white man; and the converse is also true that from him is due the same amount of respect and allegiance as is due and as we enforce from the white man. True it is, and it cannot be gainsaid that the Indian, as a rule, has not the amount of enlightened education and has not, perhaps, so much civilization as white men, taken as a rule; but I have yet to learn and have yet to see the Indian in the year 1885 who does not know the difference between right and wrong. Innocence or ignorance is not shown at any rate in this case, and therefore it is that I put it to you. I tell you that as regards the man himself, he is there to stand the consequences of whatever acts he may have done or rather charged against him in this paper we have before us. Well, the charge against this prisoner is that he compassed, assisted, lent his aid and lent his influence to rebellious acts and assisted in rebellious acts against the Government. It is my duty to tell you what the law is, and expressing an opinion as to what portions of the evidence you should not consider, as not being law, to leave the question of credibility to you as your share of the responsibility between the public and this prisoner on trial. I have told you what the law of the land is already. I have yet to tell you whether or not the evidence, if believed, amounts to a rebellious act and comes within that or covers the charge. Now, the charge against this prisoner is that he compassed, with other ill-disposed persons, at four different places. 1st, at Frog Lake; 2nd, at Fort Pitt; 3rd, again at Frog Lake; 4th, at Frenchman's Butte. As the evidence is so fresh, it cannot, I think, have escaped your attention. You must be con-

versant with the statements of the witnesses. You must recollect them, I think. I need only say this. I think that if we are to believe the evidence of Mr. Halpin and the evidence of Mr. Pritchard, also the evidence of Mr. Tompkins, not only was there rebellion in existence on the 1st April last, but this man knew it. Now, if he knew it—and I should here say that in this court we do not know, and we are not bound to enquire whether he is a chief, whether he is an influential chief or whether he is not. We are not here to enquire into his status as regards Indian tribes, but we are here to determine whether he, as an individual, took part in any of the rebellious acts which are charged against him.

Now, as I said to you, if the evidence is to be believed of the parties that I named to you, a state of rebellion existed prior to the 2nd April. and the prisoner knew it. Now, if he knew it, what was his duty? What was his first duty, and in what way could he relieve himself of that duty? His first duty was the same as yours and mine would be, not to be found in the rebel camp, but to be found where law and order prevailed. That was his first duty, and if that was his first and main duty, what excuse could there be, what excuse is there why he was not?

Well, the only excuse which the law recognizes is this—taking the words themselves of the authorities “the fear of present death is the only excuse. Suffering, or any other mischief not endangering his person, or the apprehension of personal injury less than would deprive of life, is not a justification of a traitorous act.”

Now, then, was he there? Was he with them, and was he with them under any constraint short of what I have told you? If so, and if as a conviction created in your minds beyond all reasonable doubt, he did so, then I tell you, from as legal a standpoint as the law lays down, his guilt is established; but, on the other hand, if there was only an impression of probability, if it ran short of an absolute conviction to your minds, why, then, he ought to be set free. Now, the evidence for the prosecution consists, first, of Mr. Pritchard's, who describes what passed, as you recollect very vividly, I have no doubt, what passed on the 1st April, the evening of the 1st April; or rather I think I must take you back. The first piece of evidence in point of time that we have is that of the witness for the defence, Mr. Halpin, who tells us he lives at Coal Lake, which is a point some number of miles back in the country distant from Frog Lake. Now, Mr. Halpin, if you will recollect, tells us that on the 19th March he told this Big Bear, whom he met some distance north from Frog Lake, away from his camp hunting, of the state of affairs, that Her Majesty's mails had been seized at Duck Lake. Then why did he leave his hunting home? That may strike you as unexplained, but it is for you to determine. We have this man, with his hand calling upon the Government officials back at Frog Lake on the evening of the 1st, and we there have him telling a gentleman, if Pritchard is to be believed, that trouble has broken out, but that he and his band are going to be loyal to the Government. Well, then, you have those unfortunate occurrences which are described by those witnesses as occurring on the following morning, and you also have the fact spoken of by him and by other witnesses, that this man knew, at any rate, what was going on and what had been done, and then you have the further fact brought out by this witness, if he is to be relied upon, mind you, of his directing Montour about the message that he was to send to Lac la Biche, coupled with what he said he had done himself with regard to the chief Peccan, and the White Fish Lake Indians. Well, the next piece of evidence which I should draw your attention to is that of Mr. Simpson, and he tells us of what occurred at the different places, and particularly at Frenchman's Butte—the expression which he made use of after the fight. Well, supposing Mr. Simpson was mistaken, supposing that he is not to be believed, is his presence there explained to you? The same thing will occur to your minds, and I dare say you will ask yourselves how was it he was at Fort Pitt? We know he was at Frog Lake when the thing broke out. How was he at Fort Pitt? And if he was at Fort Pitt, and the protection part of the Government had to leave, why wasn't this prisoner with them? That may strike you. It has struck me. Then, after they had left, where was this man? The same thing will occur to you, when they got back to Frog Lake, where was he? Was he with the

rebels or was he not? If he was with the rebels, why, it seems to strike me as a question, and I simply submit it to you as a class of questions which should enter your minds, and which you should, if possible, seek the solution of, and obtain a solution from the evidence which we have had to-day. Well, then, when we come on further, where was he after this fight that was spoken of? Was he with the peace party, the so-called prisoners who described what they had to go through—was he with them, with the Wood Indians or why was he with the other party; and what was the occasion of the split? Those are questions which, I think, I may fairly suggest in order to arrive at a conclusion that you should ask yourselves, and if a sufficiently reasonable explanation has been afforded as to why he was there.

Now, the first thing that you have to consider from your standpoint is, was rebellion extant on the 1st April? Put it in that way. 2. Did he know of it? 3. If he knew of it, did he by any act—was he a party to any of the overt acts which are named in this charge? If you can answer these questions in the affirmative, if you can draw yourselves to no other reasonable conclusion, if you are satisfied by the evidence you have heard, affirmatively, as a conviction created in your minds beyond all reasonable doubt, that he was, that “yes” should be the answer to each of the questions I have submitted to you, then I say that your verdict should be one of guilt. If, on the other hand, you cannot do that, or from the evidence as presented, you feel that it is so unreliable as to create a reasonable doubt in your mind as to its veracity, why, you ought then to give him the benefit of that doubt, and acquit him.

In the conduct of the case, you may, perhaps, have been struck with the questions having been submitted to me, as to whether the classes of evidence were proper to be received, and you may have heard me say that the evidence, which was intended to be offered, was not strictly proper, and you have heard me say after that, that while holding that opinion and feeling that in strict law, I ought to keep it away from you and not allow you to hear it, yet, I thought and felt that in a case of this sort with the class of man who stands there, the widest possible limit should be given to anything that he had to say, or that any witnesses who might be called for the defence or for him might have to utter and that there might be no doubt on that point, therefore, they have had the benefit of bringing everything before you. Still, the fact remains, and the evidence stands before you as I have told you, and from this evidence, when you come to consider it, you will have to come to a conclusion of guilt or innocence. If knowledge of the rebellion is brought home to him, and participation after that, without excuse, that I have told you of, then he has come within the pale of the law, otherwise he has not.

Now, you will retire, gentlemen, and consider it, and let me return into court for your determination upon it.

Mr. Robertson.—There is one thing that I would ask your Honor to tell the jury, and that is, that although the prisoner was there, if they are satisfied upon the evidence that he was not willingly participating in what was being done, he is not guilty.

Court.—I have told him that.

Mr. Robertson.—I understood your Honor to say if he was there when the fight was going on nothing short of the fear of death would free him.

Court.—I did not say that. The onus of freeing himself from responsibility lies upon him.

Mr. Robertson.—But if the evidence satisfied them that, although he was there, he was not acting with them, but the contrary, his being there was not enough upon which to convict him.

Court.—I think I have put it fairly to the jury.

Mr. Robertson.—Will your Honor tell the jury now that if they are satisfied upon the evidence that, although he was there, he was not aiding and abetting them, then he ought to be acquitted?

Court.—Oh, I think the jury may be brought back, yes.

Jury return to court.

Court.—Gentlemen of the jury: I brought you back because of some question as to my having put the remarks I made in a proper light to you with regard to this

prisoner, as to his presence in what may be termed the rebel camp. Now, I read to you what the law was, but I am asked to go further and to suggest to you to consider whether upon the evidence there is not sufficient to excuse him; whether a sufficient explanation has been given for his presence in the place where he is described to have been; that you should consider whether he was there compulsorily—I think I have got that right now to suit Mr. Robertson—or whether he was there against his will, and acting solely in the interests of peace.

Mr. Robertson.—If they think, though he was there, he was not actually aiding and abetting them, if they are satisfied on that, then they ought to acquit him.

Court.—And that if he was there against his will and giving no assistance whatever, then he would be entitled to an acquittal. I cannot, however, drop my remarks without declaring to them the law on that subject, and it is this: If a number of men band themselves together for an unlawful purpose, and in pursuit of their object commit murder, it is right that the court should pointedly refuse to accept the proposition that a full share of responsibility for their acts does not extend to the surgeon who accompanied them to dress their wounds, to the clergyman who attends to offer spiritual consolation, or to the reporter who volunteers to record their achievements; the presence of anyone in any character aiding and abetting or encouraging the prosecution of those unlawful designs must involve a share of the common guilt.

Mr. Robertson.—Aiding, abetting and encouraging, your Honor. I wish the jury to understand distinctly.

Court.—Now, gentlemen, you will retire again. I have given you the addition. I thought I had placed it plainly before when you went out. You have it now though, and you can retire again.

The jury then return in fifteen minutes with a verdict of “guilty,” with a recommendation to mercy.

Court.—Gentlemen, you are discharged, and I might tell you, gentlemen, that your recommendation shall have all the weight that it can reasonably have. I shall not pass any sentence to-night.

QUEEN vs. BIG BEAR'S BAND, NAN-E-SUE ET AL.

CANADA,
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of Richard Burton Deane, of Regina, in the North-West Territories of the Dominion of Canada, superintendent in the North-West Mounted Police, taken the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories, who saith:—

That Nan-e-sue, Mis-cha-chaq-e-mish, Kah-sah-ko-wa-tit, Koos-top-e-quob, Nah-pace-is, Kah-ke-we-pah-tow, Oos-ka-ta-task, Ah-tim-yoo, Ah-tom-iss-com-co-ah-wah-see, not regarding the duty of their allegiance but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our Lady the Queen does and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days, as well before as after that date, together with divers evil disposed persons to the said Richard Burton Deane unknown, did, within the Dominion of Canada, compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against our said Lady the Queen, within Canada, in order, by force and constraint, to compel her to change her measures and counsels; and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention then feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and declare by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

In order to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, aforesaid, they, the said persons above charged and each of them, afterwards, on the second day of April, in the year aforesaid, and

on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at and near the locality called Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Richard Burton Deane unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm.

And further, to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said persons above charged, and each of them afterwards, to wit, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at or near the locality known as Fort Pitt, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Richard Burton Deane unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm.

And further, to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said persons above charged, and each of them, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year aforesaid and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, at or near the locality known as Frenchman's Butte, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Richard Burton Deane unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm.

In contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in like case offending against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

R. BURTON DEANE.

Sworn before me, the day and year first above }
mentioned, at the town of Regina, in the }
North-West Territories of Canada.

HUGH RICHARDSON,

Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada.

And take notice that you have the option of being tried before a stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace, with the intervention of a jury of six, or before a stipendiary magistrate in a summary way, without the intervention of a jury.

Which do you elect ?

The Queen vs. Nan-e-sue, and eight others, mentioned in the above charge.

WEDNESDAY, 16th September, 1885.

Before His Honor Judge Richardson and Henry Lejeune, J.P.

Mr. Peter Hourie is sworn as interpreter—Cree.

Prisoners were all charged on 3rd September, and all pleaded "not guilty."

Jury called and sworn.

Charge read to the jury.

Messrs. D. L. Scott and W. C. Hamilton appear for the Crown.

Mr. F. B. Robertson for the prisoners.

Clerk of Court.—Upon these charges the prisoners at the bar have been arraigned, and upon their arraignment have pleaded "not guilty." Your duty (to gentlemen of the jury), therefore, is to enquire whether they be guilty or not guilty, and hearken to the evidence.

Mr. Scott—May it please your Honor and gentlemen of the jury,—The charge which you have heard read is what is known as the charge of treason-felony. It is, in substance, a charge that the prisoners designed and intended to levy war against

Her Majesty, which means that they designed and intended to levy war against the lawfully constituted Government of the country. It goes on to say, that in order to carry out that design and intention, they, on three separate occasions, conspired with others to make and levy rebellion. The first occasion mentioned in the charge is on the 2nd of April, at Frog Lake. That is the date of what is known as the Frog Lake massacre. The second is on the 17th April at Fort Pitt, the date of the taking and sacking of that place; and the third is on the 28th May, which is the date of the battle of what is known as Frenchman's Butte. These prisoners belong to a band who were living somewhere in the neighborhood of Frog Lake and known as Big Bear's band. On the 2nd of April that band and a number of other Indians in that section of the country broke out into rebellion. I shall first show you that the country in the northern part of the territories in the neighborhood of Batoche and Duck Lake had been for some time previous to that date in a state of open rebellion. The rebellion, however, at Frog Lake broke out on the 2nd April. The band to which these men belonged was in rebellion until some time in the latter part of the month of May. The first overt act on that occasion was the seizure of the Hudson Bay store and other buildings in the settlement at Frog Lake, and the killing of a number of the settlers in that district. The second was on the 17th April, the date of the taking of Fort Pitt. After the massacre and the sacking of the settlement at Frog Lake, the band to which these prisoners belonged moved down to Fort Pitt, and on the 17th April that place fell into their hands, and it was sacked and looted, and a number of settlers and others who were in Fort Pitt at the time were made prisoners. They afterwards travelled over that part of the country for some time, and on the 17th May they met the troops under General Strange, and a fight ensued on that occasion.

Those are the three acts which we charge against these prisoners. We charge that they were present on those occasions that I have mentioned, and on other occasions about that time and in that neighborhood; that although, perhaps, we cannot prove any particular acts or outrages on the part of any of these prisoners, we can show that they were present with that band on the 2nd April, from 2nd April till after the 17th May, that is, the battle of Frenchman's Butte; and although they may not have committed those outrages themselves they were combining with others who did commit them. It is possible we may be able to show that these men were fighting on one or two occasions, at all events. We will show that they were prepared to fight if necessary, that they were joined with others who were fighting, and if not fighting themselves they were aiding and abetting those who were fighting.

WILLIAM BLEASDELL CAMERON, sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Scott:

Q. You were in the employment of the Hudson Bay Company? A. Yes.

Q. About the 2nd April last? A. Yes.

Q. Where? A. At Frog Lake.

Q. Did you see any of the prisoners there on that day? Do you know any of them? A. Yes, I know them all.

Q. Do you remember having seen any of the prisoners at Frog Lake on that day? A. Yes.

Q. Which of them? A. I saw the second prisoner charged there, and I saw the third one and I saw the sixth, and I saw the seventh, and I saw the eighth, and I am not certain about the other. I am pretty sure that he was there—the last one, the ninth.

Q. Do you know their names? A. Yes.

Q. Just give us the names of those you know? A. The first prisoner you have charged, I don't know him by that name; Natoon is what we always call him. Kah-sah-kowah-tah, No. 3; Kah-ke-we-pah-tow, No. 6; and No. 7, and No. 8.

Q. Those you remember seeing at Frog Lake on the 2nd April? A. Yes.

Q. What happened on that day at Frog Lake? A. Well, I was sleeping the night before, or the morning of the 2nd April, and I was waked by an Indian—he was a Wood Cree, who belonged to Frog Lake; he is not here—and I got up. He told me Big Bear's men had taken the Government horses; and I went down stairs, and Big Bear's son came into the house and a lot of these Indians with him, and they asked me if I had any ammunition in the store, and I told them that I had, when Big Bear's son told me to give it to them, that if I did not, they would take it; so I gave it to them, what there was—there was very little there.

Q. Who did you give it to? Was that in the store that you gave it to them?

A. Yes.

Q. Were there any others there besides Big Bear and his son? A. Big Bear was not there himself; there was his son. Oos-ka-task was in the store.

Q. How many were in? A. There must have been twenty in the store.

Q. Were you in the store when they asked for the ammunition? A. No; there was a house right adjoining this.

Q. They asked you for ammunition, and then you went over to the store?

A. Yes.

Q. Did these men come in? A. Yes.

Q. When? A. They called me into the store.

Q. Did they do anything when they were in there besides taking the ammunition you gave them? A. Yes, some of them reached over and helped themselves to things off the shelves.

Q. Without asking your leave? A. Yes.

Q. What next occurred? A. I had a friendly Indian with me, and he ordered them to go out of the store.

Q. What occurred after that? When did you leave the store? A. I left the store and went out, and then they took me over to Mr. Quinn, the Indian agent's house.

Q. Who took you over? A. Wandering Spirit was the man that ordered me over.

Q. Did anything occur there? A. They made demands there for beef of Mr. Quinn, and it was given to them, and they talked very badly towards the white people there; and after that we went out, and they came into the house, and I charged these things as they got them, merely as a show, as I had been accustomed to doing; and they asked me what I was charging them with, laughing about charging the things to them.

Q. Was that when you were in the store the first time? A. After I came out; I charged them in the house.

Q. Did you go back to the store again? A. Yes, I went back several times.

Q. What for? A. Different Indians came to me and wanted to get things, and I could not refuse them. I dare not refuse them.

Q. Why couldn't you refuse them? A. Because they would have, just as likely as not, blown my brains out.

Q. You were afraid to refuse them? A. Yes.

Q. What happened after you gave those things out of the store? A. Then the white people all went to the church, and I was ordered to go to the church with the rest.

Q. By whom? A. Wandering Spirit.

Q. The white people all went to the church, and you were ordered by Wandering Spirit to go? A. Yes, and some of these Indians were standing around. They all had their guns there.

Q. They were all armed? A. Yes, they were standing around the church door, and the priest held or celebrated mass, and after that we went away again.

Q. You went away? A. All the white people.

Q. Where did you go? A. I went back to the store with Big Bear's son.

Q. What did you do when you got back? A. He borrowed a flag from me, Big Bear's younger son, and I gave it to him.

Q. I want to know what occurred at Frog Lake, and what you saw, and under what circumstances you saw it. I don't want to know all the goods they got out of the store. When you were in the store something happened. What happened? A. Well, that was afterwards. I was in the store with one of Big Bear's band, and I heard a shot fired.

Q. One shot? A. Well, I heard one, and then there was a slight pause, and then after that there was several shots fired in succession.

Q. What did you do? A. I ran out of the store and locked the door, and I looked up the street, and I saw the Indians running around, riding on horseback, shooting and yelling.

Q. Did you see anything else? A. Well, I saw one of them chasing Louis Goulet, and I saw two bodies lying down.

Q. Whose bodies were they? A. I could not tell from where I was whose they were, but I knew they were Quinn's and Charlie Gouin's.

Q. How did you know? A. Because I had seen them standing there just as I went into the store.

Q. What were they doing? A. I thought they were coming towards the store the time I just looked around when I went in.

Q. Then, when you heard shots fired and went out, you saw two bodies lying where these men had been standing when you went in? A. Yes, just about that.

Q. And then, afterwards, you saw Louis Goulet doing what? A. He ran past me on the road. There was an Indian running alongside of him with his gun pointed at him, and another Indian behind him, between him and this other Indian. After that there was an Indian ran up to me and told me that Quinn had been shot, and he says: If you speak twice you are a dead man.

Q. Well, what did you do? A. There was a friendly Indian with me, caught me by the hand, and he said, come this way, and I started towards where the bodies were lying, and he says, go this way, and he turned around and went in an opposite direction, and then up at right angles again in the direction of the camp.

Q. Of whose camp? A. Of the camp of Big Bear's Indians, and while I was going along, I saw Mrs. Simpson. The shooting was going on all this time.

Q. Were those the only two men that you saw killed? A. Yes; I never looked after that.

Q. And then you went to Big Bear's camp? A. Yes.

Q. What became of you after you got there? A. I was taken by the Wood Crees.

Q. In what way were you taken? A. I was taken into the chief's tent, and he told me that he would see there was nothing happened to me.

Q. Why did you remain with them? A. Because they were protecting me.

Q. How long did you remain with the Indians? A. I was a prisoner —

Q. You were made a prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. How long were you detained as a prisoner? A. I was detained just exactly two months.

Q. Where did you leave, how did you get away? A. I left while the fight was going on at Frenchman's Butte.

Q. While the fight was going on at Frenchman's Butte—were you released? A. No, there was a small party of us e-caped.

Q. Were you at Fort Pitt on the 1st April? A. No, I wasn't there.

Q. Now, can you tell what any of these men were doing, what state these men were in, the men that you recognized, there are five that you recognized, can you tell what they were doing at Frog Lake? A. Well, they were in this crowd that were shooting, and they were with the band that ordered us around.

Q. Did you see any one of them doing anything in particular? A. Well, not at that time.

Q. Did you at any time afterwards? A. I saw Oos-ka-task.

Q. What did you see him doing? A. I saw him take a horse from a half-breed, a prisoner in the camp.

Mr. Robertson.—That does not come under any of the acts charged.

Mr. Scott.—I suppose not.

Q. Is that the only thing you saw him doing? A. Yes.

Q. Do know how long these five men that you speak of remained with the band during the time? A. They remained up to the time I left.

Q. When did you last see these men? A. I saw them at Frenchman's Butte before the fight.

Q. Do you remember whom you saw there, which of them you saw at Frenchman's Butte? A. I saw them all—all the prisoners.

Q. That is, all those five? A. I saw every one of the prisoners.

Q. The whole nine? A. Yes.

Q. When, the day before the fight? A. Yes, inside of two or three days before the fight.

Q. Inside of two or three days before the fight you saw all the prisoners? A. Yes.

Q. What were they doing at that time? A. Well, they were making a thirst dance, a lodge.

Q. Do you remember having seen any of them on the day of the fight? A. No, I did not see any of these Indians then. I was not within a mile of where they were fighting.

Q. But before the fight did you see them, on the day of the fight, before it commenced? A. No.

Q. You don't remember having seen any of them that day? A. Not any of these. We were not camped with the main body of the Indians. I only saw a few of them just at the time.

Q. There are four you don't recognize as having seen at Frog Lake, that is, No. 1 charged, No. 4, No. 5, No. 9. Do you remember having seen them afterwards at any place—at the time of the thirst dance? A. Yes, they were all there at the time of the thirst dance.

Q. Did you see them more than once? A. Yes, I saw them often.

Q. Between what times? A. Well, I saw them the 26th May; I saw all of them then.

Q. Where was that? A. At the thirst dance.

Q. Had you seen them before that time? A. Yes.

Q. More than once? A. Yes, I saw them often before that, all of them.

Q. Then, is it a matter of fact from what you saw of them you concluded they were with the band all the time? A. Well, there was one of them that was away, he went out as a messenger.

Q. Which one? A. The second one.

Q. How do you know he went as a messenger? A. Well, I saw him getting ready to start.

Q. Where? A. From Frog Lake.

Q. When? A. It would be about the 1st May, the latter end of April or beginning of May.

Q. Did you hear him saying where he was going to? A. Yes.

Mr. Robertson.—Has this anything to do with the charges?

A. He was going to Turtle Lake to bring the Indians from there.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. Did this prisoner tell you that? A. No; I was told by a number of Indians.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. By whom were you told? A. Well there are not any of the persons here, but I was told by Louis Patenaude who was in the camp, he is a Wood Cree.

Q. Was he in the camp? A. Yes.

Q. In what position was he in the camp?

Mr. Robertson.—I submit whatever his position was, or what he was doing, what he told this witness about what another man was doing, cannot be evidence.

Court.—Not by itself, but if it is one of a series of facts which led up to something, it is evidence.

Mr. Robertson.—What took place at meetings where a conspiracy was going on is no doubt evidence, under the ruling in Frost's case, but what some person told this witness about what somebody else was doing is not.

Court.—If he was one of the conspirators it is evidence directly under the Frost case.

Mr. Robertson.—I think so, your Honor. If I recollect the Frost case correctly, it was allowed to be shown what took place at a meeting held by conspirators, it having been first shown —

Court.—A meeting at which those who were charged were not present at all.

Mr. Robertson.—Certainly, but it was what took place at the meeting where the conspiracy was going on, that being of course an overt act itself.

Court.—But that was not an overt act, Mr. Robertson, charged.

Mr. Robertson.—I am not sure whether it was an overt act charged or not, but the distinction I draw is that the acts of the different conspirators may be given in evidence on the understanding that they are going to be connected in some way sooner or later with the prisoners.

Court.—Exactly so.

Mr. Robertson.—But what one conspirator alleged—what one conspirator tells a witness as to what another conspirator alleged but not proven yet, would not be evidence.

Court.—Oh, no, of course not. If I gathered what Mr. Scott first understood from this witness, was that it was a direct assertion made by this prisoner, and then it turns out that some other one of the conspirators who is not here to-day said so—and-so in the witness' presence, and if that was followed up, it would be evidence, you get this way what that other one said.

Mr. Robertson.—I don't think it would be, your Honor.

Court.—If it culminated in an act.

Mr. Robertson.—Your Honor sees that they're just proving the act by hearsay evidence.

Court.—We must not drift into that, if it simply stands where it is without anything further, I say at once, strike it out.

Mr. Robertson.—And I don't think it makes any difference. My learned friend asks what position this other man occupied. I do not think that makes any difference, whatever position he occupied, whatever he said to this man about another man is not evidence.

Court.—If he was one of a band doing an act or making an assertion culminating in an act, and the prisoner was a party to it, it would be evidence.

Mr. Robertson.—If in conjunction with a co-conspirator, and this man heard it, it would be evidence, but where the evidence is merely that somebody told me, I not being a conspirator, that this other prisoner was gone off on a certain message, it is not evidence. I don't think it is admissible at all.

Court.—It is not the ordinary way of proving it, I quite admit. The witness may be asked the question at present, and we will see what it is followed by, and I will say whether it should be allowed or not.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. The man who told you this was a Wood Cree ? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the second one charged ? Did you have a talk with him about it ?

A. No, I did not speak to him personally.

Q. At all events you saw him going away ? A. I did not see him.

Q. What did you see ? A. Well, I saw that he was not in the camp ; I saw him making preparations to go away.

Q. And you did not see him going away ? A. No.

Q. Well, did you see him about the camp afterwards ? A. No ; not for several days.

Q. Then you saw him again? A. Yes.

Q. And how long did he remain in the camp after he came back? A. Well, he remained up until the time—he remained till I left there; he was there when I left there.

Q. At all events he was there at the time of the thirst dance? A. Yes.

Court.—Now, Mr. Robertson, we have it in this way as I take it: this No. 2 was absent for sometime from the camp for several days, but was there when the witness escaped.

Mr. Robertson.—That is all it amounts to.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. How were you kept as a prisoner? A. I was just told that if I was found trying to escape, I would be killed.

Q. And you concluded it was advisable not to try? A. Well, it was on account of the other prisoners that I stayed.

Q. Why? A. They said that if one prisoner was to escape they would kill all the others, and that is the reason.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson:

Q. The home of these men was with Big Bear's band, wasn't it? A. Yes, they're part of Big Bear's band.

Q. That is where they always lived? A. Yes, ever since I have known them.

Q. And you saw them with their own people on these different occasions? A. Well, there is one of them there I don't think belongs to Big Bear's band; he comes from Long Creek, about 35 miles from there.

Q. He is one of the Wood Crees is he? A. I could not say whether he is a Wood Cree or not; there are some few Plain Crees living amongst them.

By the Court:

Q. Which number is that? A. No. 4.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. You have not identified that man before? A. I did not identify him as being at Frog Lake.

Q. I speak of the five you have spoken of as members of Big Bear's band. A. Yes.

Q. Their home was with the band? A. Yes.

Q. And you did not see any one of them do any particular act of wrong; all that you say is that you saw them there when others were doing wrong? A. It just depends on the time you speak of.

Q. Well, on these occasions at Frog Lake and at Frenchman's Butte that you have spoken of? A. I thought it was rather wrong to come and threaten to break open the store.

Q. But did you see any of these men attempting to break open the store himself? A. Well, they were at the back. They spoke the same as Big Bear's son, who said we will break open the store if you don't give us ammunition.

Q. And they were in the crowd? A. Yes.

Q. But that is all, none of them made any threat? A. No, they did not threaten me.

Q. None of these five himself committed any act of violence? A. I could not say that I saw—

Q. A thirst dance is not a war dance? A. No.

Q. It is a dance that they have every year or several times every year, don't they? A. Yes, when they can manage it.

Q. When they can get the wherewithal? A. Yes.

Court.—None of this evidence has been interpreted, as yet, to the prisoners.

Mr. Robertson.—As to these Indians, I am just in this position, that I can find nothing against them except that they are members of the band. Perhaps it would be

just as well to interpret the evidence to the prisoners. (Evidence interpreted accordingly.)

Mr. Robertson asks that the prisoners be told to listen, and say if there is anything wrong in the evidence of the witness, or if they want any further questions put to the witnesses to let him know so that he might do it.. (This is accordingly done.)

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. Did you see any of the nine on the occasion of Frog Lake massacre, at the store, or what happened immediately afterwards, or afterwards at Frenchman's Butte ? Did you see any of them commit any act of violence yourself ? A. I did not see anything myself. That second man came and ordered me to fix his buckboard on the 26th, so I have good reason to remember that he was there. I saw none of the prisoners committing any act of violence on the 2nd April or 28th May. I saw No. 8 close to his tent. He was carrying a gun and yelling out the war-whoop.

Q. No. 8 says the time the trouble was going on—the Frog Lake massacre he refers to I suppose—he was over at the tents ? A. I met him just while the shooting was still going on. I met him close to the tents, and he had his gun in his hand, and he was calling out the war-whoop and running—he was walking along fast with his gun in his hand towards where the shooting was going on. No. 6 I saw just standing outside the door. Some of the rest of them being inside.

Q. Where did you see No. 6 fire, in all these places ? A. I say he was with the crowd.

Q. Do you recollect Oos-ka-task particularly that morning in the store ? A. Yes.

Q. He says he went there and he had some money and he bought some tea from you ? A. I remember him getting that, but then they all got stuff, and they asked for it on their accounts, but it was just a mere—

Q. Never mind your opinion—they asked for them on their accounts who habitually had accounts with you ? A. Yes.

Q. And what these men got they asked for on their own accounts, and that it should be charged to them ? A. Yes.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Did any of them pay for anything they got that day ? A. I might have got one or two shillings from them, in cash from some of them. I don't remember now for certain.

Q. Oos-ka-task says he paid 75 cents with which he bought tea and sugar ? A. I think he did do that.

Q. Do you remember at what time he was in the store ? A. Yes.

Q. Was it the first time you went over to serve out the ammunition or afterwards ? A. Yes, he was there the first time.

Q. How many were there the first time ? A. I should think there were about twenty.

Q. Who got the ammunition, how many of them ? A. They took it and divided it amongst themselves.

Q. Did they say anything about the ammunition, about giving it to them in the store when you were in the store ; I think you said that some one came to you and told you to give the ammunition, and if you did not give it—they made some threat, wasn't that what you said ? A. Yes.

Q. That was before you went into the store ? A. Yes.

Q. Were there many there when he told you this ? A. About twenty.

Q. Was Oos-ka-task one of them ? A. Yes, he was with them.

Q. Was he there when that threat was made ? A. Some of them were standing outside the door, and the house was full, and it would be hard to—

Q. You can't tell whether he heard it or not ? A. No.

Q. At all events you went over and gave how much ammunition ? A. There would be about three pounds of powder.

Q. How much had you in the store? A. Perhaps three or four pounds of ball, that was all I had. I had sent it away before this by the police.

Q. You gave them all the powder and ball that there was in the store? A. Yes.

Q. And they divided that up? A. Well, they took it away in a lump.

Q. Were you paid for that? A. No.

Q. Did you charge it up? A. Yes.

Q. Who did you charge it to? A. I charged it to the Indian Department.

By the Court :

Q. Is that what you mean by charging? A. No, I charged some of it to the personal accounts.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. The Indians regularly keep accounts with the Hudson Bay Company, don't they; and settle up after the end of the year, after the trapping is over, isn't that the general custom? A. Well, they regularly keep accounts if they can.

Q. I mean, if they can, and they settle up when their trapping is over, they settle up with pelts and things they bring in, isn't that the general way? A. Yes, they don't always settle up, but they promise to.

Q. But that is the usual practice, a good many of them do settle up, don't they? A. Yes.

Q. And the company don't generally give credit to those that they don't find pay? A. No, not those that are not in the habit of paying.

By the Court :

Q. And I think you have told us that the company had accounts with all these A. Yes.

Q. Open accounts? A. Yes.

Q. Of the nature that Mr. Robertson speaks of? A. Yes. Oos-ka-task came back from Battleford just a few days before this thing happened at Frog Lake; he was down at Battleford a few days before this, Frog Lake, 2nd April.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. He was there on that day, though? A. Yes.

JOHN PRITCHARD, sworn—

Examined by Mr. Scott :

Q. You were interpreter for the Indian Department at Frog Lake? A. Yes.

Q. Were you there on the 2nd April last? A. Yes.

Q. What happened on that day? A. Well, that was the day that the massacre took place at Frog Lake.

Q. Did you see any people killed there? A. There was one.

Q. You saw one? A. Yes, I saw one, it was Charles Gouin, but I did not see the man who shot him, he shot him from behind.

Q. Did you see any others who had been killed; any other bodies there? A. No, not that day.

Q. About what time was it that Charles Gouin was killed? A. Second day of April.

Q. What time of day? A. It must have been about 7 or 8 o'clock I suppose, in the morning.

Q. Had there been anything done before that? A. Yes.

Q. What was done? A. I went to the Indian agent; the Indians asked some beef.

Q. What Indians? A. Band of Indians that was there.

Q. Big Bear's band? A. Big Bear's band.

Q. They came to ask for some beef? A. They asked for some beef.

Q. And you referred them—you went to the Indian Agent? A. I saw the interpreter and I went to the Indian agent and interpreted that the Indians wanted beef, and so they got beef, and then after that they took us to the church.

Q. How did they take you to the church? A. They drove us like a band of sheep with their guns from behind.

Q. Whom else besides you? A. All the white people that were there in the settlement.

Q. They drove you to the church? A. Yes.

Q. They were driven to the church by the Indians who were armed? A. Yes.

Q. After they got to the church what did they do? A. They staid there waiting till the mass was over.

Q. Then after the mass was over? A. After the mass was over we got out of the church.

Q. And then what was done? A. A while after, that was the time that I heard the shots going.

Q. Well, where were you when you heard the shots going? A. Getting near my house.

Q. You heard some shots fired? A. Yes, I heard one shot first, and then several shots afterwards.

Q. Were there any Indians close to you at the time? A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear them saying anything about it? A. Yes.

Q. And then afterwards you saw Gouin killed? A. Yes.

Q. And shot? A. Yes.

Q. Who was standing around there besides you? A. Well, I did not take notice of who was standing around me at that time, only when I looked around I seen Indians around.

Q. Any besides the Indians? A. Well, it was only Indians I seen.

Q. There was only Indians around at the time Gouin was shot? A. Yes, and they took me to my house, and there was a band of Indians in my house all armed.

Q. They took you prisoner? A. Yes, I asked them to see my family, and they took me in, and there was a band of Indians there.

Q. The Indians took possession of your house? A. Yes.

Q. After that what was done with you? A. They took us to the camp.

Q. As prisoners? A. Yes.

Q. How long did you remain prisoner? A. Two months.

Q. Did you remain or were you released? A. I escaped.

Q. When? A. After the battle of Frenchman's Butte.

Q. About how many prisoners had they in the camp during that two months?

A. I don't know exactly the number.

Q. There were others there besides you? A. There was a good few.

Q. A good few prisoners? A. Yes.

Q. Were you at the battle of Frenchman's Butte? Did you see any fighting there? A. No.

Q. Did you hear of the fighting? A. I heard the shots, and I heard the cannon too.

Q. Did you hear any of the Indians say as to whom they were fighting against? A. Yes.

Q. Whom? A. They were fighting the soldiers.

Q. What soldiers? A. Government soldiers.

Q. That was at Frenchman's Butte? A. That was at Frenchman's Butte.

Q. Were you taken to Fort Pitt at any time? A. Yes.

Q. When? A. It was on the 15th April.

Q. On the 15th you were taken as a prisoner to Fort Pitt, 15th April? A. Yes.

Q. By the same Indians? A. Yes, by the same Indians.

Q. What was done at Fort Pitt? A. They killed one man there again.

Q. Who was that man? A. Cowan.

Q. Did you see that man killed? No, I did not see him killed.

Q. Did you see his body? A. Yes, afterwards—two days afterwards.

Q. What else did they do there besides killing this Cowan? A. Well, they ransacked the fort.

Q. Plundered the fort, I suppose? A. And plundered the fort.

Q. Where did they go after doing that? A. They went back again to Frog Lake.

Q. And how long did they remain at Frog Lake? A. Up till the 1st of May.

Q. And then they moved where? A. Downwards towards Pitt.

Q. And which direction from that? A. From Frenchman's Butte right north.

Q. But you left them at Frenchman's Butte? A. Yes.

Q. They moved down from Frog Lake to Fort Pitt and Frenchman's Butte?

A. Yes.

Q. On the day of the battle you left them? A. Yes.

Q. And you don't know what became of them after except what you have heard, I suppose? A. No.

Q. Do you know the prisoners? A. I do.

Q. All of them? A. Yes.

Q. What band do they belong to? A. Well, the first one belongs to Onion Lake band. His name is Nan-e-sue. The fourth one belongs to Long Lake.

Q. Do you remember the others? A. The others belong to Big Bear.

Q. With those two exceptions they all belong to Big Bear's band? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember having seen any of them on the morning of the massacre, on the 2nd April? A. Yes.

Q. Whom? A. I seen the second one and the third one, and the sixth and the seventh.

Q. The others—do you know whether or not they were there on that day? A. No, they were not there.

Q. They were not there that you saw? A. The first one, I am sure he was not there.

Q. Can you swear positively that the others were not there on that day? A. Yes, the first one and the fourth one.

Q. Where were they? A. Well, the first one was at Onion Lake; on the 2nd April he was at Onion Lake, and the fourth one was at Long Lake.

Q. How do you know? A. The way I know it was us that were attending to the Indians, and we knew who were there that day, and I knew who came afterwards.

By the Court :

Q. They came in afterwards? A. Yes, they came about the 5th April.

By Mr Scott :

Q. When did you see the fifth one, Nah-pace-is? A. I seen him a while after in the camp.

Q. Then he was not there on the 2nd April? A. No.

Q. During the time you were prisoner did you see all the prisoners here? A. Yes.

Q. More than once? A. Several times. I saw them often.

Q. From what you saw are you in a position to state how long they were there, when they came in, and how long they remained? A. Well, they remained in the camp of course till they were captured, because when I left the camp they were all there yet.

Q. Those that were there on the 2nd April remained with the others till you escaped? A. Yes, until I escaped.

Q. Nan-e-sue came in a few days after the 2nd April? A. Yes.

Q. The fourth? A. He was there at Frog Lake 2nd April.

Q. Nah-pace-is, when did he come in? A. He came in a while after.

Q. What do you mean by a while after? A. About ten days after.

Q. Before they went to Fort Pitt? A. I don't recollect whether it was before he was at Fort Pitt or after.

Q. The 8th, when did he come in? A. He was there.

Q. At Frog Lake? A. He was there at Frog Lake, on 2nd of April.

Q. And No. 9? A. He was at Frog Lake on the 2nd of April.

Q. Nah-pace and the fourth came a few days afterwards? A. Yes.

Q. Nah-pace-is came in ten days afterwards? A. I have seen him in the camp.

Q. But you don't know whether he came in the camp before going to Fort Pitt on the 15th of April? A. That, I am not positive sure of.

Q. Then all the others, besides those three, were at Frog Lake? A. Yes.

Q. And I understood you to say remained in the camp until the rest—with the rest, until the time you escaped? Remained with the rest as far as you saw? A. Yes.

Q. And you saw them frequently during that time in the camp? A. Yes, for two months.

Q. Now, did you see the plundering of Fort Pitt? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the Indians plundering the fort? A. I saw the Indians in the fort.

Q. And plundering? A. And plundering, yes.

Q. Do you remember whether you saw any of these prisoners there? A. Yes, I have seen them on top of the hill before they went down to plunder the fort. I saw all of these prisoners up the hill, before they went down to the fort.

By the Court :

Q. You saw the whole of the prisoners, did you say? A. Except Nah-pace-is No. 5. I am not positive sure of him.

Q. You saw them all there; did you see any of them plundering? A. No.

Q. Did you see any Indians plundering? A. No. The only thing that I saw, that I am positively sure of, is that a horse belonging to the Indian Department, Nah-pace-is had in his possession all the time, the two months.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. Did that horse come from Fort Pitt? A. From Onion Lake.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. What did they do with the houses and stores and their contents, at Frog Lake? A. Well, I saw a blaze on the house, from a distance, that the houses were burning.

Q. Do you know whether anything was done to them before they were burnt? What became of the goods in the stores for instance, do you know? A. No, I don't know what become of the goods, because the houses were burnt after I was in the camp.

Q. Did you see in the Indian camp any goods that you recognized as being taken from Frog Lake, or from Fort Pitt? A. Yes.

Q. You saw in the camp some of those goods? A. Some of those.

Q. Taken from where? A. Taken from Frog Lake, but the goods were not there that I saw in possession of the Indians.

Q. But you did not see any of these particular prisoners? A. No.

Q. Did you recognize any of the goods that were taken? Did you see them bringing in any goods from Fort Pitt store? A. Yes. The second one there had some raisins, and I think it was out of Fort Pitt. That was all I saw.

Q. That is all you saw? A. Yes, that is all that I saw.

Q. Do you know what the object of this rising was; or did you ascertain from the Indians themselves what the object of the rising was? A. No.

Q. You never heard anything about it? A. Never heard anything about it.

Q. Do you know what they intended to do when they came down towards Fort Pitt, after the second time, and Frenchman's Butte? A. Well, they intended to fight.

- Q. How do you know? A. Because I heard some of them—
 Q. You heard some of them say so? A. Yes.
 Q. That they were going to fight? A. Yes, I heard Wandering Spirit saying, nearly every day, that they were determined to fight.
 Q. Did he say that to you alone or did he say it publicly? A. Publicly.
 Q. That they were determined to fight whom? A. Any white he would meet, he said.
 Q. Did he say what the others were going to do? A. No.
 Q. Did you see any of these men at Frenchman's Butte the day of the fight?
 A. I seen them the day before.

By the Court :

- Q. Saw whom? A. I saw these prisoners over here the day before the fight.
 Q. What were they doing? A. Well, they were getting ready. They were making holes called rifle pits, and then the day of the fight I did not see them.
 Q. You had some other business to attend to? A. Yes, we got out early in the morning.
 Q. What other preparations were they making for fighting that day? A. That was all that I seen. They were making rifle pits.
 Q. Doing anything else? A. No.
 Q. Had they any arms? A. Yes; every one had arms.
 Q. Were they usually armed? A. Well, for three weeks they carried always their guns.
 Q. Well, were they in the habit of all carrying guns before that? A. Yes, the Indian has a habit of carrying a gun.
 Q. You said for three weeks they were armed? A. Yes, constantly, every day after that.
 Q. Well, were they in the habit of being constantly armed before? A. Well, as soon as an Indian wants to go off a piece he has a gun to start with.
 Q. You say that you saw them preparing for fighting by digging rifle pits? A. Yes.
 Q. Did you see these prisoners at that work? A. I have seen them that day.
 A. No. Q. And you don't remember that you saw them making any other preparations?
 A. No. Q. Did you see any of them in the rifle pits? A. No.
 Q. The day before the fight occurred was there any excitement in the camp?
 A. Yes. Q. What was the cause of it? A. They had seen the troops.
 Q. And was it then they commenced making rifle pits? A. Yes.
 Q. And that was the preparation they were making for the battle? A. Yes.
 The court here asks the witness to tell the prisoner in Cree what he has said,
 Mr. Hourie to check, if necessary. This is accordingly done.

By the Court :

- Q. Wandering Spirit stated to the Indians his intention to fight the whites? A. He always said he wanted to fight.

By Mr. Scott :

- Q. Did you hear him say anything as to the intention of the other Indians? A. I have heard him often, nearly every third day anyhow, say that he was determined to fight.
 Q. Did you hear him say as to what the other Indians were going to do? A. No, the only way I used to hear is, pity me, help me to fight. That is what he always used to say to the Indians.

By Mr. Robertson :

- Q. He was begging them to help him? A. Yes.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Did any of them answer him? A. No, I never heard any Indian answer him.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. Where were you the day before the fight at Frenchman's Butte? A. I was there, just at the place where the rifle pits were put, built.

Q. Were you there all day? A. Yes, all day.

Q. How many Indians were there there altogether? A. All the Indians that were in the camp—every one was there, I don't know the number.

Q. You are prepared to swear to that, all the Indians that were in the camp were there? A. I did not know of anybody getting out of the camp.

Q. And therefore you suppose that all were there that were in the camp? A. Yes.

Q. But people might have gone out of the camp without your knowing it, mightn't they? A. They might.

Q. Did you tell us how many Indians were there altogether in numbers? A. They would number about 300.

Q. Did you see every one of those 300 there? A. A man could not see the whole of the 300 at a time except he goes to count them and see who were there, but I could not do that.

Q. You did not do that? A. I did not do that.

Q. Are you prepared to swear positively on your oath that you saw every one of these nine prisoners digging rifle pits that day? A. No.

Q. You could not swear to that? A. No, but they were there.

Q. You could not swear that you saw all of them digging rifle pits that day?

A. No; but they were there.

Q. They were in the camp you mean? A. No, they were—

Q. You are sure they were nine of the 300 that were in the camp? A. Yes.

Q. That is what you mean by their being there? A. Yes.

Q. What is this war-whoop that we have heard spoken of? A. I don't understand the war-whoop.

Q. Well, you know that the Indians have a way of shouting sometimes? A. Yes.

Q. And they do shout if they are going to have a fight? A. Yes.

Q. Or if there is going to be trouble? A. Yes.

Q. Do they also shout whenever there is any excitement of any kind? A. Yes.

Q. Do they always shout when they are excited? A. Yes, when they are excited, they shout.

Q. And would there be anything strange in an Indian shouting in this way when he saw that trouble was going on although he might not intend to take part in it or encourage it? Do you understand me? A. Yes.

Q. Well, would there be anything strange in that? A. No.

Q. So that this shouting could not mean, as a matter of course, at all events, it would not mean that he wanted to encourage the murdering that was going on? A. Well, that is the way the Indian gives himself courage—he shouts.

Q. Well, he would shout if he saw that being done, if he saw a murder being committed, for instance, he would shout whether he intended to stop it or to join in it, wouldn't he? A. He would shout another way if he intended to stop the murdering. He would not shout that way. He would shout to try and stop it.

Q. He would shout in either case? A. Yes.

Q. And you don't know any particular war whoop? A. No.

Q. How long have you known the Indians? A. I have known them for years.

Q. A great many years? A. A great many years, yes.

Q. And you are familiar with their customs? A. Yes.

Q. Another thing—isn't it a fact that wherever there is excitement of any kind for any reason, the Indian is sure to pick up his gun when he runs out? A. Yes.

Q. And it does not mean that he is going to shoot, necessarily? A. No.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. The war-whoop is a continued cry—is it not ? A. Yes.

Q. Under what circumstances do they use it ? A. Well, as I say, it is to encourage himself—encourage himself if he is excited.

Q. To do what ? A. Well, if he is on the fight.

Q. If a man is going to play, he does not give the war-whoop, does he ? A. No.

Q. Well, it is to encourage them to do what ? A. Well, if he is on the fight.

Mr. Robertson.—The witness has said he knows no particular war-whoop.

Court.—Yes, he said that; he has not spoken of any whoop that he heard at all.

Q. Are Indians in the habit of shouting ? A. Yes.

A. Under what circumstances ? A. When they are dancing they shout; they shout any time. When they're dancing they shout.

Q. Did you hear any of the Indians crying out or shouting on that day, the 2nd April ? A. No, I don't remember of it.

Q. Did you hear any of them crying out or shouting at any time after the 2nd April, when you were with them ? A. Yes, when they were dancing.

Q. Was there anything peculiar in it ? A. No, not that I know of.

Q. Well, how were they shouting, or were they shouting in the way that you always heard them shouting before—you say they always shout ? A. Yes, just one shout.

Q. How did they make it; did they use the hand at all ? A. No, they used the throat.

Q. I mean, did they put their hands up to their mouth when they are shouting ? A. No.

Q. Did you ever see an Indian shouting that way ? A. No.

Q. With his hand at his mouth ? A. No.

MRS. CATHARINE SIMPSON, sworn—

Examined by Mr. Scott :

(Examined through the interpreter.)

Q. Where do you live ? A. Fort Pitt just now.

Q. Where were you living on the 2nd April ? A. At Frog Lake.

Q. Your husband is the clerk in charge of the Hudson Bay store at Frog Lake ? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what happened on the 2nd April ? A. Yes.

Q. What happened ? A. There was murder committed there.

Q. Did you see any of the murders committed ? A. Yes.

Q. How many ? A. I saw one.

Q. Who was that ? A. Indian agent Quinn.

Q. Any others ? A. I saw another person fall there, a priest.

Q. Was there any trouble that day with the Indians ? A. Yes, there was trouble, they pillaged.

Q. What Indians ? A. From Big Bear's band.

Q. What did they pillage ? A. Everything.

Q. Where, at Frog Lake ? A. Yes.

Q. What did they do with the settlers at Frog Lake ? A. They killed them.

Q. All of them ? A. Not all.

Q. How many did they kill ? A. I could not say for certain what number, but I think it must be nine.

Q. What became of the rest ? A. I only know of two—two women.

Q. I am speaking of all the settlers, male and female, what became of the other settlers who were not killed, yourself among the number ? A. The remainder that were not killed were taken to the Cree camps.

Q. By whom ? A. It was through the Indians that we were all taken to the camp.

Q. How long were you kept ? A. Two months.

Q. Were you kept as prisoners during that time? A. Yes, we were taken as prisoners.

Q. And how did you leave at the end of the two months? A. Those Indians that we were with parted from the others, at the time of the fight.

Q. Were you at Fort Pitt after you were taken prisoner; were you at Fort Pitt about the 15th or 17th April? A. No, I was not at Pitt.

Q. Do you remember the Indians going down to Fort Pitt about that time? A. Yes, I remember it.

Q. What did you do when they went down there? A. We remained in the camp.

Q. At Frog Lake? A. At Frog Lake.

Q. Do you know these prisoners? A. Yes, I know the whole of them.

Q. Do you remember seeing any of them at Frog Lake, on the 2nd of April? A. I saw them all there.

Q. You saw them all at Frog Lake? A. Yes.

Q. On the 2nd of April, the day of the killing? A. I don't think No. 5 was there.

Q. Any of the others? A. I could not say if the whole of them were there.

Q. How about the first one, Nan-a-sue? A. No, he was not there.

Q. No. 5, Nah-pace-is? A. I could not say positively for any others.

Q. Point out those that you are sure you saw at Frog Lake on the 2nd April? Mr. Robertson.—She cannot say positively, and the Crown should not press her.

Mr. Scott.—I asked her in the first place if she saw any of these prisoners at Frog Lake, and she said she did.

Q. Can you say definitely whether you saw any of these prisoners at Frog Lake on the 2nd April, the day of the massacre? A. I saw Dog-Tail, No. 8; Oos-ka-task, No. 7, and No. 6.

Q. And any others? A. Those three that I mentioned, I am positive they were there, but for the others I could not say positively that I saw them there.

Q. I suppose you know all these prisoners? A. Yes, I know them all.

Q. Then the others that you have not named may have been present without your remembering? A. They might have been, but I might not have taken notice of them.

Q. Did you see all the prisoners in camp afterwards while you were a prisoner? A. Yes, I seen them there.

Q. Did you see all of them? A. The whole of them.

Q. How often? A. Every day while we were with them.

Q. Then you know that they were in the camp nearly all the time, or all the time while you were a prisoner? A. Yes, they were there all the time.

Q. Do you remember seeing any of them about that time, or what were they doing when they were in camp? A. They used to dance; they were dancing.

Q. What kind of a dance was it? A. I don't know what sort of a dance it was.

Q. Were they armed during the time they were in camp? A. Always armed.

Q. What were they doing on the day of the fight, or about the time of the fight?

A. They had a dance in the evening.

Q. Did you see the fight? A. I saw firing. I saw and heard people firing, but I did not see anyone killed.

Q. Where was this? A. At Frog Lake.

Q. Did you see any firing at Frenchman's Butte? A. That day, at Frenchman's Butte, we were outside of the camp when we heard the first shot.

Q. Did you know there was going to be a fight that day? A. Yes, we knew.

Q. How did you know? A. The soldiers were approaching the Indian camp.

Q. Did you see them or did you hear about it? A. They got word that the soldiers were coming, and they were preparing to fight that day that they did fight.

Q. What preparations were they making for fighting? A. They were digging rifle pits and holes and putting up earth.

Q. Did you see any of these men working at the rifle pits? A. I could not say that any of them were there, because I did not go near to see them working at those. We were sitting up a piece one side

Q. These men that you saw at Frog Lake, Ka-ke-we-pahtow, what was he doing?
A. I saw him outside at the company's store there.

Q. Doing anything? A. No, I could not say that he was doing anything.

Q. Oos-ka-task? A. Oos-ka-task, I think, came to buy tea—came to the store to buy tea.

Q. Atimyoo? A. I saw him inside of the store.

Q. Did you see any of them doing anything else? A. I saw them running from house to house.

Q. Were they carrying anything? A. I could not say that they had anything.

Q. Did you see them among the crowd that were killing the whites?

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. This is really going very far it seems to me. It should be, "where did you see them and what were they doing?" A. I could not say.

Q. When you say that you saw them running from house to house, do you mean you saw the Indians, generally, running from house to house, or do you mean any of these in particular? A. The people, Indians in general.

Mr. Scott.—Q. Did you see these people running from house to house; what did you see them doing; did you see these three men running from house to house?

Mr. Robertson.—Your Honor, really, this counsel has gone very far in leading this witness.

Mr. Scott.—I submit I have a perfect right to ask this question. I ask now did you see any of these three men running from house to house?

Mr. Robertson.—I object to the question as being a leading question.

Court.—This would be right enough. You first asked a question which brought that out, that she saw others, other Indians running from house to house—now, you may ask her, quite legitimately, if she identifies any of these prisoners as among these?

Mr. Scott.—It arises out of the cross-examination by Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Robertson.—Not at all, she is your own witness. I asked her if, when she spoke of Indians running from house to house, she referred to Indians in general or any of these in particular, and that is as strong as my learned friend could put it himself, and she replied to me that it was people in general.

Court.—I should say that others running from house to house referred to Indians generally, including the prisoners. That is what would strike me, and then she is asked what does she mean by that, and she says she does not mean the prisoners.

Mr. Robertson.—That is it.

Court.—And then, Mr. Scott, I think, has a perfect right to say, does she mean that? He may ask her which is correct. Her statement which would include the prisoners or the qualified or reduced one which she gives to Mr. Robertson. I think he may ask her, in rebuttal, which of her stories is correct. The stories are inconsistent.

Mr. Robertson.—I maintain this, my learned friend had attempted to prove, by this witness, that she saw these prisoners or some of them running about from house to house. He had asked one question referring particularly to these prisoners, and then asked another merely using the pronoun "they," and in reply to his question: "Did you see them doing anything else?" she said she saw them running about from house to house, and to explain that, I asked her, when she said that, did she refer to the Indians generally, or any of the men in particular, and she replied, I refer only to the Indians generally, not to these men in particular. There is nothing inconsistent about it. My learned friend has no right to lead her after that, and to say that these particular ones were some of them.

Court.—She may be asked which she means.

Mr. Robertson.—I have already asked her the question, what she meant, and she has explained it.

Mr. Scott.—I want the jury to understand whether or not these prisoners were running about among the rest.

Mr. Robertson.—You should have brought that out in your examination in chief.

Mr. Scott.—I did bring it out.

Mr. Robertson.—Then you have it if you brought it out.

By the Court :

Q. Were these prisoners, or any of them there; and if so, which? A. Yes Nos. 1, 4 and 5.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. They were there running about, were they? A. No; they were not there at the fight.

By the Court :

Q. Were any of these prisoners among the Indians that were running about that day from house to house, among those that you speak of as running about? A. Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 2.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. Where did you see No. 2 running from? A. I saw him running from the white people's house to my house.

Q. Where did you see No. 7 running from? A. I saw him there, but he was not running about.

Q. Where did you see No. 8 running about? A. He came running from the white man's house and went into the store, ran into the stores.

Q. When was that? what time of day was that? Was that while Mr. Cameron was there in the store? A. While Mr. Cameron was there.

Q. In the morning? A. It was not very early in the morning.

Q. But it was in the morning? A. Yes, it was in the forenoon.

Q. Was it before or after the killing? A. Before.

Q. No. 9, where did you see him? A. I did not see him running from any place, but he was standing outside at the house, there.

Q. When was it you saw No. 2 coming towards your house from the white man's house? Was it before or after the killing? A. I was so confused I could not say whether it was before or after the killing.

Q. Did No. 2 steal anything, to your knowledge? A. No; I could not say that. I did not see him.

Q. Did No. 8 steal anything, to your knowledge? A. I could not say that he took anything.

JOHN PERRY, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Scott :

Witness.—On the 2nd April I was at Moose Creek, 20 miles beyond Frog Lake.

Q. When did you come into Frog Lake after the 2nd April. A. On Good Friday, I think it was, the 3rd April.

Q. What were you doing out at Moose Creek? A. Making timber logs.

Q. What did you come into Frog Lake for on that day? A. Well, I came in to go in the church, I thought, and at the same time to get some work done—some spikes to draw our logs with—by the blacksmith who was there.

Q. What did you find when you got there? A. The first thing I found after I got there was one Indian—when I came in the camp I saw one Indian, and I jumped off my horse and went to shake hands with him, and he got black and pale in the face; and Louis Goulet ran right for me, and said to me: What do you come here for? I am sorry to see your face here; all the white people are dead. And they swore—

Q. What did you do after Goulet spoke to you? A. I went to John Pritchard's tent.

Q. Why did you go to Pritchard's tent? A. Because Goulet told me to go there, and hide myself.

Q. Where was this tent? A. That was in Big Bear's camp.

Q. What did you find when you got there? A. I found a tent, pretty near the family. Two women were there. Mrs. Delaney bowed to me, but I did not answer. I tried to hide myself. Johnny Pritchard's wife told me to go away.

Q. What reason had you for hiding yourself? A. Louis Goulet told me the Indians swore to kill all the white men.

Q. Did you see anything there that led you to suppose that his statement was true? A. I saw two white women crying.

Q. Did you see any Indians? A. There were a few Indians around the other tent.

Q. What did Mrs. Pritchard do? A. She told me to go away from her tent, she did not want to see me in her tent.

Q. Where did you go to then? A. Louis Goulet—I went to an Indian William Claudio.

Q. You went to his tent? A. I went to his tent.

Q. And what did they do with you afterwards? A. He told me, I will be taking your horse, and when I go to Fort Pitt and kill the police at Fort Pitt I will give you your Canadian horses from there.

Q. That is what Claudio told you? A. Goulet told me.

Q. Did you hear him say that yourself?

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. Do you understand Cree? A. No, just a few words.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. Well, how long did you stay in the camp with the Indians? A. I guess 24th June we got into Fort Pitt. I stayed all the time with Mr. Maclean.

Q. Why did you stay there? A. I did not see any way for me to get away.

Q. Well, did they keep you there? A. They used to keep me there.

Q. Were you a prisoner? A. I think I was.

Q. Well, then, you remained with the Indians until sometime in June? A. 24th June, I think, I came to Fort Pitt.

Q. Were you at Fort Pitt about the 15th or 17th April? A. I was not there.

Q. You got into Big Bear's camp on the 3rd April? A. There was a lot of Indians there already then, the Big Bear and Bush Indians were altogether at that time.

Q. There were other Indians there besides Big Bear's band? A. Yes.

Q. How long did you remain there at Frog Lake, how many days? A. I could not tell.

Q. When did you first go down to Fort Pitt? A. I did not go to Fort Pitt only after they came and took the police themselves, and got back to Frog Lake again.

Q. Then you were not down to Fort Pitt when they took the police? A. No.

Q. And took the fort there—you were not down at that time? A. No.

Q. But then you went down afterwards, were you at Frenchman's Butte? A. Yes.

Q. At the time of the fight? A. Not at the time of the fight, but three miles away.

Q. Were you there at Frenchman's Butte the day before the fight? A. The day before the fight as near I can remember, we were at one coulée three miles farther than the regular Frenchman's Butte.

Q. Were there many Indians there the day before the fight, in the coulée where you were? Where was the main body of Indians on that day? A. As near as I can tell they were right there in that coulée.

Q. The larger portion I suppose were there? A. The biggest part of the camp. I did not notice that there was any missed. I thought they were all there together.

Q. At least you saw a large number, and you thought they were all? A. Yes, I saw a large tent.

Q. What were they doing on the day before the fight? A. Well, in the morning they moved from this bottom of the coulée up the coulée a little, and they began to dig pits.

Q. What for? A. Some holes in the ground, so they told me, to hide a woman and child, and a man went farther to dig some more.

Q. For what purpose? A. I understand —

Q. Where were they dug? A. I did not go myself.

Q. Who told you what they were for? A. The man that I was stopping with.

Q. Who was that? A. William (Claudio) Gladhue. He told me in French.

Q. What did he tell you they were for? A. He said, I want you to come and make a pit.

Q. For what? A. He did not tell me what for. He said, come and help us make a pit, and his wife said she would like to go herself, and his wife and another woman went on horseback, and I stopped there.

Q. Did you see them digging pits? A. No.

Q. Now do you know any of these men, the prisoners? A. I know two. No. 4 I don't know his name, and No. 7.

Q. Where did you first see these men after you came into the camp? Or did you see them with the Indians at all? A. I saw No 4 at Frog Lake, the time the Indians had tents.

Q. When was that? I could not tell you what days it was.

Q. Was it after the 3rd of April? A. After the 3rd of April.

Q. Is that the first time you saw him? A. I seen him probably eight or ten days after I came into the camp.

Q. At Frog Lake? A. At Frog Lake, of course. I remember seeing him.

Q. This man No. 7, where did you first see him, on or after the 3rd of April? A. I am not sure.

Q. Did you see any of the others with the band who had you prisoner? A. I might, but I don't know them. They are not dressed the same as they were at that time.

Q. No. 4, did you see him doing anything at any time. A. I seen him watching the dance lodge. I saw him as a watchman at the door of this dance lodge.

Q. What was the dance, do you know? A. I don't know. He had a hammer or sometimes he had a stick in his hand, to keep any young one from bothering any one that was dancing.

Q. Was that the only thing that you recollect seeing him do? A. Yes.

Q. No. 7, what did you see him doing, or did you see him doing anything? A. I did not see him doing anything, only walking around in the camp.

Q. How many times did you see him? A. I could not tell how many times. Sometimes I might have seen him two or three times on Saturday, and sometimes one or two days without seeing him at all.

Q. Did you see any of them about the time of the Frenchman's Butte fight? A. No. 4, I saw coming through the camp with the Indian I was stopping with. I seen him pass a couple of times. He went towards John Pritchard's tent and came back again, and went towards the rifle pit then they were digging. We were making rifle pits too at the same place we were camped.

Q. What pits did you see him going towards? A. He was going on the farther side of the camp where those other men were digging rifle pits.

Q. How do you know they were rifle pits? A. Because William Gladhue told me. He came and asked me to go there.

Mr. Robertson.—That is not evidence.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Was that on the day of the fight? A. That was the day before?

Q. Was he carrying anything? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Had he any arms? A. I did not see no arms on him that day.

Q. Can you say that he had no arms that day? A. No, I can't say it.

Q. You mean you did not notice them? A. I did not notice.

Q. No. 4, did you see him armed that day? A. I don't remember.

Q. Well, about these rifle pits, the only information you have about them is that Gladhue told you there were rifle pits there? A. They made us make some holes right where we were camped. They called that a rifle pit too.

Q. Was it at the bottom of the coulée or on the side? A. On the side of the coulée.

Q. They were digging some holes there? A. They made me dig some too.

Q. Did you hear any of them say what they were for, besides William Gladhue? A. Well, William Gladhue and his wife and some other one there said that they were going to make those holes to hide themselves—the women and young ones.

Q. Do you know whether any other pits were made besides those that were for the women and children to hide in? A. The biggest part of the women, and children, young ones, all had pits to hide themselves.

Q. Do you know of any others that were dug besides those that were to hide the women and children? A. I did not see it myself, I only saw all the men taking axes and picks to go and make some.

Q. You saw men, that is Indians? A. Indians, and some women, with pick and axe and pick and shovel.

Q. Which way did they go; were they going up the side of the coulée? A. Up the side of the coulée.

Q. You did not see what they did? A. I did not see what they did.

Q. Did the fight take place there at that coulée? A. Well, the first time I heard—the first shooting I heard—I was about a mile and a half or two miles from there.

Q. But you don't know whether the fight took place there or not, in that coulée, around that coulée? A. I don't know anything, only what I heard from the half-breeds and Indians in the Indian camp, when they came in the camp.

Q. Were the Indians you heard this from in the same band with these prisoners? A. They belonged to the same band I thought.

Q. In the same camp? A. We were camped pretty near always together.

Q. And you say you heard from some of those Indians something about the fight? A. Yes.

Q. What did you hear?

Mr. Robertson.—That is not evidence.

Court.—They're Indians of the same band.

Mr. Robertson.—The mere fact of their being Indians of the same band does not make evidence against these prisoners. Let him show they were conspirators, and then statements made by co-conspirators.

Witness.—Some were talking to Mr. Maclean and us all, they were talking before everyone, we were camping.

Q. What do you mean by everyone; were there other Indians? A. All the Indians that were there, and the prisoners.

Q. What did you hear them say? A. "Police, police," that is the first thing I heard, the Indians said that in Cree, "they're coming," I understand that in Cree too, and they began to fight. All the Indians turned right back from there and went towards the camp, I did not see them go right to the fight, I saw them leave the pit.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. When you say all the Indians went, you mean the great majority of them went? A. The biggest part of the Indians that I used to see in the camp.

Q. But you could not say that every single Indian that was there went? A. No, because I did not see the whole of them.

Q. As matter of fact, don't you know that a great many of them did not go at all but went back? A. They might. (This is interpreted to the prisoners.)

Witness, in answer to the court.—One whose name I don't know came to the camp, and told Mr. Maclean and Mr. Maclean told me right off.

Q. Did you understand him? A. I understood him, "police, police," and "kill."

HENRY HALPIN, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Scott :

Q. Where were you on the 2nd April? A. I was at Coal Lake.

Q. How far is that from Frog Lake? A. Between thirty and forty miles.

Q. What were you doing there? In charge of the post of the Hudson Bay Company there.

Q. When did you come into Frog Lake after the 2nd April? A. I got in on the Sunday following, whatever day of the month it was.

Q. How did you happen to come in on that day? I was taken prisoner by the Indians.

Q. Do you know what Indians? A. Indians under Big Bear.

Q. Of Big Bear's band? A. Of Big Bear's band, yes.

Q. At Coal Lake? A. Yes, I was taken prisoner at Coal Lake.

Q. And were brought into Frog Lake? A. Yes.

Q. And you got there on the 5th, and how long did you remain there; were you detained as a prisoner? A. Yes, I was sixty-two days a prisoner.

Q. Of the same band? A. Yes.

Q. Did you go down to Fort Pitt about the 17th or 15th? A. Yes.

Q. How? A. The Indians took me down.

Q. What had occurred there? A. Well, there was a sort of a little skirmish there with the police, and Fort Pitt was taken and looted.

Q. And what became of the people who were in the fort? A. Some of them were taken prisoners by the Indians, and the rest of them—the police went away.

Q. And others who were in the fort? A. Were taken prisoners.

Q. Were they detained? A. Yes.

Q. How long? A. I don't know how long; they were detained up to the time I left.

Q. Did you see the looting of Fort Pitt? A. I was on top of the hill when it was going on.

Q. You saw the Indians sacking the place? A. I did not see them; I knew they were doing it.

Q. How do you know that? A. Because they went down to Fort Pitt with that intention when they did leave.

Q. How do you know that? A. I saw a good many of the Indians with the stuff in their possession, after they had done it.

Q. Well, did you hear any of them say anything about it? A. I heard lots of them talking about it.

Q. To you or among themselves? A. Among themselves, and to me too.

Q. What were they saying, as to their intention, when speaking among themselves? A. Well, that they were going to try and get what goods they could get, and try and be well off for a while.

Q. Did they say where they were going to get the goods? A. They started down to Fort Pitt for the goods when they left.

Q. Was there anyone killed at Fort Pitt that you saw? A. Yes, policeman Cowan.

Q. Did you see him killed? A. Yes, I saw him fall off his horse when he was shot.

Q. By whom was he shot? A. Shot by a man who was killed at Fort Pitt.

Q. And was that man alone when he was shooting, or were there others? A. No; there was a whole crowd of them shooting.

Q. Where did the shooting occur? A. Right on top of the hill, at Fort Pitt.

Q. Many Indians there? A. Two hundred or three hundred.

Q. The main body were there, near the place where Cowan was killed? A. Yes.

Q. They sacked Fort Pitt, and where did they go after sacking it? A. Took us back to Frog Lake.

Q. And how long did you remain there? A. At Frog Lake, till about the 5th May.

Q. And where did you go then? A. Down to Fort Pitt again.

Q. With the main body? A. Yes, with the whole camp.

Q. And from Fort Pitt where? A. Travelled all about the country, anywhere at all that they wanted to take us.

Q. Were you in the neighborhood of Frenchman's Butte the 28th of May? A. I got away that morning.

Q. You mean you escaped? A. I escaped.

Q. Any trouble there on that day or the day before? A. There was some shooting going on. I could hear the firing going on.

Q. Did you know what it was about? A. I had a very good idea of what it was about.

Q. Did you hear from the Indians what it was about? A. I heard from all the Indians talking about it.

Q. You heard them talking about it to whom? A. Amongst themselves.

Q. That is where you gained your information? A. Yes.

Q. About what the trouble was about; what was the information you gained? A. Well, that the soldiers had come; the policemen had come, and they were going to fight them, and try and get the prisoners out of their hands.

Q. And did you hear the Indians say anything as to what they intended to do? A. Yes, I heard they were going to fight.

Q. Do you know whether or not they did fight? A. They did fight.

Q. Did you see them? A. I did not see them fighting.

Q. How do you know they fought? A. I could hear them. For the most part of the time I was only 500 or 600 yards from where they were fighting.

Q. That was on the 28th May? A. Yes.

Q. What were they doing on the 27th? A. Well, the 27th, we were employed digging pits.

Q. What kind of pits? A. Pits to keep out of the road of shell or bullets or anything that wanted to come into the camp.

Q. Where were they? A. Just over the hill at Red Deer Creek. There was a creek and a hill, and then we were back of rising ground, and behind that rising ground.

Q. You were not in the coulees of the Red Deer? A. Yes, I was right in the coulee of the Red Deer. That is what I am alluding to.

Q. Were these pits on top of the hill or were they not, or whereabouts? A. Some of them on top of the hill. The pits where we were, for the prisoners and women were back over the side of the hill.

Q. How do you know there were rifle pits on top of the hill? A. Because I saw them.

Q. Do you know by whom they were made? A. No, I could not pick out the special person.

Q. Do you know whether they were made by—? A. Made by Indians.

Q. How do you know? A. Because I heard some of the headmen—Wandering Spirit among others—come and tell his young men to come and do it.

Q. Come and do what? A. Dig pits.

Q. Did he say what kind of pits? A. No, he did not.

Q. Then you saw these pits up there afterwards? A. Yes.

Q. This was the day before the fight? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether they were making any preparations besides digging the pit; were they doing anything else? A. There was a sort of skirmish that day in the afternoon about 3 o'clock. We could hear cannons fired at them three times at a few Indians outside.

Q. Where were you at this time? A. In digging pits in the camp.

Q. Do you know any of these men? A. I know their faces, all with the exception of one.

Q. Which one is it you don't know? A. No. 5.

Q. Did you see them while you were a prisoner in that camp? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see No. 5 at any time? A. No, I don't recollect seeing that man at all.

Q. You don't remember his face? A. No.

Q. Where did you see the others? A. In the camp.

Q. When? A. During the time I was prisoner.

Q. More than once? A. Yes, I saw them frequently.

Q. Have you any means of telling when you first saw them in the camp after your arrival, and when you last saw them? A. I don't remember when I saw them first; take them all one after another, I could not tell exactly what day I saw them on, but I saw them frequently during all the time in the camp.

Q. Then they formed part of the camp I suppose? A. Yes.

Q. You saw them frequently? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any recollection of anything done by any one of them? A. No, I have nothing special against any one of them.

Q. Do you remember having seen any of them on the 27th or the 28th of May? A. Yes, I think there was the first and second there; I think I saw them the day before I left.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. That was the day before the fight? A. Yes.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. What were they doing? A. Just walking through the place where we were making rifle pits.

Q. What did they do when they were walking through there, or did they do anything? A. The only thing I saw them do there was eating.

Q. Were they armed? A. I did not pay particular attention to whether they were or not; I could not swear at the time I saw them whether they were armed or not.

Q. Do you remember having seen any of them at Fort Pitt on the 16th or 17th? A. Yes, I do.

Q. Which? A. The 7th I remember seeing him, and the first one and the sixth too.

Q. You saw those there that day? A. Yes.

Q. What were they doing? A. Walking about on top of the hill.

Q. Did you see them at the fort? A. No, I did not; I was not at the fort that day myself.

Q. Was it before or after the fort was taken that the Indians got possession of it, of the fort, you saw them walking about on top of the hill? A. Before, and after, too.

Q. Would you swear whether or not they were down at the fort? A. I would not swear they were, and I would not swear they were not.

Q. But you saw them in that neighborhood on that day? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see them armed at any time, any of these men? A. No, I can't pick out any one personally, and say that I can remember at any time seeing them armed; they were nearly all armed then; I suppose they were armed.

Q. What was the condition of the camp as to arms? A. The condition of the camp—everybody that had arms kept them by them.

Q. They were an armed party? A. Yes, they were.

Q. Do you know anything about the Indian customs? A. Yes, a little.

Q. Do you know what a war-whoop is? A. No, I don't.

Q. You don't know anything about it? A. No.

Q. Are the Indians in the habit of shouting? A. Yes, they generally—I heard lots of shouting.

Q. Under what circumstances? A. Almost any circumstances.

Q. Then the fact of an Indian shouting is not to be taken very strongly against him? A. No, I don't think so.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. How long have you been acquainted with the Indians and their customs? A. About fourteen years.
(Interpreted to the prisoners.)

WILLIAM TOMPKINS sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Scott :

Q. You live at Carlton, I understand? A. Yes.
Q. And you are interpreter for the Indian Department? A. Yes.
Q. You were taken prisoner near Duck Lake on the 18th March last, were you not? A. Yes, at Batoche.
Q. By whom? A. Riel and his followers.
Q. What did his following consist of, what number? A. Four to five hundred.
Q. In what state were they? A. Rebellion.
Q. They were in rebellion? A. Yes.
Q. Armed? A. Yes.
Q. Do you know what their object was? A. As far as I can understand they wanted to have a new government.
Q. Was there any fighting? A. Yes.
Q. With whom? A. With the police at one time.
Q. Where? A. At Duck Lake and Fish Creek, with the troops under General Middleton and at Batoche also.
Q. On what date was Batoche? A. 12th May.
Q. Were you a prisoner up to that time? A. Yes.
Q. On the 18th March? A. Yes.
Q. Held by these men? A. Yes.
Q. Any people killed? A. Yes, quite a number killed.
Q. Where? A. There were nine that I took off the field at Duck Lake.
Q. There were nine killed at the Duck Lake fight, when was that? A. 26th March, nine volunteers—I don't know how many police were killed.
Q. Were there any other prisoners besides yourself? A. Yes.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. How far are Duck Lake and Batoche from Frog Lake? A. Four hundred miles, I should think.

Q. How far from Fort Pitt? A. I could not say how far it is. I don't know the distance from Pitt to Frog Lake.

By the Court :

Q. You have probably not been up there at all have you? A. No.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. What distance is it commonly reputed to be from Duck Lake and Batoche to Fort Pitt. A. Well, there is different opinions on that. I have heard it said it is 400 miles, it is 200 or 250, I don't know exactly.

Q. It is a long distance at all events? A. Yes, quite a distance.

(Interpreted to prisoners).

Case for the Crown here closed.

Mr. Robertson for the defence says he has no witnesses.

ADDRESS OF THE CROWN COUNSEL.

Mr. Scott.—May it please your Honors, and gentlemen of the jury. You have now heard all the evidence that we have been able to gather to throw light upon charges laid against the prisoners. You have observed that all the evidence we could gather is from the prisoners who were in Big Bear's camp from the 2nd day of April up to

about the 28th May, some of them after that date. Now, as I said in my opening address I doubted whether we could from any of the evidence that we have collected in this case, bring home to any one of these prisoners any glaring outrage in connection with the rebellion, and as it turns out, the evidence has not disclosed anything of that kind. It has disclosed this much, however, that these men were present in the camp of Big Bear and other bands who were associated with him, and that those bands were in open rebellion against the Government. That rebellion commenced the 2nd April at Frog Lake, at which the settlement there was taken possession of by Indians—perhaps by these. It is not shown conclusively that these Indians took any part in that outrage, but it is shown that it was taken by Indians with whom they were living and acting.

Afterwards at Fort Pitt on the 17th April, that place was attacked and looted, and a policeman was killed there by this same Indian band, and then on the 28th May at Frenchman's Butte, a battle ensued between the mounted police and the soldiers, the forces of the Government on one side, and these same Indian bands on the other. Now, it is possible that at the massacre at Frog Lake, that if these men had severed their connection with the other Indians who were guilty of that massacre on that occasion, there would have been no charge against them, but they must have known at that time—an Indian must know as well as anyone that it is against the law to kill any person, that if he continues to associate with people whose avowed object is the killing of unoffending citizens, and travels around the country committing outrages of a like nature, it is scarcely proper that they should escape punishment. An Indian has got to be taught as well as any other person that he must not associate with characters of that kind, and that if he does associate with them, and becomes to a certain extent a party to those transactions, that he must be punished for them accordingly. Those who have committed any of the outrages, those who have assisted, and who have been secured by the government will be punished in their proper course for the crimes they have committed; but having been part of which, it is not safe, I submit to your Honors and gentlemen, that these men should be allowed to go entirely free, because if these men are to escape punishment, then the country will not be safe at any time. These men being led to believe that although they may join a larger body of men who are committing outrages of that kind and taking part in them, that unless they take a leading part and commit some outrages themselves, they will escape and be allowed to go free again, then we will have these outrages in all parts of the country, and there will be no safety for the settlers.

There is no question but what the offence these men committed, although perhaps, a light offence as compared with the outrages some of the others committed, is an offence against the law, and a punishment should be meted out. Perhaps I am anticipating in saying this, I assume, and I think you will assume that the evidence shows conclusively that although some of these prisoners—it is not necessary for me to distinguish whom, were at Frog Lake—it is shown conclusively that at a short time after the massacre those who were not there on that occasion continued with the band and remained with them at least up to the time of the Battle of Frenchman's Butte, that is shown conclusively by the evidence. It is shown also that that band was in open rebellion against the Government, that they were travelling around the country committing depredations of all kinds and were in a state of open war, and these men were with them, and that is the offence with which they are charged; that they were conspiring with others to levy war against the Government. I think his Honor will tell you that that conspiracy is sufficiently proved if it is shown that these men were acting in conjunction with those who were actually levying war against the government.

Mr. Robertson.—I have nothing to say, your Honor.

JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Court.—Gentlemen, these nine unfortunates before you are in your hands to say whether they should be left free or subjected to such punishment as the court may

see fit to award them. The offence which is charged against them is one of a similar nature to some that have already been tried in this court room, and probably the wording of it is so well rooted upon the minds of everyone of the community and everyone who has heard it, that it would be quite unnecessary for me and a waste of time, with no good result, to detail to you fully what forms the offence. This much it is my duty to tell you, that they are charged under what is called the Treason-Felony Act, with having been assembled and assisting in rebellion against the Government. In our form of proceeding, there are two methods by which these prisoners could be tried; one would be a summary trial before myself, the other, as we see it to-day, according to the election of the prisoners, who elect how they shall be tried. They have said they prefer being tried by a jury, and that is the purpose for which you are empanelled.

Now, all I think I shall tell you will be this, that it is not absolutely necessary, in order to constitute this crime, that a man should be seen carrying a rifle or a bayonet or a sword. That is not necessary at all. If a number of men band themselves together. The law I am now reading to you is so *à propos* and meets the case in a few words, meets every case of the sort in a few words, and I cannot, I think, do better than give you the words of the highest court of the land in a series of very similar cases:

"If a number of men band themselves together for an unlawful purpose (now the unlawful purpose which is charged here is rebellion,) and in pursuit of their object, commit murder, it is right that the court should pointedly refuse to accept the proposition that a full share of responsibility for their acts does not extend to the surgeon who accompanies them to dress their wounds, the clergyman who attends to offer spiritual consolation, or to the reporter who volunteers to witness and record their achievements, the presence of anyone in any character aiding and abetting or encouraging the prosecution of the unlawful design, must involve a share in the common guilt."

Now, there are two points that I wish to draw your attention to. You have heard the evidence here. Taking it as an axiom that no man should be brought in guilty unless the conclusion is brought irresistibly home to the minds of the jury, that the evidence has established guilt against him, the first question which I want you to ask yourselves, and I want you to answer yourselves, is, was there a state of rebellion? That is one thing. If there was a state of rebellion against the Government, were these men aware of it? If they were aware and cognizant of it, then did they by their presence in any capacity, did they aid and abet? Now, those are the questions. If you find that they did, if you cannot draw any other conclusion, irresistibly, as I say, come to that conclusion, then the verdict should be "guilty." If, on the other hand, you fall short of an absolute conclusion upon this evidence that they are implicated, then you ought to say "not guilty." Now, it may be that instead of finding them all involved, they are not all involved. If that should be the case, you will recollect it should be your duty to say which of them are so involved. If none are, then it will be a general verdict of acquittal. If some are and others not, if you think the evidence brings home guilt to some and not to others, why name those some. They are numbered as they stand from left to right, and you can, in returning and giving me the result of your deliberations, either give the number or the name.

You will now retire and consider, and all that I ask you is to recollect and bear in mind that they are entitled to the same consideration, notwithstanding they are Indians, they are entitled to the same consideration at your hands as if they were white.

Jury retire at 3.30 p. m., and return in one hour with a verdict of "guilty," five of the jury adding "mercy."

Court adjourned to pass sentence on 25th instant.

QUEEN vs. POUNDMAKER.

CANADA,
North-West Territories }

The information and complaint of Alexander David Stewart, of the city of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, chief of police, taken the fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada, who saith:—

That Pe-to-cah-han-a-wa-win, otherwise called Poundmaker, not regarding the duty of his allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our Lady the Queen does and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days, as well before as after that date, together with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, did, within the Dominion of Canada, compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against our said Lady the Queen within Canada, in order, by force and constraint, to compel her to change her measures and counsels, and the said felonious compassing and imagination, invention, device and intention then feloniously did express, utter and declare, by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in order to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Pe-to-cah-han-a-wa-win, otherwise called Poundmaker, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at and near the locality called Battleford, in the North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

And further, to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Pe-to-cah-han-a-wa-win, otherwise called Poundmaker, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at or near the locality known as Cut Knife Hill, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, together with certain other evil disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and declare his said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention by the feloniously publishing a certain letter or writing addressed to one Louis Riel, who was then with certain other evil disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, in open rebellion and insurrection against our said Lady the Queen, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, in the words following, to wit:—

“ CUT KNIFE HILL, 29th April, 1885.

“ To MR. LOUIS RIEL :

“ I want to hear news of the progress of God's work. If any event has occurred since your messengers came away, let me know of it. Tell me the date when the Americans will reach the Canadian Pacific Railway. Tell me all the news that you have heard from all places where your work is in progress. Big Bear has finished his work ; he has taken Fort Pitt. If you want me to come to you let me know at once, he said, and I sent for him at once. I will be four days on the road. Those who have gone to see him will sleep twice on the road. They took twenty prisoners, including the massacre at Fort Pitt. They killed eleven men, including the agent, two priests and six white men. We are camped on the creek just below Cut Knife Hill, waiting for Big Bear. The Blackfeet have killed sixty police at the Elbow. A half-breed who interpreted for the police, having survived the fight, though wounded, brought this news. Here we have killed six white men. We have not taken the

barracks yet, but that is the only entire building in Battleford. All the cattle and horses in the vicinity we have taken. We have lost one man, Nez Percé killed, he being alone, and one wounded. Some soldiers have come from Swift Current, but I do not know their number. We have here guns and rifles of all sorts, but ammunition for them is short. If it be possible, we want you to send us ammunition of various kinds. We are weak only for the want of that. You sent word that you would come to Battleford when you had finished your work at Duck Lake. We wait still for you, as we are unable to take the fort without help. We are impatient to reach you. It would give us—encourage us much to see you, and make us work more heartily. Up to the present everything has gone well with us, but we are constantly expecting the soldiers to visit us here. We trust that God will be as kind to us in the future as he has in the past. We, the undersigned, send greeting to you all.

“ POUNDMAKER.

“ CO-PIN-OU-WAY-WIN.

“ MUS-SIN-ASS.

“ MET-TAY-WAY-IS.

“ PEE-YAY-CHEEW.

“ When this reaches you, send us news immediately, as we are anxious to hear the news. If you send us news, send as many men as possible.”

He, the said Pe-to-cah-han-a-wa-win, otherwise called Poundmaker, then well knowing that the said Louis Riel and the said other evil-disposed persons were then in open rebellion and insurrection against our said Lady the Queen.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Pe-to-cah-han-a-wa-win, otherwise called Poundmaker, afterwards, to wit, on the second day of May, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at or near the locality known as Cut Knife Hill, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm, and further to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect his felonious compassing imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Pe-to-cah-han-a-wa-win, otherwise called Poundmaker, afterwards, to wit, on the fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days, as well before as after that day, at or near the place called Eagle Hills, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, with force and arms, wickedly and feloniously did assemble, meet, conspire and consult with certain other evil-disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, to seize and take possession by force certain goods and merchandise belonging to Her said Majesty the Queen, which were then being carried and transported from the locality known as Swift Current to the locality known as Battleford, in the said North-West Territories aforesaid, for Her said Majesty, and for the use and benefit of Her said Majesty, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Sworn before me the day and year first above
mentioned, at the town of Regina, in the
North-West Territories of Canada.

A. D. STEWART.

HUGH RICHARDSON,

A Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the said North-West Territories.

And take notice, that you have the option of being tried before a stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace, with the intervention of a jury of six, or before a stipendiary magistrate, in a summary way, without the intervention of a jury. Which do you elect?

MONDAY, 17th August, 10 a.m.

Before Mr. Justice Richardson and Dr. Dodd, J.P.

The Queen against Poundmaker.

Messrs. B. B. Osler, Q.C., T. C. Casgrain and D. L. Scott appear as counsel for the Crown.

Mr. F. Beverley Robertson counsel for prisoner, with Mr. J. H. Benosh.

Mr. Peter Hourie sworn as Cree interpreter.

Indictment read to the prisoner, and interpreted while it is being read.

Clerk to prisoner.—Are you “guilty” or “not guilty”? Prisoner says he is “not guilty.”

Clerk.—Are you ready for your trial?

Mr. Robertson.—Quite ready.

Clerk to prisoner.—These good men that you shall now hear called are those that are to pass between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and you. If, therefore, you will challenge them, or any of them, you must challenge them as they come to the book to be sworn, and before they are sworn, and you shall be heard.

A jury of six is now called and sworn.

Clerk reads indictment to the jury. On this charge the prisoner at the bar has been arraigned, and upon the arraignment has pleaded “not guilty.” Your duty, therefore, is to enquire whether “guilty” or “not guilty,” and hearken to the evidence.

Mr. Scott.—Gentlemen of the jury, the charge against the prisoner which you have just heard read is for an offence of a very serious nature, but you will gather from the evidence that will be produced in this case on the part of the Crown that it is not the most serious offence that could be charged against him, and fully supported by the same evidence. It has been thought advisable, however, that the charge for the more serious offence of treason should be preferred only against the one who was known to be and who has been proved to be the instigator and leader of the late rebellion in the north, and that those who were merely followers of that leader should be charged only with the lesser offence of treason-felony, which is the charge now preferred against the prisoner. In speaking of the rebellion in the north, I am speaking of a matter of common notoriety, and one in which the events and circumstances connected with it are doubtless well known to you all; but I may here tell you that it is your duty to put aside from your minds altogether any knowledge or information as to the fact of the rebellion having existed in the north or of the events and circumstances connected with it or of the prisoner's complicity in it, and in disposing of this case to consider only such evidence as may be produced before you to-day, relating to that rebellion and to the circumstances connected with it. We will, however, prove that there was a rebellion in the north; that about the 18th March last, in the neighborhood of Batoche and Duck Lake and the South Saskatchewan, a large body of half-breeds and Indians, under the leadership of Louis Riel, broke into open rebellion against the Government, and with the avowed intention of overthrowing the Government's power in that part of the country and setting up a Government in opposition to it; that about the 25th March last, these rebels met a force of mounted police and volunteers at Duck Lake, under the leadership and command of Major Crozier; that an engagement ensued, and that a large number of volunteers and policemen were killed and wounded during that fight; that afterwards on several occasions these same rebels met forces of the Government under General Middleton and fought them, and that a large number of lives were lost and a good many people wounded; and that these rebels were in open and active rebellion against the Government from the 18th March till the 12th May, when they were defeated by the forces under General Middleton, and Riel himself, the leader, was taken prisoner and the prisoners taken by him were released. I forgot to mention in the first place that the first open act of rebellion on the part of those rebels was to seize and plunder certain houses and stores of the settlers in that part of the

country who were not in sympathy with them and make other settlers prisoners, and all that happened on the 18th March. That was the first open act on the part of the rebels in that vicinity.

That is a history of the rebellion in that part of the country, so far as it relates to the case against the prisoner. The prisoner is a Cree Indian, the chief of a band of Crees, who are living under the Government's protection and occupy a reserve situated about forty or fifty miles west of Battleford. They were residing peaceably on their reserve until about the end of March last, when the prisoner, with his band left the reserve and marched towards Battleford. On their way to Battleford they were joined by a number of other bands under different chiefs, who were settled upon reserves in the same neighborhood. These other chiefs became subservient to the prisoner, and he was recognized as the leader and chief of the whole body of these Indians. They went to Battleford, reaching there on the 29th and 28th of March. On their approach, the residents of the town (settlers) became alarmed and withdrew into the police barracks there for protection, and the Indians then sacked and plundered the business portion of the town of Battleford and the Government buildings in the vicinity. For a reason, which appears in the letter which you have just heard read, or possibly for that reason, they did not attack the fort, but they retired from the vicinity of Battleford and went to a place called Cut Knife Hill, which, I understand, is about forty or fifty miles west of Battleford. There they remained until some time after the 2nd of May. Sometime during the month of April, some messengers from the rebel camp at Duck Lake and Batoche arrived at the prisoner's camp at Cut Knife. They brought with them a letter from Louis Riel and his so called council, which was handed to Poundmaker, and read to him, interpreted to him in his own language. This letter is written in French, but I have a translation, which I will now read to you. (Mr. Scott here reads the letter referred to, and set out in full in paper annexed to this.) That is a translation of the letter that was handed to Poundmaker and read to him. Sometime after the receipt of that letter, the prisoner, with a number of others who were then in the camp with him, presumably his head men, dictated a letter, presumably in reply to the letter I have just read—the letter which was read to you in the charge. However, I will read it again, as it follows in the natural sequence. (Mr. Scott here re-reads letter referred to in the indictment.) After this letter was dictated by the prisoner and the others, it was handed to one of the rebel messengers from Batoche, who was then in the camp, for delivery to Louis Riel. On the 2nd of May, Col. Otter, in command of a force of Government troops, moved out from Battleford, apparently with the intention of reducing the prisoner and his band and the other bands to subjection. They came up to the prisoner and his band to the camp at Cut Knife Hill, and a fight ensued there. The troops were opposed by the Indians. The prisoner himself was seen on the battle-field apparently directing the movements of the Indians against the troops, and was driving about from one place to another in a buck-board, I understand. Col. Otter withdrew his troops and returned to Battleford, leaving the prisoner and his band in possession of Cut Knife. They remained there for some days after that fight, but finally the whole band, under this prisoner's command, moved towards Duck Lake, that is, they passed apparently south of Battleford and went along in an easterly direction, which is the direction leading to Duck Lake. About the 14th May, while on their way to Duck Lake, they attacked a number of transport teams which were conveying Government stores from Swift Current to Battleford for the use of the troops there. They seized and plundered these waggon and the stores that they contained, and made prisoners of the teamsters; and then, as I understand, moved on towards Duck Lake. However, shortly after the attack on these teams—transport teams—and after the rebels had been defeated by General Middleton at Batoche, the prisoner, with his men, came in and surrendered to General Middleton at Battleford.

Now, you will understand that under this charge, as laid, it is not necessary to prove that the prisoner actually levied war against the Queen—against the Government. It is only necessary to prove that he conspired with that intention, and that

he designed and intended to levy war. We are going further than that—we are going to show that on these three occasions I have mentioned he actually levied war, that is, first, at the sacking of Battleford, 27th March; second, in opposing the Government troops at Cut Knife Hill, 2nd May; and third, in the attack and seizure of the transport teams, and the taking of the prisoners there. That is not necessary, as I said before, but the letter that I have just read to you, which he dictated to Louis Riel, is evidence of his intention and design to levy war; but the acts which I have just mentioned to you are the very best evidence of such an intention, because, what better evidence could you have of his intention to levy war than the fact that war was actually levied by him?

I will now proceed to call the evidence for the prosecution.

ROBERT JEFFERSON, sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Scott:

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Jefferson? A. I live in Battleford, or near Battleford.

Q. Whereabouts near Battleford, at what place? A. Eagle Hills.

Q. What is your occupation? A. I was for six years a schoolmaster on Eagle Hills reserve?

Q. What was your occupation in March last? A. I was farm instructor on Poundmaker's reserve.

Q. You were farm instructor on the prisoner's reserve in March last? A. Yes.

Q. Then you were living on his reserve? A. I was living there.

Q. You know the prisoner, of course? A. I know him.

Q. Did you see him on his reserve in March last? A. I did.

Q. Up to what time was he there? A. Up to the morning they went away.

Q. When was that. A. It would be about the 26th, I think. I would not be sure whether it was the 25th or 27th.

Q. He went away; was anyone with him? A. I did not see them going away, but he said he was going. He said he was not going to ask anybody to go, but he would not tell them to stop if they were going with him.

Q. He went away himself, that is what he said? A. Yes.

(This is now translated in Cree to the prisoner.)

Q. Where did you next see him after he went away?—A. I think it would be on the last day of March.

Q. Where?—A. At the creek, at Cut Knife Creek, that is about a mile from the house.

Q. Is that near Cut Knife Hill?—A. It is about 2 or 3 miles from it.

Q. At the Creek near Cut Knife Hill about the last of March?—A. Yes, about the last day of March I think it would be then, I would not be sure, it might have been the 1st day of April.

Q. Who where with him at that time?—A. His brother Yellow Mud.

Q. There was more than one or two men with him?—A. I beg your pardon, there was not, it was in the tent I saw him next.

Q. Did you see any other Indians there?—A. In the tent?

Q. No, camped around him?—A. Oh, yes, there was all the band camped around there.

Q. All his own band were with him, women and children as well?—A. Women and children as well.

Q. Then all his band had moved off their reserve?—A. It was still on their reserve, but away from where they were before.

By the Court:

Q. Away from the settlement? A. Away from the houses. Yes.

By Mr Scott:

Q. Away from where they usually lived, all the band were there? A. I think so. I could not say. I did not go out of the tent.

Mr. Robertson.—I must ask my learned friend not to put words into the witness' mouth, he can ask who was there and how many were there, but he is not to tell him he wishes to say they all were there. Mr. Scott has pressed it two or three times.

Mr. Scott.—I suspected there were others there than Poundmaker.

Q. Were there any others there besides the prisoner and his band?—A. Not when I saw him next.

Q. Well do you know of any others being camped in that same place at any time?—A. Yes, the others came afterwards about a day or two. I am not very sure about the time.

(This is now translated into Cree to the prisoner.)

Q. Who were the others?—A. Stonys, Crees and Stonys, and other bands of Cree Indians.

Q. Do you know what other bands?—A. Yes, there was Little Pine's band.

Q. How many, about how many? A. One hundred I suppose; there would be more than 100, I could not say.

Q. What other bands?—A. Strike-him-on-the-back's band, I suppose, about 300.

Q. Any others?—A. Red Pheasant's band, I suppose about 100, perhaps a little over.

Q. Did you leave Poundmaker's reserve the prisoner's reserve, when he left—A. No.

Q. How long did you remain after he left? A. On the reserve?

Q. Yes? A. Until it would be about the 10th May or so; I could not say exactly to a day or two, it would be about the 10th or 11th May.

Q. That you remained in the settlement? A. No, on the reserve, it was some distance off the settlement.

Q. When did you leave the settlement? A. I left it on the 29th March.

Q. And where did you go to from the settlement? A. I went to the camp.

Q. You hadn't the prisoner with his band at the camp? A. The prisoner wasn't there yet.

Q. The prisoner wasn't there? A. No.

Q. I understood you to say you saw him? A. I saw him there, but he came afterwards.

Q. When did he come? A. Just as it was getting dark.

Q. On the same day? A. On the same day.

Q. From anything he said—or did he say anything as to what he had been doing in the mean time? A. No, it was principally personally that he spoke—I don't remember—my mind was too occupied to—

Q. You did not know what they had been doing from the time they left you in the settlement until you joined them at Cut Knife Creek; you did not know? A. No, I didn't know.

Q. How long did they remain at Cut Knife? A. Until this time that I speak of, the 10th May.

Q. Then, did they all leave together? A. Yes, all together.

Q. And you left with them? A. Yes.

Q. While you were there at Cut Knife, in the month of April, did anything occur unusual? A. Oh, yes, everything was unusual, there was so many things occurred that—

Q. Were there any visitors? A. Yes.

Q. Who and what? A. A half-breed and an Indian came up from Riel.

Q. How did you know they came from Riel? A. I saw them. I didn't see them come from Riel, but everybody said they came from Riel.

Q. Did you hear the prisoner say anything about that? A. I must have heard him say something about it. I don't recollect anything particular about it.

Q. Did they bring anything with them? A. They brought a letter.

Q. Did you see the letter? A. I did.

Q. Where did you see it? A. In Poundmaker's tent.

Q. Was he there when you were looking at it? A. Yes.

Q. He was there? A. Yes.

Q. You saw it in his possession? A. Yes.

(Letter put in, marked Exhibit No. 1.)

Mr. Robertson.—This is putting words in the witness' mouth.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Perhaps you will teach me how to do it.

Mr. Robertson.—I thought I objected in the proper way.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Is that the letter? A. That is the letter.

Q. Did you hear that read? A. I did.

Q. By whom? A. By a man called Delorme; he is the man that brought it.

Q. Read to whom? A. To a tent full of Indians, the big tent it was.

Q. Was the prisoner there? A. He was.

Q. You say it was read by a man named Delorme, do you know his first name?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Was there anyone with him when he was reading the letter? (This is translated to the prisoner in Cree.) A. Except a tent full of Indians.

Q. Any of those that came with him? A. I think the other man was with him.

Q. What is the other man's name? A. Jay-kee-kum, Chic-i-cum, I believe he was there.

Q. Did you know any other name he had? A. I did not at the time. I know him now, they call him "Boss Bull," I think.

Q. He is an Indian? A. Yes, I think so.

(Translated into Cree to the prisoner, what has been said by the witness about the letter.)

Q. The letter was read in what language? A. I believe it was read in French, I am pretty nearly sure about it. I would not swear to it at all.

Q. Was it read in any other language? A. Well, then he translated it into Cree, Delorme did.

Q. In the prisoner's presence? A. Yes.

Q. Is that (Exhibit No. 2) the letter? A. Yes.

Q. How did you happen to write that second letter? A. I was in the tent, and a man they called Pee-yay-cheew, an Indian from Red Pheasant's, came to the tent and said I was wanted, and I got up and went with him, and went into the tent, in the middle, and these men were sitting there, sitting in the tent, and it was said they wanted me to write a letter to Riel.

Q. Who said that? A. I could not say who it was.

Q. Was that after you got into the tent? A. Yes.

Q. What was done with the letter after you wrote it at their dictation? A. I could not say.

Q. What did you do with it? A. Well, I gave it to some of them, but I don't know whom it was.

Q. Is that the last you know of it? A. No, that is not the last I know of it.

(This is translated in Cree to the prisoner.)

Q. What do you know about it since? A. They read it to some half-breeds—the half-breeds read it themselves.

Q. Where? A. In another tent.

Q. How did it get to that other tent? A. I could not say.

Q. Were you in the other tent when you heard it? A. I was.

Q. Who were the half-breeds that read it? A. It was a man called Jobin, I believe, that read it.

Q. Do you know his first name? A. I don't.

Q. What nationality was he?—A. I think he was a half-breed, I would not be sure. I never saw the man before.

Q. You heard them reading it in this tent? A. I did.

Q. Was the prisoner there? A. He was there.

Q. Was there any conversation between them that you heard? A. Yes (Translated into Cree to the prisoner); there was in the letter, it appears in the translation I had made a mistake; they had used an expression in Cree that was ambiguous, and I put down wrong meaning. I understood them to mean to send only one messenger, and I put: Send only one messenger; and when the man read this, he said it was not good, so he altered it. I did not see—at least, I believe he altered it. It was understood to have been altered.

Q. Will you look at the letter and see if there is an alteration in it, and by whom it was made, if you know? A. It is on the last page—"if you send us news, send only one messenger."

Q. Now, look at the bottom of the page, whose writing is that? A. I could not say.

Q. You don't know? A. No.

Q. Does that letter show the alteration you speak of? A. It does.

Q. You say that Poundmaker was present in the tent, at the time this letter was being read? A. Yes.

Q. Did he hear the conversation about the alteration you speak of? A. He did; at least I presume he did, I could not say.

Q. Did he say anything about it? A. I don't remember.

Q. At all events he was present? A. He was present.

Q. Was that the last you saw of that letter? A. Well, I did not see it then. I only heard the conversation.

Q. Did you see it afterwards? A. I did not.

Q. Who wrote the name "Poundmaker" signed at the bottom of that letter? A. I did.

Q. By what authority? A. By the authority of the men that told me to write the letter.

Q. Had you any authority from the prisoner? A. Well, I consider I had. I would not have written it if I had not had authority, that is very certain.

Q. Do you know whether or not he knew that his name was signed to it? A. Oh, he knew.

Q. He knew how? A. Well, when they were finished, you see one said one thing and another another, and it was very difficult to do anything at all, and I began to get puzzled, and I did not know who was the man that was running the business at all, and Co-pin-ow-way-win was sitting here, and I believe he dictated the latter part of the letter, and when it was done I said whose name am I going to put here? Co-pin-ow-way-win said this man, pointing to Poundmaker, as if it was very silly to ask such a thing, and I looked at Poundmaker and said is that so? Yes, he said, and the other fellow said, put all our names down, so I put them all down.

Q. You say the letter was dictated by those who were present in the tent; did the prisoner dictate any portion of it? A. Well, I believe he did.

Q. You believe he did, do you remember that he did? A. Well, I would not be very positive about it, I think he did.

Mr. Robertson.—I have allowed several of these questions to go. I submit they are not proper,

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Why?

Mr. Robertson.—In the first place what the witness believes is of no consequence as matter of evidence, he must state facts that he knows. My learned friend puts the question to him in this shape—don't you know that he did? or do you remember that he did?

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Asking him to remember with a view to the positive, I suppose, is what Mr. Scott meant?

Mr. Scott.—Do you remember whether he did is what I should have asked?

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Isn't that a proper question?

Mr. Robertson.—I object to the question as being a leading question.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—The question is do you remember his doing so?

Mr. Robertson.—He had already asked the witness about that, and the witness replied he believed he did, and my learned friend suggested to him that he should make it stronger.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—I don't think it was a suggestion. (This evidence now translated to the prisoner in Cree.)

By Mr. Scott :

Q. I think you said Mr. Jefferson that the Indians left the encampment at Cut Knife Creek early in May, sometime in May, I don't know whether you mentioned the date or not, did you? A. I did.

Q. About what date? A. I believe it was a Saturday, I am not sure.

Q. You are not sure about the date? A. No.

Q. At all events you said it was early in May? A. Yes, it might be the 10th or 11th or 12th, or something like that; I could not say exactly, there was no date at all, it is only by calculation that I can come at it.

Q. Did anything unusual happen before you left? A. Yes, there was a battle.

Q. When? A. About the beginning of May.

Q. Do you remember the exact date? A. Well, of my own knowledge I don't remember it, but people say it was the 2nd May.

Q. Were you present at the battle? A. I was present, you might say, and yet you might not say so.

Q. Will you explain what you mean by that? A. Well, I heard that I was present. I heard that I was there and yet I did not see anything.

Q. What do you mean by hearing that you were there? A. Well, what I mean is when I got at night, at the end of the day, when the half-breeds came back I came back with them.

Q. From where? A. The place of the creek, about 3 miles or so up the creek.

Q. Did you see any fighting? A. I did not.

Q. Did you hear any noise, any firearms or guns? A. Oh, yes.

Q. Could you judge how far it was from you? A. Oh, yes.

Q. Did you see the prisoner at that fight? A. I saw him in the morning, not at the fight.

Q. Had you any conversation with him then? A. Yes.

Q. What did he say? A. Well, he says, they have come to fight us, that is what is the matter. I asked him, what was the matter, and he says they have come to fight us, that is what is the matter.

Q. Did he say who they were? A. No, that is about as near as I could get what he said, I think.

Q. What was he doing at the time you spoke to him? A. He was hauling down a flag off a pole, I believe—a piece of white flag with a bird on it and some stars.

Q. Do you know whether there was any meaning in that in doing that?—A. Well, it was a sort of protection against bullets.

Q. What was? A. The flag.

Q. The hauling of it down or the putting of it up? A. No, I suppose it was put up there as a sort of protection, I could not say, mind.

Q. I don't understand you, do you know whether or not it was intended as an emblem; that it was put up there with any intention? A. No, I could not say. I heard that he had made a flag, and I saw it on the pole.

Q. How long was that flag up there? A. That I couldn't say.

Q. Did he say anything as to his intention in pulling it down? A. No, he did not say anything about it, he did not say anything more than I have already told you.

Q. That is all he said to you? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know where he went after he left you that morning? A. I don't.

Q. Where did you go? A. I went to the half-breed camp.

Q. Where was that? A. It was a little behind the Indians' camp.

Q. In what direction from where the troops were coming? A. Well, that is what I mean by a little behind, a little further on.

Q. On the other side of the camp from where the attack was expected? A. On the left hand side behind, it was not directly behind it.

Q. Is that all you know about the fight? A. That is all I know about it.

Q. When did you come back to the prisoner's camp? A. I think it would be about sundown, very near it.

Q. Had you any conversation with him afterwards? A. Oh, yes.

Q. About the fight? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what he said? A. He says, how many times did you shoot? I said I did not shoot at all, and he did not say anything and that was the end of it.

Q. That was all the conversation you had? A. That was all the conversation.

Q. Did you see any killed or wounded? A. Yes.

Q. On which side? A. On the Indian side.

Q. Did you see any others on the other side? A. No.

Q. How many did you see? A. I saw one.

Q. After leaving the camp at Cut Knife early in May where did the Indians go to, the prisoner and the Indians, did they all go together? A. All went together.

Q. Did they keep together? A. All kept together.

Q. Until when? A. Until about just after the battle at Batoche.

Q. Where were they then? A. A place they call the End of the Hills.

Q. In what direction from Battleford was that? A. A little east of south, perhaps south-east.

Q. How far would it be from Batoche? A. I don't know. It would be about 100 miles perhaps, I never was at Batoche.

Q. How far was it from Cut Knife? A. About 60 miles, perhaps it might be 70.

Q. In what direction from Cut Knife; I am speaking of the camp and Cut Knife Creek? A. About east.

Q. They kept together until after the battle at Batoche I think you said? A. Yes.

Q. Why did they separate then? A. To come into Battleford.

Q. What was their intention in moving eastward do you know, or did you ever hear the prisoner say anything about that? A. No, I never heard the prisoner say anything.

Q. Why did they, after proceeding, after having proceeded 60 or 70 miles eastward, why did they turn into Battleford, do you know? A. There were some half-breeds came up from Duck Lake and some Indians I believe too, who wanted them to surrender. They said that Riel had been scattered—

Q. How do you know this, did you hear them say so? A. I could not say who I heard say so.

Q. Did you hear the prisoner say anything about it? A. No, I don't remember hearing him saying anything about it.

Q. At all events they came into Battleford? A. Yes.

Q. What did they do there? A. They gave up their arms.

Q. And surrendered? A. And surrendered.

Q. Did anything happen before they turned into Battleford, were any further, any other acts of violence committed that you know of? A. Well there were some teamsters taken. Yes, there were some teamsters taken.

By the Court :

Q. Are you speaking of your own knowledge, witness? A. Oh, yes, I saw the teamsters. I did not see them taken, but they were there and they can't have been there without they were taken.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Then you did not see the attack on the teamsters and the teams? A. No.

Q. The time the prisoner left the settlement on his own reserve, did I understand you to say that others left about the same time; were there others, any others left about the same time? A. The whole camp left.

Q. On the same day? A. Oh, yes, they all went together.

Q. What do you mean by the whole camp? A. I am speaking of the original settlement, the houses that he lived in.

By the Court :

Q. Did they all leave the same day, witness? A. No they did not.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. The houses they lived in, did they all leave the same day the prisoner left? A. They were not living in the houses principally, there were only two men that I know of who were living in houses.

Q. Well, call it a settlement, did they all leave that settlement on the same day? A. No.

Q. Who left or were there any left besides the prisoner? A. Well, except—to go into Battleford do you mean?

Q. Of course, you don't know where they went to, but did they all leave at the same time? A. They all left at the same time I think. I did not see them leave, you know.

Q. Were you left there alone? A. I was left there pretty nearly alone, there were two men left. I know of two men that were left.

Q. Were there only three men in the whole settlement, three persons in the whole settlement after Poundmaker left? A. No.

Q. Well, who else were there? A. All the women.

Q. All the women and children were left? A. Were left.

Q. The men did not all go, they all left but two? A. They all left but two.

Q. Then all the men left with him with the exception of two and the women and children remained? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know if there is anything unusual in that course; do you know anything about the Indian customs in a matter of that kind? A. Well, it is not very unusual. No, under the circumstances, it was not very unusual.

Q. Under what circumstances? A. Well, they had been talking, I had heard the prisoner telling somebody that Oo-pin-ow-way-win has gone to Battleford to ask Mr. Rae for some tobacco, and he would see by that what his mind was, how the land lay; he was to ask him for some tobacco, and if he got some tobacco, he was to ask for tea and then he would see what sort of a—I don't know how he expressed it, except by, how the land lay, how Mr. Rae's mind might be as far as giving went.

Q. Well, then, is it usual only for the men to start on an expedition after tea and tobacco, is that what you mean, under those particular circumstances? A. You are rather puzzling, you. I don't exactly understand you.

Q. I ask you is it usual or unusual for men of a band to start away without the women and children, and you say it is not unusual under the circumstances? A. Oh, it is not unusual at all.

Q. When the males start away together what do they start away for as a general thing? A. Oh, they might start away to make a dance, they dance for provisions you know and interview the agent.

Q. Then you don't know whether there was any reason for the men going away without the women and children do you know? A. No I don't know.

Cross examined by Mr. Robertson :—

Q. Are you sure, Mr. Jefferson, that they went without any of the women and children? A. No, I am not sure.

Q. Would you be surprised to hear that there were something in the neighborhood of twenty women with the men who went to Battleford? A. No.

Q. Would you be surprised to hear that there were fifty? A. Yes, I think I would.

Q. That would surprise you you think if you heard there were 50 with them?
A. Well, from the number of Indians, unless they took pretty nearly all the women, they could not very well take fifty you know.

Q. About how many women are there on that reserve or were there at that time? A. Forty or so.

Q. About forty altogether? A. Yes, I think so, about forty.

Q. Do you know at what time of the day Poundmaker himself left the reserve?
A. I do not.

Q. Did you see any of the Indians going away from the reserve? A. Well, where the house in which I lived was, you could not see them going away because they would pass out of sight before they got off the reserve.

Q. You could not see them going away? A. No.

Q. Well did you see them moving in the direction of the borders of the reserve in such a manner that they seemed to be going away? A. Oh, I could not tell whether they were going away or not from the direction they were going in.

Q. From anything you saw, you could not tell whether they were going away or not, then you did not see them go away in a body? A. No, I did not see them go away in a body.

Q. You say you saw Poundmaker in the morning and he then told you that he was going to Battleford? A. Yes.

Q. To ask for tea and tobacco? A. I don't remember what he said about what he was going to do, but I remember particularly his saying that he was not asking anyone to go with him, but if they liked to go he would not stop them.

Q. Well, was that in answer to a question from you? A. I don't remember. I could not say.

Q. You couldn't remember that? A. No.

Q. It may have been in answer to a question from you whether any others were going with him? A. Oh, it was not in answer to a question whether any others were going with him or not—I mean the conversation. I could not say whether the conversation was started by me asking him the question which brought out this, or whether he really proffered it, I could not say; but as for asking whether he had asked the men to go with him or not, I did not ask him anything of the sort. It was part of his former communication which he made. It was part of that communication which he made.

Q. Well, did he come to tell you that, did he come to you? A. I think he did.

Q. Well, did he go off then when he said that; did he go off as if he were then going? A. Well, I could not say that. That is a difficult question to answer.

Q. Well, was the impression left upon your mind that he was going off then at once? A. That he was going off that day, that he was going off very soon. I could not say that he was going right off immediately and not going to stop at all. It did not strike me to think about whether he was going off right away.

Q. When was it you noticed that so many of the Indians had gone? A. I saw Poundmaker's wife I think, or else Simos' wife. I am not sure which of them it was who said that they had nearly all gone.

Q. Well, when was that; was it late in the afternoon or was it the next day?
A. I could not say. You must remember that circumstances have occurred since which knocked things out of most people's head at any rate.

Q. I would like you to recollect if it was in the afternoon of the following day that you noticed that they had gone? A. I could not say that.

Q. Did you go about to the houses and tepees to see how many were left? A. I could not say that I went with that purpose exactly.

Q. You did not go for that purpose at all? A. No. At least I could not say that I did—I don't believe I did.

Q. Then how did you happen to notice that they all had gone? A. Well, if you were on a reserve you know, you could not help, you would see how I would notice. They are always around and there is always somebody coming around to the house even if you don't go out at all.

Q. Still now it is not at all impossible that more than two men might have been on that reserve without your knowing it? A. Oh, it is not impossible, but I think I would have heard about it at any rate.

Q. If there had been others there? A. If there had been others there.

Q. Why do you think you would have heard about it? A. Because while the Indians were in that state, they did not care about hiding anything.

Q. Was it necessarily hiding it, not telling you, you did not make any enquiries did you? A. Well, but I had some friends in the camp who told me pretty nearly everything.

Q. That is what you think it is probably you would have heard if some of them had remained, if some of the Indians had remained? A. I think so, yes; there is no doubt on my mind at all if that is what you mean, that there were only two Indians there, although I could not swear to it.

Q. I want to get at your reason for it; you did not go to look for them? A. No.

Q. And you saw two? A. I saw two.

Q. There might have been others there? A. There might have been others there, yes.

Q. And a good many of the women might have been away without your knowing it? A. Yes.

Q. Now you saw nothing that day that indicated anything to alarm you? A. No.

Q. There was nothing unusual in a number of them going to ask for what they wanted? A. Well, there was something unusual, but not unprecedented.

Q. It was a thing they had done before many times, wasn't it? A. It was a thing they had done before, certainly—several times.

Q. And it did not necessarily imply any hostile intention? A. No.

Q. You next saw Poundmaker, you said, at Cut Knife Creek, at Cut Knife Hill? A. Yes.

Q. You had yourself gone there first? A. I had myself gone there, yes.

Q. Why did you go there? A. Well, a train of circumstances took me there.

Q. It was accidental, your going there, was it? A. Yes.

Q. I mean you had no particular object in going to that particular place? A. Oh, I beg you pardon—

Q. Then let us know what? A. Well, I thought it probable that if I once saw him I would be pretty safe.

Q. You thought it probable if you once saw Poundmaker, you would be pretty safe—had you any reason to feel unsafe? A. Oh, yes, I had some reason.

Q. You began at that time to feel unsafe? A. Yes.

Q. When was it that you began to feel unsafe? A. When a man they called Baptiste—he came from Battleford, he came back from Battleford. I met him on the road, and I asked him what was the news. Well, he did not want to tell me, he a sort of hung back, and I began to think something was the matter.

Q. Now, how long was that after they had gone away? A. This would be the day before they came back, the day before Poundmaker came back; they came scattered, you know, one or two at a time, three or four at a time, I believe, I saw very few of them come back myself.

Q. What I want to get at is when it was you met Baptiste and you began to be alarmed; how long was that after they had gone away? A. I believe it was on a Monday.

Q. What day of the week was it they had gone away? A. I am not sure whether it was a Friday or a Saturday.

Q. You think it was either Friday or Saturday? A. I think it was either Friday or Saturday.

Q. Then it was on the Monday when you met Baptiste and he told you and he seemed to hang back about giving you news, that you began to think there might be trouble? A. Yes, I began to think something was the matter.

Q. Then you thought you would like to see Poundmaker? A. No, I thought I would like to get at what it was first. I wanted to know what was the matter.

Q. Tell us what else it was that made you feel uneasy and was your reason for going to Poundmaker at Cut Knife Creek? A. Well, this fellow, he says, come along the road with me and I will tell you as we go along. I was going in one direction and he was coming towards me, and I turned back with him, and he began to talk about various things. I have forgotten exactly, and he says what are you going to do; what do you intend to do? Well, I said I did not know—mind I could not give the exact words of the conversation, but I can give the effect—in effect, what he said and what I said, he says what are you going to do; are you going to stop here or are you going to run away? And he says I may tell you that your being here last summer is very much in your favor, and the Indians, he says, are ashamed to touch a man that had no defence in the camp, and I said I would stop; that was the beginning of the reason I had.

Q. But hadn't he told you before this anything about what had taken place at Battleford? A. He did not tell me anything before this. No, and then he began to tell me what was the matter, he said that nothing had happened yet, when he came away, but he had heard that the Stonys had killed Payne.

Q. That was on another reserve at the Eagle Hills? A. At Eagle Hills.

Q. Well what else? A. Well I went down to the house of course, and then—

Q. Didn't he tell you anything else? A. Not that I remember.

Q. Didn't he tell you anything about what was going on at Battleford? A. I don't think he did, I am not sure, though I would not swear that he did not, I mean, and yet I would not swear that he did either.

Q. Is that the same man as Grey Eyes—is that his Indian name? A. No, another man, it is a man I did not know at all, he had only drawn rations twice, I believe, on the reserve.

Q. Well, that it was that made you anxious, was it? A. Yes.

Q. And made you think that you would like to go and see Poundmaker? A. Well, it was a little after this thing had deepened considerably when I thought I would like to see Poundmaker.

Q. Well, tell us what it was? A. Jadfis—one of the two men that stayed—came to the house, and he says, better come along with me, come to my house; and I says I would be no better there than here; yes, he says, I will engage to keep you till Poundmaker come, anyhow; and I went with him and I stayed there all that night, stayed at the man's house, and the next morning a man they call Cut-lip, George's father-in-law, came into the house and told George he had better send me out, because he did not want to have bloodshed in the house.

Q. Who is George? A. One of the men that stayed on the reserve; he said I had better go outside because he did not want bloodshed in the house, he said that this Cut-lip and a man they called Mus-sin-ass had slept at his tent last night and they told him that I was not going to live, which means really that they were going to kill me, but it is literally that I could not live; and George got his gun down and commenced to load it and the father-in-law was looking on all the time and George sat down beside me and I was sitting down there close to the window, and Jacob, the father-in-law, went out and George hitched up his waggon and said that possibly Poundmaker might have arrived by this time, and he hitched up his waggon and we went over and Poundmaker had not arrived, and I went into Poundmaker's tent, and when Poundmaker arrived, he said that I might have been killed before he came he thought, but since he had come he would not let me be killed, he said I might be useful to him.

Q. Did he make use of that expression? A. Yes, something to that effect.

Q. What were the Cree words; can you give us the exact words? A. No, I don't think I could give you the exact words.

Q. The way you have put it, it would imply that he was indifferent whether you were killed or not; did you understand him to mean that? A. Well, no, I don't think he was indifferent—far from it, if he had been indifferent he would not have cared anything about me.

Q. You understood from what he said that he was glad you were not killed?
 A. Well, I understood that as far as he was concerned he would do his best, but if I had been killed before that, then he would not have had anything to do with it, and it would not have been his fault, but knowing as he did that I was there and helpless he would protect me, that is what I understood.

Q. That was the understanding you put upon it? A. That is what my mind seized upon immediately as the interpretation of what he said.

Q. Well, can you tell us what it was he said? A. He says, I have often kissed your son.

Q. Your child? A. Yes, that is all that I recollect.

Q. He referred to the fact that he had often kissed your son? A. Yes.

Q. And you took that to indicate what? A. Well, I took it to indicate that he would do his best anyhow.

Q. To protect you? A. Yes.

Q. Now do you think that what you have said just now is a fair understanding of what he said to you, that if you had been killed he would not have cared much about it, he would not have been responsible, didn't that reference to your child mean something different from that? A. Well, I have thought a good deal about that, wondered what it could mean, but it was something pretty like that, I remember.

Q. He did refer to the fact that he had kissed your child at all events? A. He did refer to that fact.

Q. And that he would do his best to protect you? A. Well, he said positively. Yes.

Q. Now that was when you met him at Cut Knife Creek, was it on his return from Battleford? A. That was when I saw him first.

Q. Did he tell you then anything about what had taken place at Battleford? A. I don't exactly remember. I was in such a state that I might be excused I think from remembering small things. It is only the principal things I can fix on.

Q. Well, wouldn't that be an important thing what he told you about what had taken place at Battleford? A. No.

Q. Didn't you know at that time that stores had been plundered? A. Yes, some men came before him.

Q. And told you? A. No, they did not tell me it, they made such a row you know, and Poundmaker's wife was in the tent, and I did not need to ask anything to be told. They knew then that the stores had been gone through.

Q. Well, did you not ask anything about that; try to remember? A. No, I don't remember.

Q. You can't remember that? A. No.

Q. You can't remember his telling you anything about it? A. Well, probably he did, I guess he must have done so, but I don't remember the words he used or the circumstance at all. It could not possibly have passed without his saying something, but I don't remember what he said.

Q. Tell me, were the Indians in war paint? A. Well, I don't know anything about war paint. They paint when they are not at war. Poundmaker is painted now, and he is not at war.

Q. Was he painted in his usual way; was there anything unusual about the paint the Indians wore on that occasion that you noticed? A. Do you mean before they started or after?

Q. Yes, or after when they were coming back? A. No, there was not.

Q. You mentioned that Co-pin-ow-way-win had told someone that you could not live? A. Yes.

Q. Poundmaker says he sent to Co-pin-ow-way-win and Cut-lip to protect you? A. Yes, he told me that afterwards, too; but Co-pin-ow-way-win did not do it.

Q. Well, it was rather a warning that you got through them than anything else? A. Rather an unpleasant one.

Q. George's father-in-law you said brought the warning to you which he had received from Co-pin-ow-way-win and Cut-lip? A. He did not speak to me, he spoke

to his son-in-law as if all he thought about was to spare his daughter the agony of seeing anybody killed close to him.

Q. That was the way you understood it? A. Yes.

Q. Well, did Poundmaker tell you, when you met him at Cut Knife Creek, anything about what he was going to do in the future? A. I could not remember anything that he did; anything special, anything that was worthy of remembering, I could not say.

Q. Well, can you remember anything however unworthy, Mr. Jefferson? A. Well, you see it would have to be something especial for me to remember it, if it was not especial I could not possibly remember it.

Q. Then what you mean is that you don't remember anything he said to you? A. I don't remember anything, it is very indistinct all that time.

Q. How long was it after you met Poundmaker at Cut Knife Creek that Delorme and Chic-i-cum came from Riel? A. I could not say exactly, it could not have been more than a fortnight, I think. I think it was less, I don't remember the date.

Q. Well, it could not have been later than about the 15th April, it could not have been later than that, in fact it would be the 13th April? A. Yes.

Q. They came and brought this letter? A. Yes.

Q. Up to that time did you see anything in Poundmaker's conduct to indicate any intention of rising or of doing any more wrong? A. I could not remember anything.

Q. Then when they came they brought a letter which has been produced here and which you say you saw in Poundmaker's tent; was that the first time you saw it? A. No, it was read by this man, you know, before Poundmaker got it.

Q. You saw it before you saw it in Poundmaker's tent, did you? A. Yes.

Q. Where did you see it? A. Well the man was reading it I suppose about ten yards off.

Q. The man that was reading it was about ten yards off from you? A. Yes.

Q. Where was that? A. They make a big tent you know on any special occasion and this tent was in the middle of the circle in which the tents are set, and it was in this tent that he was reading the letter.

Q. In a large tent, in the centre; do you know who had put up that tent? A. No.

Q. How many Indians were there in the tent when the letter was being read?

A. It was pretty full, but I have not any idea.

Q. About how many? A. Well, there was more than fifty I am sure.

Q. Was Poundmaker there? A. Yes.

Q. And that was the first you saw of the letter? A. That was the first I saw of the letter.

Q. Now you said Muchichee (Delorme) it was that read the letter? A. Yes.

Q. Did he say anything, in addition to what the letter contained, to the Indians?

A. Oh, yes, the letter is nothing compared to what he said. The letter is only an introduction.

Q. Tell what Muchichee said to the Indians in the tent? A. I could not give you anything like the whole of his talk you know.

Q. No, but the most important of it? A. Well, that Riel was a sort of God. He could do many little things. He could prophesy and he was going to get help from such and such people.

Q. Where, what people? A. I could not remember what people he said, from the Americans. The Americans were one.

Q. He was going to get help from the Americans? A. Yes.

Q. And what else do you recollect his saying, something about the railway—the Canadian Pacific Railway? A. Yes.

Q. What did he say about that? A. He said the Americans were going to hold the railway and no soldiers could come in. And they would have broken the railway, but they were going to use it.

Q. Well, did he ask the Indians to join Riel? A. I could not say whether he did or not. I believe he must have taken it as an understood thing. I could not say that he did, nor I could not say that he did not.

Q. Do you recollect his telling the Indians that if they did not join Riel and accept the half-breed terms that the Americans would take everything from them and there would not be an Indian that would have that much land (crack of the fingers)? A. I am not very sure. I don't think it was in the tent at the time that I heard him say that.

Q. But you did hear him say it? A. I heard him say something to that effect; yes.

Q. Threatening them that if they did not join Riel the Americans would take everything from them and they would lose all their land, that is substantially correct is it? A. That is substantially correct; yes.

Q. Well, can you tell us was Poundmaker there when you heard them telling this? A. Oh, yes, at least I was living in Poundmaker's tent, you know. I was in Poundmaker's tent, and he was not telling it to me, that is very certain. He must have been telling it either to Poundmaker or to some people who had come to visit Poundmaker.

Q. Now you had been living in Poundmaker's tent for some time before this? A. Since the beginning. I went into his tent at the beginning.

Q. After the letter was read in the big tent, it was brought to Poundmaker's tent was it, am I right in that? A. It must have been brought there, because Poundmaker had it in his hand there.

Q. Now tell me this before we go any further, in the big tent when Muchichee was addressing the Indians, did you hear him tell them to kill every man with a red coat? A. I would not swear that I did.

Q. You don't remember something of that kind occurring, and Poundmaker telling them not to do it, that he did not believe what Muchichee had said? A. No, I don't remember anything of that kind. I heard—it must have been indirectly. I am sure it was not directly that he had said the soldiers had to be all killed.

Q. That Muchichee had said this? A. Yes.

Q. But you were not present when that was said? A. No, I did not hear them say so, or I think I didn't.

Q. But your memory of what took place at that time is very indistinct, that is you remember only small portions of it? A. Yes, things that stood out, that were conspicuous I remember, or anything that has anything to do with myself I remember.

Q. The letter you say was in Poundmaker's hand? A. Yes.

Q. Did he say anything to you about it? A. I believe he did, for I asked him to let me read it and he did, he gave it to me.

Q. Do you read French? A. Oh, I read it, yes.

Q. You can get the meaning, I suppose? A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him about what was in the letter? A. I did, I believe; in fact I am sure I did; that is only a figure of speech.

Q. Who else was present at that time? A. When he had the letter?

Q. Yes? A. I could not say.

Q. There were several others, were there not? A. I could not say whether there was or not.

Q. Had these messengers brought tobacco and tea, or anything of that kind to the Indians with the letter? A. I could not say.

Q. What did Poundmaker say to you about the contents of this letter? A. I don't remember him saying very much, or saying anything at all particularly. I read the letter and I thought I remembered that this man, instead of saying 35 or 40 minutes, had said 5 or 10 minutes with respect to the duration of the fight, and I just remarked that to Poundmaker.

Q. What reply did he make, do you remember? A. No, I do not remember.

Q. Did he say anything that indicated that he was going to do as that letter told him, and go and join Riel? A. No, I don't remember him saying anything about it.

Q. Was there a soldier's tent put up in the camp? A. Yes.

Q. Can you explain to the jury what a soldier's tent is, and what it means in an Indian camp? A. Well, I think so; there might be something; I might make a mistake.

Q. Tell us as well as you understand? A. Well, when there is anything difficult to do, they make a soldier's tent, and these soldiers have to provide certain things; they are the executive, you might say.

Q. Now, who are the soldiers? A. The men that make the soldiers' tent.

Q. Well, are they the young men or the old men? A. Oh, they are generally young men.

Q. Young braves? A. Yes.

Q. And do they take command of the camp when that is done—do you know, of course, I don't want you to say what you don't know? A. Well, I am not very sure whether they do or not; they are supposed to do so, I believe.

Q. And what becomes of the authority of the ordinary chief when that happens? A. Well, I never saw it happen but once.

Q. Well, it did happen this time, at all events? A. I could not say whether it did or not.

Q. Don't you know that there was a soldier's tent put there. A. I know there was a soldier's tent put there, and that is about all I know about it; they danced in there pretty nearly every night.

Q. The young braves? A. Yes.

Q. Did Poundmaker take any part in that? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Now, what Indians were in the camp at Cut Knife, when Muchichee, Delorme and Chic-i-cum came? A. All the Indians that were there at any time.

Q. They had all come in? A. Yes.

Q. Then, there were how many Stonys? A. Well, I could not say how many there was, but I think there could not have been more than fifty men.

Q. Fifty Stonys? A. Yes, that is counting men and boys. I do not know for positive.

Q. You said Little Pine's band was about 100? A. Yes, that is altogether, men, women and children.

Q. How many were there of Strike-him-on-the-Back's band of men? A. About seventy-five I should think.

Q. These were Crees? A. Crees.

Q. About how many were there in Poundmaker's band? A. Thirty-five or forty.

Q. Now who was at that camp at Cut Knife Hill first; was it Poundmaker's band or the Stonys? A. It was on Poundmaker's reserve. Poundmaker's Indians camped there the first.

Q. And the Stonys came into his camp? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know who brought them in? A. No.

Q. Don't you know that they were brought in by messengers from Riel? A. Not that they had been brought there. I heard they had been roused by messengers of Riel.

Q. And they did come in there? A. They came in there.

Q. And then when Muchichee and Chic-i-cum came, they all, the different tribes, were together? A. They were all together.

Q. Now what did you see him communicate; who was looked upon as the commander of that camp, after Muchichee and Chic-i-cum came? A. Well, I don't know what gave me the impression. I supposed it was only the result of my general observation I could not name any particular thing.

Q. You could not name anything that gave you an impression as to who commanded? A. I could not give you the name that gave me the impression, there must have been something, because the impression was in my mind.

Q. But you cannot tell us anything that gave you the impression to who did command? A. Well my being alive gave me the impression that Poundmaker was certainly the chief.

Q. Your being alive gave you the impression that Poundmaker was the chief? A. Yes.

Q. That was the only thing was it? A. That is the only thing that I can recollect. That is the only thing that I can bring to mind.

Q. Did you see Poundmaker giving any orders? A. I believe I did, there is a man they called Fine Day or Fair Weather, he was a very brave man and he got orders I think to keep around Battleford, not to attack it, just to keep watch around it, something of that sort.

Q. Did you hear Poundmaker tell him that? A. I think I did, it is my belief.

Q. You think you did, it is your belief? A. Yes.

Q. But you are not certain; and the orders were, not to attack it, not to attack Battleford? A. I think so.

Q. Now that was at the time when they were all camped out at Cut Knife Creek Hill? A. Yes.

Q. Some distance from Battleford? A. Yes.

Q. Now wasn't what you heard this, that Poundmaker tried to keep the Indians from going in the other direction towards Duck Lake and Batoche? A. Oh this was after, you know.

Q. Oh, it was after that that occurred? A. Yes.

Q. We have not come to that yet then? A. No.

Q. Now let us come to the occasion on which that letter was written, didn't you think that you were doing a pretty serious thing in writing such a letter as this (Exhibit No. 2)? A. Oh, yes, I knew that.

Q. You felt that you were in danger if you did not write it? A. Well, I did not consider I had any choice in the matter.

Q. You say that Poundmaker, Copin-ow-way-win, Mus-sin-ass Met-tay-way-sis and Peeyaycheew were all there when this was dictated? A. Yes.

Q. Now who is Mus-sin-ass? A. Well, I don't know him, except that he is an Indian from that district.

Q. He was not on your reserve? A. No, he was not on my reserve.

Q. Was Copinow-wa-win on your reserve? A. Yes.

Q. Mettayway sis? A. He is not on my reserve.

Q. And the other one was he on your reserve? A. No.

Q. None of these were Poundmaker's men except Oopinowaywin? A. No.

Q. Now wasn't Muchichee (Delorme) there also? A. No.

Q. When this was dictated? A. No. I don't think he was. Chic-i-cum was there.

Q. Is Chic-i-cum an Indian or a half-breed? A. An Indian.

Q. This is not your writing at the bottom (in blue pencil) of the letter, No. 2? A. No, that is the alteration I have referred to already.

Q. Someone else wrote something there? A. Yes.

Q. And it could not have been any of those Indians? A. No, it could not have been any of those Indians.

Q. Tell me what reserves did these last three come from? A. Peeyaycheew came from Red Pheasant's reserve. Mettaywaysis came from Strike-him-on-the-back's reserve, and Mussinass from the same place.

Q. Now you say you could not tell which of them was running it, I think that was the expression you used? A. No it was very difficult.

Q. And so much so that when you had finished writing it, you asked whose name you were to put to it? A. Yes.

Q. And one of them—do you know which it was told you? A. Oh, yes, it was this Cut-lip, Oopinowaywin.

Q. It was he that told you to put Poundmaker's name to it? A. Yes.

Q. Now you have told us that your memory is not very clear about these things happening at that time, and you swore at first when speaking about that that you had Poundmaker's authority, you considered you had Poundmaker's authority to put Poundmaker's name there, but you went on to say afterwards when Oopinowaywin told you to put Poundmaker's name to it, you asked Poundmaker if you should do so and he said yes? A. Yes.

Q. Now might you not be mistaken about that? A. No, I don't think there is any mistake. I am certain I would not put his name there without he did tell me.

Mind that is not the reason I have for thinking he told me. I remember, I could not really say whether I put it in the same words but I certainly made the enquiry.

Q. And you think he said so, said distinctly to do it, to put his name there?
A. I certainly understood so.

Q. The war party was very strong in the camp at that time wasn't it? A. Oh, yes, it was.

Q. Nearly all the young braves were in it? A. Yes.

Q. Now were all the old men in it too? A. Well, no, they were not all in it, there were different degrees of beings in it; you know, too, some people were what you might call bloodthirsty, indiscriminately, others simply considered they were doing a duty, and others thought which was the best way to get out of it without exciting attention at the time.

Q. Whose attention? A. The attention of the Indians—their fellow Indians.

Q. There were a number of the older Indians who wanted to get out of it, but they were afraid of the younger men, is that what you mean? A. Well, I know several. I don't know how many. I know several myself that would have been pretty glad to get out of it I think.

Q. They did not want to have trouble? A. No.

Q. But they were afraid of the younger men? A. Yes.

Q. They had good reason to be had they? A. Yes.

Q. And anyone who had opposed the doings of the young men at that time would have had good reason to be afraid? A. Yes, I think they would.

Q. Even Poundmaker would have had good reason to be afraid of resisting what the young men were doing? A. Well, I don't know whether he would or not. Poundmaker is a great speaker you know. Poundmaker can induce a man to do pretty nearly anything almost.

Q. Yes, when it tallies with their own inclination? A. Yes, and it was their own inclination.

Q. And if he had opposed them instead of leading them? A. Well, probably he might not have been able to do anything.

Q. The fact was that the young men had control of the camp hadn't they?
A. Well, they had and yet they hadn't. They had control of the blood and murder sort of business, but the management of the Riel business was in the hands of the older men, you know. The young men did not care who was killed or who they were for. It was just "kill anybody and take what you can catch." I mean there was a system in the way in which the older men did it, but the young men had no system at all.

Q. What system what indications of system? A. They took things coolly.

Q. They were comparatively cool? A. Yes.

Q. But what did you see them do? A. I could not recall anything at the moment which I saw them do.

Q. You can't recall anything at the moment you saw them do? A. No.

Q. Now Poundmaker says you are mistaken in saying he said yes put his name to that. Now may it not have been one of the others that said yes? A. Oh no. No, it could not have been. Poundmaker and Oopinowwaywin were on one side, that is almost behind me, and you might say on the same line with myself, the others were seated, so that to look at Poundmaker and get his assent I had to turn my head (to the side) like that and I don't think I was mistaken.

Q. Oopinowwaywin was sitting next you? A. Yes.

Q. Mightn't Oopinowwaywin have said yes when you asked that question?
A. No, I was not looking at him, Oopinowwaywin.

Q. But you heard the voice? A. I don't believe that I am mistaken. That is my impression.

Q. You don't believe you are mistaken? A. No.

Q. But you might be mistaken? A. I may be mistaken.

Q. You may have been mistaken? A. Oh, yes.

Q. It may have been Oopinowwaywin that said yes. Now after Muchichee and Chicicum came, how much time elapsed before the fight at Cut Knife? A. About two weeks I should think. I would not be positive.

Q. Now were Muchichee and Chicicum trying to induce the Indians to go to Batoche or Duck Lake during that time? A. Yes, I have every reason to believe they were, in fact I am sure of it.

Q. You know they were? A. I know they were.

Q. Now, don't you know also that Poundmaker was trying to keep them from going there and was trying to get them to go to Devil's Lake? A. No, he wasn't.

Q. What was he doing? A. It was after this still that he wanted to go to Devil's Lake.

Q. Well, do you say he was not—all you mean by that is that you did not see it at that time? A. What I mean is that I don't believe that he wished them to go there instead of going to Devil's Lake.

Q. What did you see him do or hear him say that bore upon it, upon the going to Batoche? A. Well, Poundmaker had such unlimited confidence in Riel, if there was nothing else, that at the beginning he certainly never expected Riel would be beaten, and even that would induce me to think he did not want to go to Devil's Lake. Why should he go to Devil's Lake?

Q. That is your own inference; that is your own opinion and the jury form the opinion and the jury form the opinions in these things, and what I want from you is the facts upon which you base your opinions; you may have opinions of your own of course, but did you see anything in Poundmaker's conduct or did you hear him say anything that showed a willingness on his part to go to Duck Lake or Batoche? A. I could not remember anything.

Q. Then when you say you don't believe he wanted to go the other way, it is merely an opinion which you—? A. Based upon things which I must have forgotten.

Q. Well you may have forgotten them or not? A. That is only my opinion; yes.

Q. A man often forms an idea without having much to base it upon? A. Yes, but I am not of that genus.

Q. But the impression on your mind is that he did not want to go to Devil's Lake before that; but you saw no indication that he wanted to go the other way? A. No.

Q. Then the fight at Cut Knife was after this letter had been sent off? A. Yes; two or three days after.

(Adjourned here for lunch till 2 p.m. when court resumed.)

Q. After you had signed these names in the letter, Mr. Jefferson, you gave it to some one you said, to whom did you give it? A. I could not say to whom I gave it.

Q. The next time you saw it it was in another tent? A. Yes.

Q. When the half-breeds were revising it? A. Yes.

Q. Who were those half-breeds that were revising it? A. I only know one of them.

Q. Who was that? A. Jobin.

Q. When did Jobin come to the camp? A. When the other half-breeds came across, I think. I did not see him come across.

Q. When the other half-breeds came across from where? A. From the other side of the river.

Q. Then Jobin came across when the Battleford half-breeds came? A. I think so. I did not see him come.

Q. That is what you understood? A. That is what I understood.

Q. He had been there before that letter was written? A. Yes.

Q. For some little time? A. Yes, for some little time.

Q. Then he was there and Muchichee and Delorme were there, what other half-breeds were there; before that letter was written; can you give any names? A. In the camp do you mean?

Q. Yes? A. Yes, most of these half-breeds that used to stop around Battleford were there.

Q. Do you know anything about how they were brought there? A. Yes.

Q. How? A. Well, I know how two got there, but as far as personal knowledge goes I don't know.

Q. How many other half-breeds were there with Jobin in the tent when they were revising the letter? A. Oh, I could not say, I did not count them, but there must have been a dozen at least of them.

Q. And they were discussing it, were they? A. Yes. Well, I don't think there was very much discussion. Jobin had the letter in his hand, and he read it over, and he said it was very good except this part about only one messenger coming.

Q. And he found fault with that? A. He found fault with that.

Q. And someone after that must have put that little postscript at the end which you did not write? A. Yes.

Q. That is the postscript "If you send us news send as many men as possible?" A. Yes.

Q. That was written in a postscript? A. Yes.

Q. And then you did not see the letter after that? A. No, I did not see it after that.

Q. Do you know, have you any means of knowledge of what became of it? A. Well, they said it was taken to Duck Lake.

Q. Did Jobin leave the camp that day? A. They said he did. I did not see him leave.

Q. Did you see him there afterwards; was he there afterwards? A. I very seldom saw anybody except in the tent. I had not any means of seeing them.

Q. You understood he did leave that day? A. I understood he did.

Q. And that he took that letter? A. Yes.

Q. Now, you told us that on the morning of the fight at Cut Knife you saw Poundmaker and you asked him what was the matter? A. Yes.

Q. Had the firing begun then? A. Yes.

Q. And where was Poundmaker? A. Standing beside the cart which stood beside his tent.

Q. He was close to his tent? A. Yes.

Q. And he was pulling down a flag? A. Yes.

Q. How long had the firing been going on at that time? A. I could not say, I had just wakened up.

Q. Well, you were living with Poundmaker, were you not, in his tent? A. No, at that time I was living in another tent beside him.

Q. And you were wakened up by the firing? A. No, I was wakened up by some one coming into the tent and telling us to get up.

Q. And telling you that there was firing? A. Yes, that there was firing.

Q. And when you came out, you found Poundmaker pulling down a flag, now what flag was this? A. Well, it looked as if it was made out of white calico.

Q. Do you know what it was meant for, who put it there? A. I did not see anyone put it there, but I understood Poundmaker put it there.

Q. You did not see anyone, you don't know whether he put it there or not? A. No, I don't know whether he put it there or not, but I have not any doubt.

Q. You have not any doubt because—? A. I did not see him put it there; I don't know that he put it there.

Q. But you saw him pulling it down? A. I saw him pulling it down.

Q. What did he do after that conversation with him when he said they had come to fight us, that was what was the matter? A. He wrapped the flag around his shoulders, and got on horseback and went off.

Q. Did he take his gun? A. I don't know.

Q. Try to recollect? A. I don't know. I have been trying to recollect now for five or six weeks every event connected with this case, with this business.

Q. Well, have you directed your attention to that before as to whether he took his gun that time? A. No, I could not say.

Q. Was this flag a white flag? A. Yes.

- Q. He got on his pony and rode off? A. Yes.
- Q. Where did he ride? A. I could not say.
- Q. You could not say that? A. No.
- Q. Did you see him bearing arms that day at all? A. No.
- Q. Did he seem excited? A. Well, he was pretty pale, but I don't think he was very excited.
- Q. He seemed alarmed then, frightened? A. That was what I was thinking.
- Q. Do you know whether he had expected any attack before that? A. Yes, he is a prophet amongst other things, and he prophesied he expected an attack before that. It did not come though.
- Q. When did he say that? A. It was very shortly after the making of the camp.
- Q. Now, where was he when he prophesied this? A. Well, he was in the tent.
- Q. In his own tent? A. In his own tent.
- Q. Were there many people there, many Indians there? A. Not at this time, there was not anyone there except his wife and myself, I believe.
- Q. What did he say about the attack? A. Oh, he said he was uneasy. He said something was going to happen.
- Q. What did he say about the attack? A. He says, where is your gun, and I said it is behind here. Well, he says, load it up. He says, if there is anything comes here, you will have to fire it off, and I said all right. That is all he said particularly.
- Q. Did he say from whom he expected the attack? A. No, you know it was in a prophesy and a prophesy is generally indefinite, it is only something that might happen, one thing or another.
- Q. Who else was present when Poundmaker told you this, that he expected an attack? A. I don't think there was anyone particular present, no men at any rate.
- Q. There were no men present? A. I don't think it.
- Q. Was it in the morning or evening? A. I could not say that either.
- Q. Can you say what day of the week it was? A. No.
- Q. You don't know that? A. No.
- Q. Were you and Poundmaker alone there? A. Practically.
- Q. What do you mean by that? A. Well, I mean that his wife was there and my wife was there and perhaps both his wives might have been there. I am not sure, but one was.
- Q. Now, might you not be mistaken about that? A. No, there is no mistake about it.
- Q. He says that the only conversation he had with you about a gun was after the fight? A. No, there is no mistake about it.
- Q. There is no mistake about that? A. No.
- Q. But he did not say what he expected the attack from? A. No.
- Q. Tell us his words as nearly as you can when he told you that? A. Of the attack?
- Q. Did he use the word "attack" at all to begin with, or the Indian word for it. A. Well, he expected some danger, he said there was something impending, and it must have been an attack or else he would not have spoken about the gun.
- Q. That is a matter of reasoning. I ask you to give me his words, Mr. Jefferson. He spoke of some impending danger? A. Yes.
- Q. I ask you to give me his words? A. I could not give you the words.
- Q. The utmost is then after all that he said that he was uneasy and that he was afraid there was danger from some direction? A. Yes.
- Q. And that you had better keep your gun loaded as you might have to fire it off? A. He says, where is your gun? and it was under the bed, you know, under the eaves of the tent rather. At the beginning I had lent it. An Indian woman had borrowed it when they went into Battleford for her son to shoot rabbits with, two or three days before this. It was Yellow Mud's brother whose wife had borrowed the gun. He brought it back and said he did not want to join anyone in taking.

things from me, that he would give me my gun back. He brought it and I just laid it behind under the bedding.

Q. That was Yellow Mud Blanket or his brother? A. Yellow Mud Blanket.

Q. That is Poundmaker's brother? A. It is.

Q. Tell us the rest, he asked you where is your gun, and you had got it back in this way and you said it was there? A. Yes.

Q. And he told you? A. He says load it up, you will have to fire it off.

Q. If what? A. If this attack I suppose.

Q. Now he did not speak of an attack you say? A. No, he spoke of the attack at the beginning.

Q. You said he did not, you said it was some impending danger he told you of, you cannot tell exactly what words he used and it was matter of your own inference that it was an attack; he told you to load it up, that you would have to fire it off if trouble came? A. Yes.

Q. That was the substance of it? A. That was the substance of it.

Q. Now he knew that you were a loyal man didn't he? A. I think he did.

Q. Did you suppose he was inviting you to load up your gun to fire at the troops? A. That is as I understood it.

Q. Then you did not think he thought you a loyal man? A. I beg your pardon, his object in saving me, I always understood, you know, was purely personal, not general, it was not from any love of the white people that he saved my life, it was only from personal motives.

Q. But he told you although he knew you to be a loyal man to load your gun? A. Yes.

Q. And you inferred from that that he expected you to fire upon the whites? A. I think he did; yes.

Q. I just want to get that out, so that the jury can understand the way in which you look at things, Mr. Jefferson.

Q. Now when did you see Poundmaker again on that day after he rode away on his pony? A. Well I saw him in the evening.

Q. Where was he? A. He was standing over some dead bodies and he was talking to people around there I understand, he was telling them not to grieve, something of that sort, that such things must occur and something that way.

Q. Give us his words if you can? A. I could not give you his words.

Q. You cannot give me any of his words? A. No.

Q. That is another piece of your own interpretation, I suppose; that is another of your impressions? A. Well, no, it is not, there is not much impression about it. I heard the man speak and that was the subject, that was what he said, abbreviated certainly.

Q. He told them not to grieve, and encouraged them? A. Yes.

Q. You say that, do you? A. Yes.

Q. Now you know other people heard what he said, do you swear that? A. Oh yes.

Q. That he told them not to grieve and encouraged them? A. I swear that he told them not to grieve, that such things must occur, they could not expect I suppose to fight and not have anyone killed.

Q. Did you hear him say anything before that? A. No.

Q. Do you know that he prevented Indians from pursuing the troops? A. No.

Q. You do not know that either? A. I don't know that.

Q. How much do you know about what happened on that day? A. Well, I know very little. I know that I saw half-breeds running away except three or four of them, and I know that I saw Mussinass come along, and I had better tell you that I told my wife to go to the half-breed camp, and I thought she must have gone, that is why I went over there. I thought the half-breeds had a little more sense than to stop there and fight, so I told her.

Q. The half-breed camp was just outside the Indian camp was it? A. Yes, and Mussinass came and asked what we were standing there for, and he said go down

there, pointing to a little sort of ravine, right close to the camp; and three fellows on foot, I think it was two or three, went along, and two men on horseback and myself on foot, and he came up behind. Mussinass (Musateniwas) and soon after that I believe he was shot, at least I heard afterwards that he was shot. I did not see him shot, but they said he had been shot.

Q. Well during the whole time were you in the front of the battle at all? A. No, I did not see any battle. I did not see any soldiers and I did not see any Crees fire, or half-breeds either.

Q. And you did not see Poundmaker between the morning and the evening? A. No.

Q. You were in the half-breed camp nearly all day A. The half-breed camp was beyond me, they went about I suppose three miles further than I did, two or three miles.

Q. They went further than you did? A. Yes, they went further than I did.

Q. What are we to understand by that, didn't you tell us the half-breed camp was just outside the Indian camp? A. I mean the half-breeds went away from the camp.

Q. They ran away? A. Yes.

Q. And you went over in the direction of the half-breed camp? A. Yes, I followed them.

Q. You went beyond the half-breed camp then? A. No, they went beyond the old camp, the men left their tents standing as they ran off, and in the direction in which they had gone I followed.

Q. And you went beyond the old camp? A. Oh, yes

Q. So that you were a long way from the fight? A. So that I was I suppose two and a half miles, perhaps—

Q. And you were that nearly all day? A. Yes, most of the day.

Q. Now after the fight messengers came again from Riel? A. Yes.

Q. Who were they? A. The men who had gone down came back again, the half-breeds who had gone down came back again.

Q. Who were they? A. Jobin and the man they called Vernet, I believe. I have learned these two other names since. I did not see go away, see them go away, so that this is another of my suppositions.

Q. Well, did you see them coming in? A. No, I did not see them coming in.

Q. Did you see them after they came in? A. I saw them after they came in.

Q. Do you know who they are or who they were? A. I saw them after they came in.

Q. Who were they? A. Keeteewayhow, he has a half-breed name, I believe.

Q. Did you see Arcand? A. I did.

Q. Did you see Wawpass Trottier? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Jobin? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Alexander Cayieu? A. Not that I know of

Q. That is, Keeteewayhow? A. I saw him.

Q. Did you see Tripoos Carrière? A. I don't know, I probably have seen him, but I don't know him.

Q. Did you see Chicicum? A. Yes, Chicicum had not gone away.

Q. He was there still? A. Yes.

Q. Well, now these were all half-breeds, were they? A. Yes, except Chicicum.

Q. Charles Trottier did you see him? A. That is the man they called Tripoos Trottier, that is the man I mean.

Q. Do you remember among them a big stout man, with a beard slightly grey and a hooked nose? A. Arcand is a man with a beard and a hooked nose.

Q. A stout man? A. Yes, he is a good size.

Q. That was one of these at all events and you remember all these different half-breeds being there, and they had come from Riel as you understood? A. Yes, I understood so.

Q. That was how long after the fight of Cut Knife? A. I believe it was the day after. It might have been two days after.

Q. Was there a powwow held after they came to the council? A. Well, they read the letter in the open air.

Q. There was another letter? A. Yes.

Q. Read in the open air? A. Yes.

Q. Who read it? A. Jobin.

Q. Was anything said as to Jobin being president? A. No.

Q. You don't recollect that? A. No, I don't recollect that.

Q. Do you remember Jobin sending for a fat ox or a cow? A. I heard that, but I did not know anything about it. I only heard that as part of the news.

Q. You were not there yourself? A. No.

Q. But you heard this other letter read in the open air to the Indians? A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell us what it was? A. I can give you a pretty good idea I think.

Q. Do you know what has become of it? A. No, I don't.

Q. What did it contain? A. It said that they had had another fight with the troops, that the troops had attacked them on both sides of the river, and they had sent out 150 of their breeds to meet them, that they could not say that it was a victory but that the general had been obliged to retire after it, that they could not say how many men were killed, but there were four waggon-loadsful. He said they hadn't to continue this indiscriminate warfare. They had to do it more systematically. They hadn't to kill prisoners. They hadn't to kill wounded men. They had to hurt no one that was not going to hurt them, and I think they wanted 200 men—I think it was 200—to go down and help to take General Middleton prisoner.

Q. This was the letter from Riel? A. This was the letter from Riel.

Q. Was it signed by Riel? A. I did not see it.

Q. You understood it that way? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember another thing, was it in the letter or did one of the messengers say it that the Sioux some of them had watched wounded soldiers or killed soldiers being put into the waggon, and they had counted 30 or 40 being put into one waggon? A. I think that was one of the—by word of mouth—that was not in the letter.

Q. And did they say anything more to this effect that the Americans had come over and had destroyed the railway from Regina to Maple Creek or something to that effect? A. I don't think it. I don't remember anything of the sort.

Q. Well, that was read in the open air to the Indians generally? A. Yes.

Q. By Jobin? A. Yes.

Q. Did he read it in Cree? A. He did.

Q. What was done next? A. Oh, in the letter he wanted them all to go down to him. He wanted all the Indians to come down to him and these 200 had to come on ahead, something like that.

Q. Well, what was the next thing done after that letter was read? A. They shifted the camp I believe.

Q. I mean immediately? A. The next thing of any event was their starting down.

Q. Well, what was done or said by anybody about that about the letter? A. Oh, they had some talk about it when he finished reading the letter. I suppose it must have been transmitted to him from the half-breeds down below as part as a recital of the battle or something of that sort. He told what the letter failed to tell, I suppose.

Q. Who did? A. This Trottier.

Q. Did you hear any conversation between either of them or any of those messengers and Poundmaker about that letter? A. Yes.

Q. What did you hear? A. I heard Poundmaker ask Trottier when the Americans were coming. Oh, he says what would be the good of the Americans coming? If the Americans came, were to come here, they would want to have the country for

themselves. He says, we want to try and take it ourselves and then we will sell it to the highest bidder. Poundmaker said something to the effect that if that had been known that they would not have started the row. It was because they had expected the Americans coming.

Q. Did he say all that: because they expected the Americans coming? A. Because they expected the Americans to come that they had started. He said he expected to have the whole summer to clean out the barracks.

Q. That he expected—now come, what were the words he used? A. We expected.

Q. "We"? A. Yes.

Q. Are you sure he said "we"? A. Yes, I feel pretty sure.

Q. Did you hear them try to persuade him to go to Batoche? A. Well, except that I don't remember hearing anything.

Q. You did not hear anything else? A. No.

Q. Were you still living in Poundmaker's tent? A. No.

Q. Where were you living? A. Close beside him.

Q. And you saw him every day? A. No, I very seldom saw him, that is, I very seldom spoke to him at any rate.

Q. What was this occasion on which this conversation took place that you speak of? A. It was after they had finished reading the letter.

Q. Immediately afterwards? A. Yes.

Q. In the open air? A. Yes.

Q. And at a large meeting? A. Pretty large.

Q. Did he say it out loud so that everyone could hear? A. I think so.

Q. It was not a private conversation then? A. No, it was not a private conversation.

Q. It was said in the meeting to all the Indians that were there, so that everyone could hear it? A. So that everyone could hear it.

Q. Did he find fault with this man for misleading the Indians in telling them the Americans were coming? A. Well, that was the tone in which he spoke, that it was a very wrong thing for them to do.

Q. Did you hear Poundmaker at any time saying anything about the wishing to go to Devil's Lake? A. Yes.

Q. When was that? A. It would be about a week after this.

Q. Well, who was present? A. I could not say who was present.

Q. Was Jobin present? A. I could not say.

Q. Were any of the half-breeds? A. I would not be sure. I am not sure. It was a well known thing, so that someone must have been present.

Q. It was a well known thing that he had wanted to go away to Devil's Lake? A. Yes.

Q. It was in the other direction from Batoche altogether, wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. And would have taken the Indians away out of the trouble altogether and kept them away from Riel? A. It would have kept them away from Riel; yes.

Q. But the Indians decided to go? A. Yes.

Q. And Poundmaker resigned? A. Poundmaker started off, and they brought him back.

Q. Poundmaker resigned his chieftainship didn't he? A. I could not say.

Q. And didn't the half-breeds take command of the camp before they started? A. Well, I could not say. I have no personal knowledge of whether they did or not, but that was my impression.

Q. That was your understanding of the state of affairs? A. Yes.

Q. And Jobin was president? A. Well, that was the story in the camp; Yes.

Q. Now are you aware that Poundmaker and Mud Blanket and some others actually tried to get away themselves to Devil's Lake? A. Yes, I know it.

Q. Tried to get off by themselves when they could not control the Indians and they were stopped and prevented from going? A. Well, I don't think it was because they couldn't control the Indians then.

- Q. You don't think? A. No.
- Q. The fact is that they tried to go? A. They tried to go; yes.
- Q. And they were turned back? A. They were turned back.
- Q. By whom? A. By the Stony Indians, I believe.
- Q. They warned them back and would not let them go out of the camp? A. No.
- Q. Then the camp moved off towards Eagle Hills? A. Yes.
- Q. And the next thing was the capture of the teamsters? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know who was in command of the body that captured the teamsters?
- A. No.
- Q. Where was Poundmaker? A. I could not say.
- Q. Did you, during the whole of this time, see Poundmaker giving any orders?
- A. No.
- Q. Did he take any active part at all? A. No I don't think he did.
- Q. When the teamsters were brought in where were they taken? A. Well, I could not say. I did not see them brought in.
- Q. Where did you see them the first time you saw them after they were brought in? A. Well, it was in a little kind of a valley; they were down in a hollow.
- Q. In whose camp? A. Oh, there was no camp at all that time, it was while we were on the road. You might say it was a surprise, all the carts went into a big valley, and I suppose the men went off to take these freighters, and there was no camp at all—they stopped there for dinner.
- Q. Was there no camp made at all during the time the teamsters were with you?
- A. Oh, yes.
- Q. Well, during that time, in what camp were the teamsters kept; were they not kept in the half-breeds' camp? A. They were kept in the half-breeds' camp.
- Q. Not in the Indian camp? A. No.
- Q. Do you know how Poundmaker treated them? A. Except that I heard he treated them very well, I don't know anything.
- Q. Were you present at the council that was held before the surrender? A. I was present when they wrote a letter. I wrote a letter for them to surrender.
- Q. To General Middleton? A. Yes.
- Q. Upon whose advice was it that that was done. A. I could not say.
- Q. You could not say? A. No.
- Q. Don't you know it was done on Poundmaker's advice? A. I don't know that.
- Q. You don't know that? A. No.
- Q. Don't you know that Poundmaker had constantly before that tried to have those teamsters given up? A. No, I don't.

Re-examined by Mr. Scott :

- Q. When was it that the prisoner wanted to get away and was stopped by the Stonys? A. It was about ten miles from Cut Knife.
- Q. Was that after they had left the camp at Cut Knife Creek? A. Yes.
- Q. On their way eastward? A. To Riel, to Duck Lake.
- Q. It was after that that he wanted to—? A. Yes.
- Q. Did he attempt to get away, did you see? A. Yes, they turned off.
- Q. Who was with him when he turned off? A. I could not say, his brother was with him, and I heard, I did not see them when they were brought back you know—it is only I heard—
- Q. Were there any other members of his band going with him? A. Well, I heard—
- Q. Do you know of any? A. I don't know of any.
- Q. Did you hear him say what his object was in going to Devil's Lake? A. Well, he did not exactly say what his object was.
- Q. Did he say why he wanted to go there? A. I could not give you his exact words, but I can give you something like it.
- Q. Tell me in English what he said, of course if you gave me his exact words I would not understand you? A. Well, he said Riel was in a fix, Riel must be in a fix, and if they went down there they would probably get into a fix, too.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. He said that to the Indians, did he? A. I could not say who he was addressing

Col. HERCHMER, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Casgrain :

Q. What is your Christian name? A. William Macauley.

Q. You are one of the superintendents of the mounted police force? A. Yes.
I am superintendent of the police.

Q. I believe you left Regina about the end of March last? A. Yes.

Q. For Battleford? A. Yes.

Q. Were you in charge of a force? A. I was in charge of a party of police of forty-six men and afterwards put on on Col. Otter's staff as adviser.

Q. What was the colonel doing? A. He was commander of a column of militia and police.

Q. What was this column doing; what was it got up for? A. It was sent to the relief of Battleford, which was supposed to be in danger from the Indians.

Q. What was the state of the country at that time? A. The country was in insurrection and rebellion.

Q. After leaving Regina where did you go? A. I went to Swift Current, and then to Medicine Hat and back again to Swift Current and started from there to Battleford.

Q. Well, did anything happen on your way to Battleford or after you got to Battleford? A. On the road to Battleford, two days before we got there, we exchanged some shots with some Indians.

Q. Do you know the prisoner? A. I know him since 1880.

Q. Was he there on that occasion? A. No, not that I know of.

Q. Had you occasion to meet him after that? A. On the 2nd May I saw him on the field at Cut Knife Hill.

Q. What was going on at Cut Knife Hill? A. Col. Otter went out with a strong party for a reconnoissance and under the impression, by my advice, that the Indians would not fight, that we would have a chance of talking with Poundmaker, as I firmly was impressed with that idea. On ascending the hill at Cut Knife, after crossing the creek, a party of twenty or thirty mounted men fired on to us.

Q. Were they half-breeds or Indians? A. Some were half-breeds, some were Stony Indians, they were painted, and I recognized them, of course at that distance about 800 yards when they were apart, and we then commenced to return it.

Q. Did you see the prisoner at all that day? A. I saw the prisoner on two occasions that day.

Q. How long did the fight last? A. Seven hours.

Q. And during the fight, you saw him on two occasions? A. On two occasions distinctly, I pointed him out to Major Short of the artillery, and he laid a gun on him twice.

Q. What was he doing? A. He was driving in a buckboard on the first occasion I saw him.

Q. Was he doing anything else? A. Well, he looked to me as if he was general in the whole party, because after the different positions he would take the fire would come from fresh ravines, new ravines.

Q. Was he going around at all? A. I saw him driving from this one place back to this high hill which surrounded the whole camp, and I distinguished Father Cochin at the same time on this high hill.

Q. Did anything come from this hill when the prisoner went to it? A. Well, that was far from this one bluff to the right, and I told you I saw him in the buckboard, and the fire came from that several times.

Q. Did you see him after this? A. I saw him again on the top of the high hill.

Q. What was he doing then? A. I should judge it was too far off to tell what he was doing. I should judge he was generalling the whole party.

Q. What is Poundmaker on his reserve? A. He is the chief of the Crees, at Battleford.

Q. Do you know who the leader of the insurrection was, the general leader? A. I understood Louis Riel. I don't know at all. I was not in that part of the column.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson :

Q. You have told us everything that led you to suppose that Poundmaker was acting in command? Yes.

Q. You saw him there? A. I saw him there.

Q. And firing took place? A. Yes.

Q. And firing was taking place in all directions, wasn't it where he was and where he was not? A. Yes.

Q. How far was he from you when you saw him the first time? A. We laid the gun about 1,500 yards, and hit a man alongside of him. I think it is a pretty good distance.

Q. How far was he the second time? A. About 2,000.

Q. You say you could recognize him at that distance? A. I have glasses, we carry glasses.

Q. And it was through that you recognized him? A. Not the first time. The first time I recognized him with my naked eye, I know him very well. I travelled one summer for a long time with him. I know him very well.

Q. How was he dressed? A. He was dressed I think in his shirt sleeves, I could not swear to that.

Q. He was dark? A. Perhaps I was not in a state to see exactly that day. I was a little excited that day myself. I was fighting.

Q. The impression on your mind was that it was Poundmaker you saw? A. I know it was Poundmaker. I am certain of it.

Q. At 1,500 yards? A. At 1,500 yards.

Q. Driving in a buckboard? A. Driving in a buckboard.

Q. And the second time it was through the glasses you saw him? A. Through the glasses on top of the high hill, he is a prominent looking man and a man you can tell along with the other Indians at once.

Q. How far from the place where the fight was going on? A. I was in front and it was right immediately in front of me.

Q. But 3,000 yards away? A. 2,000, about that, I did not measure it. I would have taken aim at that distance if I was laying the gun.

Q. You were close to the Indians? A. As close as he would let me.

Q. And you saw Father Cochin beside him then? A. No, I did not see him beside him. I recognized Father Cochin on the hill. I recognized him so far that I told Major Short and I told Col. Otter. I said there was a priest up there. I knew he was a priest by the petticoats.

Q. How far was he from Poundmaker? A. I don't know, he was on the same hill on which I afterwards saw Poundmaker; it was on the same hill which surrounds the whole camp. It covers the whole camp. It is to the left from where we were fighting, a very high hill, and my right and their left was their camp, and on this hill were gathered as I understood from seeing there was a number of women there when the fight commenced, and it was on this hill I saw Father Cochin and also Poundmaker.

Q. Where the women were? A. I took them for women, the same as I took the father for a priest.

Q. How far from that hill was he the first time you saw him? A. It must have been when I saw him on the bluff, it must have been three-quarters of a mile from that hill, it was away to the right, to the right flank.

Q. Was he near to the tent or far from them? A. A long way from the tents then, the tents were close to the high hill.

Q. Was it early or late in the fight? A. We had been fighting about two hours, I think, as far as I could judge. I did not look at my watch.

Q. Do you know an Indian called Mustinatawass. ? A. No, I dare say I know him, but I would not recognize him by that name.

Q. Poundmaker says, Col. Herchmer, that there was an Indian driving in a buckboard, that it was not him at all, an Indian who was wounded he said in the fight ? A. Well, I saw him in a buckboard.

Q. You are so positive as that at 1,500 yards without a glass and in the excitement of action ? A. Well I am not an excitable man.

Q. What was the country like between you and Poundmaker when you saw him at 1,500 yards ? A. There are two little islands of timber through there to the right, and this was an open space between the two islands of timber, and perfectly clear, with a dip of the ground between us and there, and it was on slightly higher ground than that on which we were standing.

Q. And you say that a gun was laid for Poundmaker and it hit the man beside him ? A. It hit the man alongside of him. I judged that by a horse coming back riderless.

Q. That was how you knew that ? A. We knew we got our guns at the right range, and we saw a party—there were several, I think four or five, close there in the party, and we saw them separate and run clean out, run away.

Q. And what did Poundmaker do, the man in the buckboard ? A. Turned around and wheeled away and went back and we tried another shot at him and were not successful at all. He got too far out of the range.

Q. Was there much firing going on at that time where you were ? A. A little.

Q. Was the firing hot ? A. Well I thought so—hot enough for me, anyhow.

HAROLD E. ROSS, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Scott :

Q. Where do you live ? A. Prince Albert.

Q. What is your occupation ? A. Deputy sheriff.

Q. Where were you about the 26th of March last ? A. I was at Carlton.

Q. What were you doing there ? A. I was there as a volunteer, doing general volunteer duty under Major Crozier.

Q. Did anything happen to you about the 24th ? A. On the 24th March I was taken prisoner with Mr. Astley, by a party of half-breeds under command of Gabriel Dumont.

Q. Where ? A. Near Duck Lake.

Q. Who was in command of the party who took you prisoner ? A. Gabriel Dumont.

Q. In what condition were they as to arms ? A. They were all armed—all of them.

Q. Where did they take you to after they took you prisoner ? A. To Duck Lake.

Q. Whom did you find there ; what did you find there ? A. I found about 300 half-breeds and Indians under arms, under the generalship of Riel.

Q. Did you see the man who was in charge of the party that took you prisoner, Gabriel Dumont, did you see him there ? A. I did.

Q. Did he form a portion of that party ? A. He did.

Q. You were then confined at Duck Lake for a time ? A. I was there for I think a week, or about a week.

Q. Did anything happen while you were there ; did anything happen on the 25th March ? A. On the 25th March, no, on the 26th March the battle of Duck Lake took place, in the afternoon.

Q. What do you know about that battle ? A. Well, I know that I saw a large body of men going out, I should say about 300 armed half-breeds and Indians.

Q. The same party that was at Duck Lake ? A. The same party that was at Duck Lake. I saw them going out armed and I heard shots, and during the battle Albert Monkman came to see me, and was running around rather excited.

Q. Was Albert Monkman one of the party ? A. He was one of the party. I asked him what was the matter, and he said there was a little fight going on up the road.

Q. Did you see anything of the armed men again? A. They all came back. I saw them coming back.

Q. The same day? A. The same day.

Q. Did you hear anything said by any one of them as to what happened? A. Yes. I heard from different parties there that there had been a fight there, that they had killed so many of the volunteers and mounted police.

Q. Who did you hear saying that? A. I heard Mr. Riel for one.

Q. You heard him saying there had been a fight? A. Yes.

Q. And that there were a number of people killed? A. Yes.

Q. Did he say anything else about it? A. Well, he stood there talking for some time. I rather think it was about the time they brought Newitt, a volunteer that was wounded on the field. They brought him in and said he would be safer with us. They brought him up stairs and he stood at the head of the stairs, and was talking to us for some time, and that was the time, and he said that he was going to establish a new government and a new code of laws; and he said that if he could not get the English half-breeds to come to his assistance, he did not expect to fight against the white people he said of Prince Albert, that he would have to enlist the Indians on his side. I could not swear to the exact words he said, but something like that.

Q. How do you know he was the leader of that party; you say he was the general? A. I was there for seven weeks, and I had a very good idea when I would see him sending—

Q. From what you saw? A. From what I saw during the time I was prisoner.

Q. He was in command to your knowledge? A. To the best of my knowledge.

Q. I suppose the others obeyed his orders? A. Apparently they did.

Q. You remained about a week at Duck Lake and where were you taken to then? A. I was taken to Carlton.

Q. How long did you remain at Carlton? A. I think three days and then I was taken from there back to Batoche, and then I remained there till 12th May, when I was released by the troops under command of Gen. Middleton.

Q. Were you kept as a prisoner? A. I was.

Q. Were there any other prisoners besides you? A. There were seven of us; eight, but one was released to carry word back to Prince Albert that the volunteers might come after their dead.

Q. You saw the party that took you prisoner and the party that they joined at Duck Lake were all armed, how long did they remain armed—the half-breeds that you saw there? A. They remained armed all the time I was with him, about seven weeks.

Q. Up till the 12th May? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know from anything that was said there what troops they were fighting with? A. They were fighting against the mounted police and volunteers and Gen. Middleton. They heard of Gen. Middleton and they spoke several times of Gen. Middleton. There was one man Venable I think his name was. He was my informant as to the troops and who they were commanded by.

Q. What troops? A. Gen. Middleton's troops.

Q. What troops were Gen. Middleton's troops? A. Canadian volunteers. They were the troops that came and took us out of the cellar.

Q. Of Gen. Middleton and he had some troops composed of Canadian volunteers? A. Yes.

Mr. Robertson says he has no questions.

CHARLES ROSS sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Casgrain :

Q. You belong to the mounted police force? A. Yes.

Q. Where were you on the 2nd May last? A. I was at Cut Knife with the troops.

Q. What was going on there? A. Well, a kind of a battle I think.

Q. Between whom? A. Between the Indians and troops and police and soldiers.

Q. Were you there with Col. Herchmer at any time during the day? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the prisoner that day? A. The prisoner was pointed out to me, but I could not recognize him that day.

Q. By whom was he pointed out to you? A. Col. Herchmer.

Q. What did he say? A. He said that was Poundmaker in the buckboard on the hill. I noticed somebody in the buckboard and Indians driving backwards and forwards to the camp.

Q. The colonel said that was Poundmaker in the buckboard? A. Yes.

By the Court :

Q. You could not recognize him? A. No.

By Mr. Casgrain :

Q. Do you recognize the prisoner as being the man that you saw that day? A. I did not take the glasses. I saw the buckboard and the man in it.

Q. What was done after that? A. Well, they kept fighting there all day, and the prisoner stayed on the hill till Major Short fired the cannon and then got off again.

Q. How many were killed in that fight on your side? A. I believe seven killed and fifteen wounded.

Q. How did this fight begin? A. Well, we started from Battleford one evening, and we arrived there just after daylight in the morning, and I went upon the hill and went right close to the camp; there was no Indians then, only one. I saw one Indian riding around, and as soon as he saw me, he began riding around in a circle, and I went down and informed Col. Herchmer the camp was there; and he told me to go back up again and see if they could get any position for the guns near the camp; and I went back again, and when I got there again, there were twenty or thirty Indians around, and still the Indian was riding and others came up with me, and at that time there were thirty Indians; and our orders were not to fire unless fired upon, and when we were up on the hill, there were two shots fired by the Indians. I don't know whether they fired first or not, but they fired two shots, and I asked the men if we would commence shooting, and they said: "Yes; as the Indians have started, we had the privilege to shoot." So they commenced firing, and fired from that on continually.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson :

Q. Col. Herchmer told us that he did not look at the prisoner through glasses the first time he saw him? A. I don't know whether he was looking through the glass.

Q. You knew the prisoner before? A. Yes, I had seen him during the winter.

Q. And you were not able to recognize him? A. I did not pay much attention to him in fact.

Q. You were not able to recognize him when he was pointed out to you? A. No, I did not recognize him at all; there was only two men that I recognized there. I could not recognize but two men there, that was all.

Q. At the distance at which he was, can anybody, do you think, recognize with the naked eye, with certainty distinguish, for instance, Poundmaker, from any other tall, handsome Indian? A. Well, I could not say that.

Q. Do you think anyone could know with certainty at that distance at which you were then? A. I don't know; there is men there seems to say they could recognize him. I heard several say they could recognize him through the day.

Q. They thought they did? A. Yes.

Q. But you could not do it? A. I did not recognize him; no.

Q. You heard a couple of shots fired at the Indians, you do not know whether at you or not? A. Yes.

Q. And then you got orders to fire on them? A. Yes; they started to fire first though themselves.

Q. No flag of truce was sent out and no attempt made to communicate with the Indians? A. No flag of truce flying anywhere.

Q. No attempt made to communicate with the Indians before firing? A. They started firing.

Q. You heard a couple of shots, but you did not know that they were fired at you? A. I could not swear they were fired at us.

Q. You went up quite close to the camp? A. I was up within about 200 yards of it.

Q. And there were no outposts? A. There was one, one man, that is all.

Q. You saw one Indian there? A. I saw one Indian mounted, and as soon as he saw me, he commenced riding around in a circle and they commenced coming out of the tents; but after these two shots were fired, there were 200 or 300 Indians came out of the tents on both sides trying to surround us; they were all armed, everyone of them.

Q. You did not wait to be surrounded? A. They were firing then, and we did not want to be surrounded if we could help it.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER SWORN :

Examined by Mr. Scott :

Q. Where do you live? A. Battleford.

Q. What do you do, what is your occupation? A. I am employed by the police there.

Q. Do you know this man in the dock? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known him? A. About seven years.

Q. Do you know where he was living? A. Yes.

Q. Where? A. Up to Cut Knife.

Q. Was it at Cut Knife or near Cut Knife? A. It is called Cut Knife; it is close on his reserve.

Q. Do you remember the 2nd May last? A. Yes.

Q. What were you doing on that day; did you go out with Col. Otter and Col. Herchmer and the troops from Battleford out to Cut Knife? A. Yes.

Q. What did you go out for? A. I went with the soldiers to fight with them, to help them fighting.

Q. Did you see this man, the prisoner, there that day? A. Yes, I saw him.

Q. Where did you see him? A. I saw him at Cut Knife Hill going up the hill, to the right as you go up the hill, riding in a buckboard.

Q. What was he doing; did you see him doing anything that day? A. I did not see him fire any gun at all.

Q. Did you see him doing anything else? A. I only saw him riding in a buckboard, and of course the colonel saw him too, that was before the fight was over.

Q. Was it during the fight you saw him riding? A. I saw him all the time, through all the fight, till such time as the fight was over.

Q. Were there any other Indians near him? A. Blue Eyes and Light Foot was along with him there. I saw them, it was up the hill, to the right of the hill where I saw them.

Q. Were there any shots came from the direction, fired from the direction in which you saw the prisoner? A. Shots came from that direction, but I could not say who fired the shots. I could not say whether it was Poundmaker.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson :

Q. How far were you from Poundmaker? A. Not more than 200 yards, I guess.

Q. Where were you? A. I was in the direction where I saw him to the right. I was at that direction where I saw him.

Q. Were you inside the Indian line? A. I could not say whether I was inside of their line or not.

Q. How far were you from Col. Herchmer? A. He did not come to the direction where I was, but he remained where the cannon was.

Q. Col. Herchmer did? A. Yes.

Q. How far were you from Col. Herchmer? A. I was standing alongside of Col. Herchmer when I saw him riding in the buckboard, standing about two or three feet from Col. Herchmer.

Q. And that was not more than 200 yards from Poundmaker? A. About that. I told colonel and the colonel knew him when I pointed him out to him, as the prisoner; when I crossed the creek I saw Peter Ballantyne. Peter Ballantyne looked at him with a spy-glass and knew it was Poundmaker riding in the buckboard. I did not look with the spy-glass myself, only Mr. Ballantyne that looked through the spy-glass.

Q. Where was Poundmaker then? A. He was riding up a hill, going home-wards towards his camp.

Q. Where the women were? A. Going home to the camp where the women were.

Q. Was the fight still going on then? A. That was just about the latter end, there was firing, a chance shot every now and then still.

Q. Was there any fighting after that at all? A. No, that was just the last of the fight.

Q. Were Blue Eyes and Light Foot with him then? A. I did not say that, I saw them with him at that time. But I saw them two I know another time together.

Q. But you did say before, Poundmaker was on the buckboard and Blue Eyes and Light Foot with him? A. I did not say that they were all three together. The question that was asked was where did I see Poundmaker? And it was only then that I should give the answer that it was only two, but instead of that I mentioned three.

Q. Didn't you say before that Blue Eyes and Light Foot were with Poundmaker when you saw him in the buckboard? A. When he first went towards the creek himself, to the right of the hill as the road went up. I saw Poundmaker and Light Foot and Blue Eyes. That was the three.

PETER BALLANTYNE SWORN :—

Examined by Mr. Casgrain :

Q. Where do you live? A. Battleford.

Q. Do you remember the 28th March last? A. Yes.

Q. Did anything happen that day? A. I think we heard the Indians were coming down in a body from their reserve to Battleford.

Q. What Indians? A. Poundmaker's Indians and others.

Q. Do you know the prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. His Indians, his band? A. His band and others.

Q. Well, did they come down? A. Yes, they came down on Monday.

Q. Do you remember the date? A. About the 30th March, I think.

Q. Did you see the prisoner there? A. Yes.

Q. What was he doing? A. He came down there with a body of men and I went to meet them myself.

Q. What did the Indians do there? A. When I met them, they asked me where was the agent and I told them he was across the river and they asked me what is the reason, and I told them we were afraid of the half-breeds from Duck Lake and then they asked me then to give them the news, and I told them what happened at Duck Lake, about the fight.

Q. Was the prisoner there at that time? A. Yes, I was standing right in front of him and I told him what happened and I told him I could not tell him exactly how many were killed on each side. I said there were killed on both sides, I said we had different rumors, we did not know the exact number.

Q. Well, did the Indians do anything after that; did the prisoner do anything after that? A. No; I asked them to come down to the Indian office as they wanted to see the agent, and he asked me then if I could not send word to the Indian agent

and I told him I would write him to see if he would come over and I wrote a note to Mr. Rae; at the same time, when I saw how they acted, I told Mr. Rae I would not advise him to come across,

Q. What made you tell him that; what were they doing? A. They started helping themselves with Mr. Rae's hay, every one of them was armed, those that hadn't guns had tomahawks.

Q. What was the prisoner doing? A. I could not say anything about that.

Q. What was he doing with his band? A. He was there, he did not say much himself except that he wanted to speak to the agent, he did not say much himself.

Q. Who was leading the band? A. Kamisgeejakoo was the man.

Q. He was with Poundmaker? A. And his brother, Yellow Mud Blanket.

Q. Did they do anything else than help themselves to hay? A. No, I did not see them take anything, but they were examining the buildings very closely—not Poundmaker himself, but the other young men.

Q. When did they leave Battleford? A. On Tuesday morning.

Q. Well, between the time they came to Battleford and the time they left what did they do there? A. Well, the time that I was with them, I was with them all day and they had not done anything except ask—they gave me a list of what they wanted and I went across and found out that they had raided the buildings.

Q. When you came back, you found——? A. We were fired upon, we could not get across.

Q. Who fired upon you? A. Half-breeds, it wasn't Indians.

Q. Do I understand you to say you went across the river and when you tried to get back you could not get back? A. Next morning, on Tuesday.

Q. What had they done then? A. The buildings were all raided.

Q. Did you see the Indians when you came back to Battleford? A. No.

Q. They had gone? A. They had gone.

Q. Well, from the time they got to Battleford till they left, did they do anything to the village of Battleford, what is called Battleford? A. On the south side of Battleford, that is where they raided all the buildings, where the government buildings are.

Q. That is called Battleford isn't it? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the buildings afterwards? A. Yes.

Q. What did you see there? A. Some of the boards were knocked through and the windows and mostly all the panes were gone. Some of the buildings were burnt.

Q. What was in the buildings, was there anything in the buildings? A. Dry goods and groceries.

Q. When you saw them after you came back? A. Well, there was very little left. There was tea and sugar laying around on the road, print and cotton and calices, and all sorts of dry goods, heaps of it lying in different places on the road; right near my house was about a waggon load of dry goods lying there.

Q. Did you go to Cut Knife? A. Yes.

Q. Who with? A. Col. Herchmer and Otter.

Q. On what day was that, 2nd May? A. Some time about that.

Q. The day of the fight? A. The day of the fight. I don't remember the day now.

Q. Did you see anybody on the field there that you recognized? A. Not at the time of the fighting. It was after the fighting that I said I thought it was Poundmaker, and others that came up on the ridge after we had crossed.

Q. Were you there during all the fight? A. Yes.

Q. You saw the prisoner after the fight you say? A. Yes. After I came across the river, I took my glasses and looked. All the Indians came up to where the gun had been standing.

Q. What was he doing? A. They were walking around there. Catching hold of a few cartridges that were left there, and little caps, and I noticed one of them catching hold of a little blue coat.

Q. That was after Col. Otter had retreated? A. Yes, after his retreat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson :

Q. Mr. Ballantyne, did Poundmaker tell you, when you met him outside of Battleford that morning, what he had come for? A. Yes, he wanted to see the agent.

Q. Did he say for what purpose? A. He wanted to ask him for some supplies.

Q. Did he mention anything in particular? A. No.

Q. Did he mention tea and tobacco? A. Something to use.

Q. He did not tell you the particulars of what he wanted? A. No, he did not mention the articles.

Q. Do you recollect that he expressed surprise at the town being desolated? A. Yes, he expressed that, not to me, but to William McKay. I was standing close by when he said it.

Q. You heard him? A. I heard him.

Q. Did he express regret too? A. Yes; he said he was very sorry, that he was always accused of making disturbance. He said: I think they do me a great deal of harm.

Q. They do him wrong, is that what he meant? A. Yes, that is the words he used.

Q. Did he, in your hearing, say anything about having sent a messenger ahead to tell the agent? A. No, he did not mention that to me.

Q. Did he show any signs at that time of anything more than on previous occasions, when he had come to see the agent to ask for some supplies? A. Not himself, but his band did.

Q. That is what I want to get at, the difference between his conduct and the conduct of any of his band. Poundmaker himself did not show any signs of that kind? A. No, he kept quiet, he kept still; he sat down in one place and said very little, he did not say much.

Q. Didn't he say, wasn't he careful to say, that he had come for no harm; did you hear him say that? A. Yes, I think I did hear him say that.

Q. And didn't he get you to write a note to Mr. Rae, the agent, who was in the barracks, asking him to come to see him? A. Yes, in fact, I think I told him I would write to the agent, and I went in the office and wrote the note. One of his young men came in there with his rifle in his hands.

Q. One of the young men? A. Yes, he stood right in front of me. Poundmaker was outside.

Q. But Poundmaker himself was really—seemed really—anxious to see Mr. Rae? A. Well, he said he wanted to see him, he was anxious to see him. Yes.

Q. Was there anything in Poundmaker's own conduct at that time to indicate that he intended any harm? A. Well, I don't see how the young men came down at all. I was told it was him that brought the young men down.

Q. We will show how all that happened, but I want to know in Poundmaker's own conduct if you saw anything then to indicate that he intended anything wrong? A. Well, there was nothing unusual in Poundmaker that day while I was with him.

Q. And you did send a message to Mr. Rae to tell him he wanted to see him? A. I wrote to Mr. Rae this way, I said the Indians are here all armed to the teeth, and I said they seemed to me pretty hostile the way they acted, and I said I won't advise you to come over, you might use your own judgment.

Q. But the hostile Indians, the men that alarmed you were the young braves? A. Well, the way they were acting and taking hay and helping themselves—

Q. It was the young braves? A. Yes.

Q. And the news had just come among them of trouble? A. They heard the news before. I had told them the news before.

Q. And that would naturally excite the young braves? A. I was with them the three days before that. I had seen them in their own place and was around their reserve three days before that, and I had told them.

Q. I understood you to say you told Poundmaker that morning? A. I told him that morning too when I met him; yes.

Q. But do you say that you had told Poundmaker before that? A. No, I did not say that.

Q. As far as you know that was the first that Poundmaker heard of it? A. Oh, no, he heard of it before, as far as I know.

Q. How do you know he did? A. Because I told him myself.

Q. Now, Mr. Ballantyne, let us be quite distinct about this, you told us a few minutes ago that you told Poundmaker at Battleford when you met him about this trouble? A. Yes.

Q. And you said you could not say that you had told him before? A. No, I don't remember.

By the Court :

Q. You had better correct yourself if you have made a mistake at once? A. I might have made a mistake because I was in the reserve to see them when they asked me about the news of Duck Lake, it was in Jefferson's house.

Q. That was, the Indians generally? A. No, Poundmaker himself.

Q. You saw Poundmaker himself? A. I saw Poundmaker himself and his brother and a big crowd of them there.

Q. What did you tell them then; that would be about the 27th? A. Yes.

Q. What did you tell them then? A. That there was trouble down at Duck Lake, that it had nothing to do with them, to keep quiet on their reserve and it would be all right.

Q. Did Poundmaker show any signs of astonishment at that? A. No.

Q. Did he become excited over it? A. No.

Q. Did the young braves become excited over it at that time? A. Well, there were very few of them there, there was none of the young men around there at that time, there were only five or six of them—his brother and others.

Q. Now did Poundmaker tell you, when he came into Battleford when you met him on the occasion you have told us of, that he was anxious to know the truth about the whole matter? A. Yes.

Q. And that was partly what he had come for? A. Yes.

Q. It was that as well as the provisions? A. Yes.

Q. But all the time he seemed quite friendly? A. Yes.

By Mr. Casgrain :

Q. What did Mr. Rae answer to that message that Poundmaker sent to him? A. Mr. Rae wrote me to say that he had made up his mind to stay at the barracks, and if the chiefs wanted to see him, he would meet them half way, a few of their councillors.

Q. Did you tell Poundmaker this? A. Yes, and they said "no" they did not go across, and then among other things he told me that if the Indians went away, to give them so much provisions providing they went away quietly, if not, there was a certain quantity to be given them at that time, a couple of sacks of flour to use while they were there.

Q. Mr. Rae said he would come half way? A. Yes.

Q. Did you communicate this to Poundmaker? A. Yes, I told him.

Q. And what did he say? A. He said he would not go across.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. When was that, what day? A. The same day, Monday.

Q. But I understood you when you went across the river with that message, you did not go back? A. I said I sent a letter to Mr. Rae and I staid with the Indians all day on Monday, it was half past six when I left them.

Q. Then who brought back the letter from Rae to you? A. I don't remember. Mr. Mackay handed me the letter, I don't know who he got it from.

WILLIAM MCKAY sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Scott :

Q. Where do you live ? A. Battleford.

Q. What is your occupation ? A. I am agent for the Hudson Bay Company.

Q. You know the prisoner ? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember seeing him at Battleford about the 27th or 28th March last ?

A. I saw him on the 30th March last.

Q. Where was he at that time ? A. At the Indian office, in Battleford.

Q. Who were with him ? A. Some other Indians.

Q. Many ? A. I would say there were over 100 Indians.

Q. There were over 100 Indians with him ? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether they were all of his band ? A. There was some of his band, and Sweet Grass' band, another chief.

Q. Any others ? A. The Little Pine, those were the three bands.

Q. What were they doing there ? A. When I met the prisoner he was sitting on the side of the Indian office with these other Indians, and I shook hands with him and a few others, and he spoke and he said that he was surprised to see that the police at the barracks were fortifying themselves in the way of building bastions, and that they were preparing to fire on him, and he said he was very sorry to hear that he was accused of coming down to create trouble in Battleford.

Q. In what condition were the prisoner and the other Indians as to arms ?

By the Court :

Q. Please let Mr. Mackay tell the rest of what took place, is that all ? A. I am just simply answering this gentleman's questions.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. In what condition were the prisoner and the other Indians there, as to arms ? A. Well, most of the other Indians appeared to be armed, the prisoner himself I did not see him with any arms.

Q. Did you see anything there from which you could ascertain who was the leader of that band of Indians, the party you saw ? A. Well, he being the speaker, I consider that he was the leader.

Q. Did you see anything else to lead you to think that he was the leader, or hear anything ? A. Well, anything that he said the others seemed to approve of what he would say ; this led me to believe that he was the recognized leader.

Q. Did they do anything when they were in that part of the country ? A. I saw not himself but the other Indians bringing some hay from the Indian agent's stable and feeding their horses with it.

Q. Did you see them do anything else ? A. No.

Q. This was on the 30th, was Peter Ballantyne, the last witness, was he there at the same time ? A. Peter Ballantyne was there.

Q. When you went over ? A. When I went over.

Q. Where were all the people of the Battleford neighborhood at that time ? A. They were in the barracks.

Q. Were you and Mr. Ballantyne staying in the barracks at the same time ? A. Yes.

Q. You went out there from the barracks ? A. We had gone into the barracks and came over that morning.

Q. How long did the Indians remain in that neighborhood, the Indians that you saw with Poundmaker ? A. Well, I could see them gather around the Indian office before sundown from the barracks ; after that, of course, I did not see anything of them—night came on.

Q. Was there anything done about that time, any damage done to any buildings or property there about the time of their visit ? A. All that I saw that was done was in taking this hay by the Indians, up to the time I crossed.

Q. How long did they remain in Battleford, how long did they remain in that neighborhood? A. Well, they were around there up to the time Col. Otter arrived.

Q. Was there any damage done during the time they were in that neighborhood? A. Yes, there were buildings burnt.

Q. What buildings? A. Some government buildings and private buildings.

Q. Where are the government buildings? A. On the south side of the Battle River.

Q. Where is the business portion of the town of Battleford? A. Well, there is what we call the "old" and the "new" town.

Q. The old town is on the south side? A. Yes.

Q. And the new town is on the north side? A. Yes.

Q. Not very far from the barracks? A. Not very far from the barracks.

Q. You say there was some damage done to the old town? A. Yes, the stores were plundered and private residences and houses and Hudson Bay store.

Q. Was the Hudson Bay store plundered? A. Yes. Haffy and Clingstone's establishment was plundered, and all the other private residences.

Q. What did the contents of the Hudson Bay store consist of? A. Dry goods, groceries and provisions.

Q. Were they all taken away? A. There was but little stuff left, there was some stuff left.

Q. The bulk of the stock was taken away? A. Yes.

Q. Any buildings burnt there? A. There were two buildings belonging to the Hudson Bay Company that were burnt.

Q. Any others; wasn't there a large dwelling house burnt? A. Yes, Judge Rouleau's house.

Q. Were there any buildings plundered in the new town of Battleford? A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Do you mean to say that the people of the new town of Battleford all withdrew into the fort and left it there and that nothing was touched in the town that you ever saw? A. I did not go around over into the new town after I went into the barracks. I staid in the barracks, and any time I left the barracks—

Q. After the Indians left did you go into the new town, after Col. Otter came for instance? A. Oh, yes.

Q. Was there any damage done there when you went into the new town; did you see any damage done there? A. Well, I saw a panel on one of the store doors smashed in.

Q. Was there any stock taken out of the stores? A. That I could not say, I am not aware of that.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson:

Q. Poundmaker had gone away the next morning, the morning of the 30th had he not; when was it this plundering took place? A. On the 30th was the day that I saw him at the Indian office.

Q. 30th March? A. Yes.

Q. Then on the morning of the 31st he had gone away? A. I don't know. I was in the barracks at the time.

Q. Did Poundmaker tell you when you met him outside of Battleford—did he say why he had come? A. Yes.

Q. What did he say? A. He told me he had come down to see the agent and ask for some tea and tobacco and moccasins and some other things that they were in want of.

Q. Did he express regret that the inhabitants had become frightened? A. He said that he was surprised.

Q. Did he say why he was surprised? A. Well, he was surprised because he saw the inhabitants had left the town and houses.

Q. Do you recollect that he mentioned to you that he had sent a messenger ahead to tell him that he was only coming for some tea and tobacco? A. That I don't remember, he might have said that, but I don't remember it.

Q. Don't you remember that? A. No.

Q. Try and think, do you remember a conversation with me the other day? A. Yes.

Q. In which you told me what occurred, don't you recollect now his telling you that he had sent a messenger ahead to Mr. Rae through Joseph McKay on some way, that Joseph McKay had written to him? A. No, I don't remember any such thing.

Q. As matter of fact had a message come from Joseph McKay to Mr. Rae before that to your knowledge from Poundmaker? A. To my knowledge there was a messenger sent up by Mr. McKay, I did not see any; there was a rumor that I heard that a messenger from Mr. Joseph McKay's reserve had come into Battleford by a man that was sent out, there was a messenger sent out when we heard the Indians were coming into town.

Q. And he brought back a message didn't he? A. He returned, but I did not see what message.

Q. Didn't you hear the news that he had brought back from Joseph McKay? A. Yes, I heard it from Mr. Ballantyne; he told me that the messenger had returned and stated that the Indians were on their way down.

Q. And what about their intentions that they meant no harm and that they were only coming to ask for some tea and tobacco? A. Oh, I was the party that in the first place informed Mr. Rae that the Indians were coming down, and what they were coming down for, but at that time I don't remember Ballantyne telling me, because I knew already what I had heard before, about their coming down to see the agent for some tea and tobacco.

Q. You had heard before, before they came that they were only coming to see the agent to get some tea and tobacco? A. Yes.

Q. And you had heard that through a messenger who had been sent out to Joseph McKay to make enquiries? A. Well, I did not see the messenger on the return.

Q. You heard the report that came back, didn't you? A. Well, I heard all sorts of reports.

Q. Didn't you hear the report that came back by the messenger who was sent to Joseph McKay to inquire what the intentions of the Indians were? A. I heard as I say, that the messenger returned, and that Mr. Ballantyne told me that the Indians were on their way down, and that is all I heard.

Q. And didn't you hear also that they were quite friendly and that they were only coming to see the agent and get some tea and tobacco? A. No, not at that time.

Q. When did you hear that then? A. I heard that when the messenger was sent up first, that the Indians were coming down in a body to see the agent, but what they wanted I did not know until Poundmaker told me himself that he came down to get tea and tobacco and moccasins from the agent.

Q. A message did come then that the Indians were coming down to see the agent, was that message from Joseph McKay? A. No, I did not see Joseph McKay at all.

Q. Was the message from him? A. I saw no message.

Q. Was the message that you heard informing you that the Indians were coming down to see the agent, did that message come from Joseph McKay? A. No.

Q. It did not? A. No.

Q. From whom did it come? A. I don't exactly understand. I did not see any message. I never saw Mr. Joseph McKay and his message.

Q. Did the news about the Indians coming down to see the agent come from Mr. Joseph McKay; I don't mean that you saw Joseph McKay, but was he the author of the information that was brought? A. Of the Indians coming down, the first news that we heard?

Q. Yes? A. No, that is what I say. I say that the first intimation, news that I got of the Indians coming down was from an Indian. On the strength of this information that I gave to Mr. Rae, a messenger was sent to Mr. Joseph McKay's

reserve to find out if it was so; and then a messenger was sent up, and the messenger returned and confirmed what we had heard.

Q. What message did he bring? A. That, I say, I don't know. I did not see the message.

Q. And you did not hear then that the Indians were coming quite friendly and only to get some tea and tobacco? A. I heard that they were coming down at the time, that those Indians told me that they were coming down to see the agent.

Q. Well, what about the rest? A. Well, that is all I heard at that time.

Q. Did Poundmaker tell you, when you met him outside of Battleford, that he did not mean to—that no harm was intended and that he had send a message? A. He told me that he did not mean any harm when he came down.

Q. Did he tell you that he had sent a message to tell the agent that he was coming? A. I think he said something about a message when we were quite near the town, just before he came in.

Q. In Poundmaker's own demeanor at that time, did you see anything to cause any uneasiness? A. Well, not in himself.

Q. He seemed to mean well and did not show any signs of meaning any harm?

A. No, not himself.

Q. Yellow Mud Blanket was with him? A. Yes.

Q. Did he show any signs of hostility or meaning any row? A. He did not; none of them spoke much. They sat quiet all the time they were staying there. Poundmaker was sitting all the time that I was there.

Q. What did you see now besides the taking of that hay to alarm you? A. They complained to be hungry, and Poundmaker appeared to be anxious to see the Indian agent, and they had repeated it so often that they were hungry and wanted something, some tobacco. They had no tobacco nor tea, and I then told them that I would give them something to eat and some tea and tobacco in the meantime, till such time as the agent came across. No doubt if he heard that they were in town, he would come across; so that if in the meantime he would send one of his young men and the other chiefs each send a man down with me to the store, I would give them some tea and tobacco.

Q. And you did give them some, I believe? A. Yes, I then went down and gave them some.

Q. Then after that you went across to Mr. Rae? A. When I was in the store, after I had given them what I intended giving them, some of the other Indians, not Poundmaker himself but the other Indians, commenced asking some articles from me, so I told them that I had given them all that I intended to give them and to get out. So with that they went out and I locked the store.

Q. Was Poundmaker there then? A. Poundmaker had come in there, he asked me for a piece of tobacco and Mr. Ballantyne was there in the store at the time, and I told him to give him a piece.

Q. And he got it and went away? A. And went away.

ALEXANDER DAVID STEWART sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Casgrain:

Q. Looking at that letter (Exhibit No. 1) do you know that handwriting? A. Yes, I know the writing.

Q. Whose is it? A. Louis Riel's.

Q. Who is it signed by? A. Signed by Louis Riel.

JOHN SHERA, junior, sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Casgrain:

Q. Did you have occasion to go from Swift Current to Battleford last spring?

A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity? A. Going with supplies to Battleford.

Q. What supplies? A. Government supplies.

Q. Who for? A. The Government, they were for the troops at Battleford.

Q. What time was this? A. This was in May last.

Q. About what date? A. Well, it was the second trip we were going.

Q. Can you tell me about the date, it was in May? A. In May, yes about the 13th or 14th.

Q. You were going from Swift Current to Battleford? A. Yes.

Q. How many teams? A. There was twenty-nine teams, I think, altogether.

Q. Did anything happen on the way? A. Yes, we were caught by the Indians about nine miles from Battleford.

Q. What Indians? A. Poundmaker's.

Q. Do you know the prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. Was he there? A. I don't know whether he was with the Indians or not when we were caught. I did not see him.

Q. Where were you taken to? A. We were taken to the camp.

Q. Did you see him there? A. Yes.

Q. What was done with the provisions? A. Well, they took all the provisions to the camp and eat some of them, eat all they could and took the rest along with them.

Q. They detained you there? A. Yes, they kept us.

Q. How long? A. They just kept us about two hours in that camp and they started to move on towards Duck Lake.

Q. They were going towards Duck Lake? A. Yes.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. You say the Indians were Poundmaker's Indians and all the reason you have for saying that is that when you were taken in you saw Poundmaker in the camp?

A. Well, we were told it was him, his braves—some on them. I don't say they were all his. I don't know whether they were or not.

Q. And you only know from what you were told about any of them? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see a half-breed in command of the party that took you? A. Yes.

By Mr. Casgrain :

Q. Was the half-breed in command of the whole camp? A. Well, we always seen a half-breed speaking there and he seemed to be running the thing.

Q. Speaking with whom? A. The Indians.

Q. Was he speaking to the prisoner? A. No, I don't think I ever seen him speaking to the prisoner.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. You say you thought he seemed to be running the camp? A. Well, some half-breeds every morning would get up and make a speech before the camp would start.

Q. What was his appearance? A. He had whiskers, a short man with grey whiskers.

Q. And a hooked nose? A. I am not sure, he did not speak English.

WILLIAM TOMPKINS SWORN :—

Examined by Mr. Scott :

Q. Where do you live? A. Carlton.

Q. Up to what date? A. Up till 18th March.

Q. What happened on that day? A. We left for One Arrow's reserve, Mr. Lash and I.

Q. Did anything happen to you? A. We were taken prisoners.

Q. By whom? A. By Riel.

Q. Louis Riel, anyone else? A. Gabriel Dumont stopped us first, and then Riel came up and said he would detain us for a few hours.

- Q. Were there any others present besides those two? A. Yes, quite a number.
- Q. Where were you taken to? A. Taken to the church.
- Q. What was the condition of these men that took you, as to being armed, were they armed? A. They were all armed principally.
- Q. What was done to you when you were taken to the church? A. We were kept there, and then we were removed from that over to Walter's store.
- Q. Where? A. Across the river.
- Q. Were there any others there besides that party who took you prisoner? A. No; I don't think there were, we were the first there, there were none at the church when I arrived there.
- Q. Well, did you see a larger number there afterwards? A. Yes.
400. Q. How many? A. I should judge about 300, taking them altogether 300 or
- Q. Had they a leader those 300 men? A. Yes.
- Q. Were they armed? A. Yes.
- Q. They were all armed? A. Yes.
- Q. Who was the leader? A. Louis Riel.
- Q. You say you were taken over to Walter's store about when? A. That night.
- Q. The night of the 18th? A. Yes.
- Q. How long were you kept prisoner by Louis Riel and these men? A. Two months all but a day.
- Q. You were taken prisoner on the 13th? A. Yes; all but a day I think.
- Q. What day were you released? A. 12th May.
- Q. Do you know what the object of this movement was; do you know what those men intended to do who took you prisoner? A. Riel wanted to start a new government apparently, by his talk.
- Q. Did he say so? A. Yes.
- Q. You heard him say that? A. Yes.
- Q. Did anything happen on the 25th March? A. On the 26th, the battle of Duck Lake took place.
- Q. Where were you at that time? A. At Duck Lake.
- Q. Near the battle? A. About two or three miles I should judge.
- Q. How do you know that a battle took place on that day? A. I could see the firing.
- Q. You heard firing—did you hear anything about it afterwards? A. Yes.
- Q. From whom? A. Riel.
- Q. How long afterwards? A. I should judge about two hours or an hour and a half.
- Q. What did he say about it? A. He was thanking God for such a prosperous victory.
- Q. A victory over whom? A. Over the volunteers and police.
- Q. At Duck Lake? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know of any fights afterwards? A. Yes.
- Q. That Riel and his party were engaged in? A. Yes.
- Q. With whom? A. With General Middleton.
- Q. Anyone else, he was not alone? A. His troops.
- Q. Do you know an Indian named Chi-ci-cum? A. Yes.
- Q. What is his other name? A. Boss Bull they call him.
- Q. What band does he belong to? A. Beards's.
- Q. That band I understand occupies a reserve in the immediate vicinity of Duck Lake? A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see him among those in that party? A. Yes. I was talking to him.
- Q. When? A. I don't just remember the date, but, mind, I was talking to him through the window when I was a prisoner.
- Q. Where? A. At Batoche.
- Q. When were you taken to Batoche; you were taken first to the church and then you were taken over to Walter & Baker's store, and were you taken to Batoche?

from Walter & Baker's store? A. We were moved to the church on the next morning after we were taken across the river to Walter's store.

Q. And on the 27th you were moved back to Batoche into the church, were you? A. Yes.

Q. How long did you remain in the church? A. I remained there till the night these half-breeds came up, and they said if we would give them all of us our word of honor that we would not try to escape, he would send us to the Garnot restaurant.

Q. You went to Garnot's on the 27th? A. Yes.

Q. Was it after you went to Garnot's you were speaking to Chic-i-cum? A. No, it was when we came back from Carlton to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Where were you put when you came from Carlton? A. Put into Baptiste Boyer's house.

Q. How long did you remain at Baptiste Boyer's house? A. We remained there and in the cellar until 12th May.

Q. Was it after you went into Garnot's house, after you were taken to Garnot's house that you went to Carlton? A. Yes, we were removed from Garnot's house to Duck Lake and from Duck Lake to Carlton.

Q. And then you came back from Duck Lake, after and after coming back from Carlton to Duck Lake you left Duck Lake and came to Batoche? A. We left Carlton and came to Batoche.

Q. Where were you put when taken back from Carlton? A. Baptiste Boyer's house.

Q. What day was that? A. I don't remember.

Q. How long after the Duck Lake fight? A. 3rd April, I think.

Q. It was after that time you had the conversation with Chic-i-cum? A. Yes.

Q. What did he say? A. He said he had been away and just got back and that he was going away again.

Q. Anything else? A. No, nothing else that I mind of.

Q. Did he say where he was going to? A. He did not tell me exactly where he was going to, but I found out from another party where he was going.

Q. Was he in arms then? A. Yes.

Q. Did he form one of the party that had risen there that were under the leadership of Riel? A. Yes.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Casgrain :

(Through interpreter in Cree, Peter Hourie, sworn.)

Q. What band of Indians did you belong to in the spring? A. Red Pheasant's band.

Q. Did you have occasion to go to Poundmaker's reserve at any time? A. When we were sent for, we went.

Q. Did you go to Battleford? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the prisoner there? A. Yes.

Q. What was the prisoner doing there? A. I saw him in a store there at Battleford.

Q. What was he doing in the store? A. He was looking over the store, the things in the store, one thing and another.

Q. What was he looking over them for? A. I thought he was looking for something.

Q. Was the master of the store there? A. No.

Q. Was there anybody else in the store but Poundmaker? A. No, he was not alone.

Q. Who was with him? A. I could not tell particularly which persons were along with him, because there were a large number of them.

Q. What kind of people were they? A. Crees.

Q. Is that all Poundmaker did there. Look over the things? A. That is all I seen him do there at that house.

Q. Did you see him do anything at any other house? A. No.

Q. Did he go into any other house? A. I did not see him.

Q. Did he go into a barn or any kind of a construction? A. I did not see him any other way to go in any other place.

Q. Did you see Poundmaker after this at any time with goods belonging to people in Battleford or near goods, or with any goods in his possession? A. On top of the hill at Battleford, I saw a bundle of goods lying alongside of where he was sitting. I could not say where they came from.

Q. How long was it after you had seen Poundmaker in the store that you saw the goods near where Poundmaker was sitting? A. It was the same night that he was overhauling the things at the store, that same evening, towards night, I saw this bundle of goods with him.

Q. Did you see Poundmaker do anything with those goods, these bundle of goods afterwards? A. No.

Q. Did the other Indians who were with Poundmaker do anything in the store there? A. I saw people walking back and forth there, but I never saw any at the time take any. I saw them inside of the store and outside of the store.

Q. Did you see the Indians with any goods? A. When I saw them afterwards I saw them with goods, clothing that they had on themselves.

Q. Where did it come from? A. I could not tell where that came from, but I only could say that I saw them having those clothes with them, on them.

Q. Had you seen these clothes in the store before? A. I could not recognize them to say that I seen them in the store, but I know they were new clothes.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. What time of the day was it you saw Poundmaker looking through the goods, among the goods? A. In the night.

Q. You told us that you saw the goods with, beside, Poundmaker in the evening of the day on which you had seen Poundmaker in the store? A. I did not say it was on the day, but it was already night.

Q. It was in the evening then, is that what you mean? A. At night.

Q. Was the sun down? A. At night, it was dark. I saw him when I went into the store.

Q. What were you doing in the store at night? A. When I was going by, I saw a light in the store, so I went in to see what was going on.

Q. How long after that was it that you saw the goods near where Poundmaker was sitting? A. It was soon after.

Q. Was there anyone else there with Poundmaker? A. No, there was nobody with him at the time, just then he was sitting alone.

Q. Where was Yellow Mud Blanket? A. I could not say where he could have been.

Q. Where was Grey Eyes? A. I could not tell positively where I had seen them, because there were so many of them.

Q. Where was Grey Eyes when you saw the goods on the ground where Poundmaker was sitting? A. I could not say.

Q. Do you know Wawpass and Mettaywaysis? A. I know Mettaywaysis is a Cree.

Q. Do you remember Wawpass and Pettaywaysis coming to Red Pheasant's reserve one night with tea and tobacco, or with tobacco, from Riel? A. Is it a half breed you mean? It must have been Wawpass Trotter. I don't know exactly which man it is, I think there is two of the one name, but I don't know which of the two but there was a half-breed of that name that I thought Wawpass was his name.

Q. Were there two half-breed messengers from Riel with tobacco that came to Red Pheasant's band, to his reserve? A. There were two.

Q. Were you their guide and did you take them over to the Stonys' reserve?
A. They knew where the reserve was, it was but from our party being rather doubtful he was sent after them to go and listen what he would say to these Assiniboines.

Q. Do you know Mr. McRae? A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell Mr. McRae, at Battleford, that these two men had asked Red Pheasant for a guide to take them over to the Stonys, that Red Pheasant had refused to give them a guide and that then he with four others, against Red Pheasant's wish, took them over? A. I told him there were four of us went to these people, that is what I said to him.

Q. Did you tell Mr. McRae on that occasion that Red Pheasant refused to send a guide and he went in spite of that? A. What I said to him was this: I said that I would go to them for one, so I asked the people then that three of them should come with me to hear so that we might all be able to know, and three people's more word would be stronger than one as it were, that it would be more reliable than one person.

Q. That is what you told Mr. McRae? A. The chief's brother was going to send that one; the chief himself was going to send that one. I was told that I would go and I asked that three others would go with him.

Q. Were you fighting at Cut Knife? A. No.

Q. Were you near Poundmaker at Cut Knife? A. No, I was not near him at all.

Q. Did you see Poundmaker at Cut Knife at all? A. I saw him I don't know how many days afterwards.

Q. Did you see him at the fight? A. No, I did not see him at all.

Q. Where were you on the day of the fight? A. I was away, far away on one side.

Q. Which side, near the women and children or the other side? A. I was up the river side.

Mr. Osler states that this completes the case of Crown.

DEFENCE.

JOSEPH MACKAY sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Robertson:

Q. Mr. McKay, you were the farm instructor on Strike-him-on-the-back's reserve, I believe; were you in the month of March last? A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect seeing the prisoner, Poundmaker, at any time towards the end of March? A. I did.

Q. Where did you see him? A. In my house.

Q. In your house, on Strike-him-on-the-back's reserve? A. Yes.

Q. How far from Battleford? A. Well, it is about twenty miles, I suppose.

Q. Do you know what day of the month or what day of the week? A. I think it was on Sunday in the latter end of the month.

Q. That would be the 29th? A. Yes, why I think so, I was just about writing to try and finish my books and go back with the returns.

Q. It would be about the end of the month? A. Yes, about the end of the month.

Q. But the evidence is that Poundmaker was at Battleford on the 29th? A. Well, this was on Sunday, I think.

Q. Will you tell me what took place between you and Poundmaker at that time? A. How is this evidence?

Mr. Robertson.—You have gone into a long course of conduct on Poundmaker's part—

Mr. Osler.—What he says is not evidence.

Mr. Robertson.—Well, you have given a great deal of evidence.

Mr. Osler.—It is for us to give evidence.

Mr. Robertson.—My learned friends have given a great deal of evidence about things said and done by others.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Isn't that proper, in a case of this sort? What was said and done?

Mr. Robertson.—Yes, it is, and it is just because it is a peculiar case, that I wish to give what Poundmaker says as part of the *res gestæ*.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Have you any authority for it?

Mr. Robertson.—If a prisoner is charged with stealing a horse, and he wants to call evidence to show that he told a person ten minutes before that he was not going to steal the horse—

Mr. Osler.—It is very likely what would take place, so as to have something to fall back upon.

Mr. Robertson.—I want to show the conduct of this band of Indians on their way from their reserve to Battleford.

Mr. Osler.—I don't object to that. I only object to your giving evidence of his statement.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—He may say what he saw Poundmaker do, that is perfectly legitimate. I can understand that, on the same principle as put before about the horse stealing, but not what the man said.

Mr. Robertson.—I want to show what he said as to the object of his journey.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—His actions may be given in evidence, but not what he said.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. You saw Poundmaker at all events? A. Yes, I saw him.

Q. Did he come to your house? A. I sent for him.

Q. He and a number of Indians with him had come to your reserve that morning? A. Yes. I did not see a number of Indians with him, at all. I heard there was a number of Indians with him, but I did not see a number with him.

Q. What was his conduct on that occasion? A. I asked him what was he going—

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Don't give that evidence. What did he do? A. He done nothing. I saw nothing wrong with him when he came into my house.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. Had he a gun? A. No, I did not see him with a gun.

Q. How long did he remain in your neighborhood? A. Oh, just a very little while; he just had a cup of tea and something to eat, and I talked to him just a little while and he went off.

Q. You say there were not many Indians with him? A. I did not see many Indians with him.

Q. When did you next see him? A. I saw him four or five days after, in Bremner's settlement.

Q. Where is Bremner's settlement? A. Between twenty and twenty-two miles from Battleford.

Q. Well, where is it from your reservation? A. It is north from my reservation, about six miles from my reserve north.

Q. Is that the half-breed settlement? A. Yes, that is the half-breed settlement.

Q. You were then staying with the Bremner's? A. Yes, I was hiding in a tent when I heard he was coming.

Q. What was his conduct and bearing then? A. I did not know. I did not go out. I told Mrs. Mackay to stand outside the tent door and tell the Indians (they threatened my life), to kill me whenever they saw me. I was told that by other Indians, and that is why I hid in my tent.

Q. Well, did you see Poundmaker? A. Yes, I saw him in the house, I went in to see him. I asked to see him.

Q. Now when was that? A. That was about four or five days I think after, after I went to Bremner's settlement. I can't remember rightly the day of the month.

By the Court :

Q. Four or five days after the 30th? A. After the time they pillaged everything, this was after they pillaged my store that I went to Bremner's, after I was robbed of everything.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. How long after the interview when he was on his way to Battleford? A. It might be perhaps, since the last time I saw him, perhaps six or seven days.

Q. Well, you did see him then, and what was his demeanor then? How did he behave himself then? A. He behaved himself very well at the time I saw him there again. I went in to ask them what was the reason the Indians wanted to kill me, and I told him I thought I never injured anybody, Indian or white people, and I asked him what is the reason he wants to kill me, and he said the old people have nothing against you, but the young men he says we cannot control.

Mr. Osler.—I don't like to object but you have no right to give this evidence, Mr. Robertson.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. How long have you known the Indians? A. Oh, I have known them, I have seen them quite a while ago. I suppose about twenty years since I saw them first, but it is a long time between that, that I did not see them again till I came up there at Battleford.

Q. That was Poundmaker? A. Yes.

Q. But the Indians generally, how long have you been acquainted with the Indians, the bands, councilmen of the Indians? A. A long time. I was born in the country and was all my life time amongst them.

Q. And you know their habits and customs do you? A. I know them pretty well, I think.

Q. Was there anything unusual, anything extraordinary in the Indians taking their guns with them when they were going to Battleford? A. It has been always the habit of the Indians wherever they go, to carry their guns wherever they go.

Q. And would that indicate any evil intent necessarily, their having guns with them? A. Well those that knows the nature of the Indian would never pay any attention to it.

Q. You never think anything of it? A. No.

Q. What is a soldier's tent in an Indian camp? A. A soldier's tent means—it is the young men, the braves gather and they form a sort of a rule, and it is the young men, and it is the young men that rules the soldier's tents. It is the braves and not the chiefs that rules it, it is generally the young men, braves, the chief rules the camp outside such as pitching if they want to go off anywhere, but it is the braves that have the rules of the council.

Q. What is the effect now when a soldier's tent is pitched in a camp; what effect has that upon the authority of the chief? A. Well, if any Indians would want to go away, if the soldiers would not let him go, they would go and kill his dogs or cut up his tent, he could not go off unless the soldiers let him go.

Q. Supposing the chief ordered that he was to go? A. Well, if it was against the soldiers, they could not go.

Q. Then it amounts to this that the soldiers, the young braves, took the complete control of the camp? A. When they have a soldier's tent up.

Q. Poundmaker has been an influential man in his tribe? A. Lately, but at the time I knew him he was just an ordinary Indian, ordinary man as other Indians.

Q. It is only lately that he had much influence at all? A. Yes.

Q. From what you know of Poundmaker and his Indians and the Indians on your own reserve, what do you say as to the control Poundmaker could exercise over those Indians?

Mr. Osler.—I object to that question, it is a matter of opinion, he must tell us facts and we will judge of that, he must tell us what he knows, not his opinion.

Mr. Robertson.—Then I suppose my learned friend is not going to ask the jury to draw an inference that he was a thief, from the evidence he has given?

Court.—If it is a legitimate question—if you can convince me it is a legitimate question, you can have his answer, if not he must not answer.

Mr. Osler.—My objection is that the witness must state facts from which the opinion is formed.

Court.—That is as I recollect the rule, it may be altered; if there is any modern rule that will admit such a question, let us have it.

Mr. Robertson.—The question is a good one, I submit to Your Honor, as a question to an expert witness who has said all his life he has been acquainted with the habits and customs of the Indians, the habits and customs of Indians are rarely a matter of expert knowledge, so far as we are concerned, and it is proper to ask the witness, having shown that he has a special knowledge, for an opinion which depends on that knowledge, special knowledge.

Court.—In the first place, is there any custom which would hold in law, I mean, in this country?

Mr. Robertson.—It is not a custom as matter of law that I am seeking to prove at all, it is for the purpose of affecting the probabilities of the case.

Court.—You may ask what the man's general character was, just as if he were charged with stealing a horse, and ask the jury then to draw an inference from what was said, whether he would likely have committed the crime.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. What instances have you seen, or have you seen any instances of the cases in which conflicts have arisen between the chiefs and their men—I mean conflicts of wishes, one wishing to do one thing and another another? A. Well, I know one instance when I was in the Hudson Bay service at Touchwood Hills when I was going out hunting.

Mr. Osler.—That is not evidence.

By Mr. Robertson:

Q. Do you know of any instance? A. Not with him, because I hadn't a chance, it is long since they had a soldier's tent up you see.

Cross-examined by Mr. Osler:

Q. Do you know anything personally as to soldier's tents? A. Yes, when I was in the company's service—

Q. You know something personally? A. Well, I know personally what they have done to me personally by their soldier's tents, that is what I know.

Q. That is all you do know? A. That is all I do know.

Q. You don't know the habits of tribes? A. No, for each—

Q. Each various tribe or band has a variation in its habits, they vary? A. Soldiers' tents are very much all alike.

Q. Poundmaker of late years has become a very influential man in his tribe? A. So I heard. I did not know it personally myself, not since long ago.

Q. He is an orator I believe of considerable power? A. So I heard.

Q. And influence? A. Yes.

Q. Has he a large following, a large number of followers? A. I don't know the number of men he has, it was just only a few days I was on the reservation; it was in March I went out there.

Q. When was it you took an idea in your head that somebody was chasing you, what day? A. I think it was Tuesday or Wednesday morning, just the following week.

Q. That would be about the 1st of April? A. Yes, either the last day of March or the 1st April, sometime like that.

Q. Whose band was it you were in fear of? A. My own Indians, it was my own Indians that robbed me.

Q. Those Indians? A. No, Strike-him-on-the-Back and Sweet Grass.

Q. And you left? A. Oh, yes, I left.

JOHN CRAIG, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Robertson :

Q. You were instructor on Little Pine's reserve, I believe, in March last? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Poundmaker at any time towards the end of March? A. I did, on Friday the 27th

Q. Where was he? A. In my house.

Q. On the reserve? A. Yes.

Q. Was he accompanied by any Indians? A. Two or three.

Q. What was his behavior then? A. It was good.

Q. Did he show any signs of excitement? A. He did.

Q. What about? A. Of fear.

Q. Fear of what?

Mr. Osler :—

Q. You must not say what he said, what he did. A. He did nothing.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. What did he do, did he go away? A. Yes.

Q. Where did you see him next? A. 8 miles from Battleford.

Q. How did you happen to be there? A. I went into his camp at night.

Q. On your way to Battleford? A. Yes.

Q. Where did you spend that night? A. With them.

Q. Was Little Pine there? A. He was.

Q. And where was Poundmaker? A. He was there too.

Q. Where did Poundmaker sleep? A. He slept close beside me, about five yards.

Q. What day of the month was that do you know? A. Sunday night, the 29th.

Q. What was the demeanor of Poundmaker then, how did he treat you? A. He treated me very kindly.

Q. Did you feel at all alarmed? A. To a certain extent.

Q. At what? A. At the excitement they were in.

Q. Who? A. The Indians in general.

Q. Did Poundmaker do anything that caused you to feel any alarm? A. He did not.

Q. Was any attempt made to stop you from going away in the morning? A. Not in the morning, but that evening.

Q. Who stopped you? A. Some of the young men.

Q. That was the invitation you got to stay all night? A. Yes.

Q. And you thought that they meant it rather peremptorily? A. Yes, a kind of that way.

Q. They did not use any violence? A. Oh no, not at all.

Q. And then it was that you spent the night with Poundmaker and Little Pine? A. Yes.

Q. Well, when you went away in the morning, was any attempt made then to stop you? A. Well, they hollered to me to come back, but that was after Poundmaker and another councillor previous to that had told me I could go now, to hurry up.

Q. And they sent you off? A. Yes, telling me at the same time everything was good, there was nothing wrong.

Q. Were there any women with the Indians? A. There were.

Q. A considerable number? A. About twenty I judged.

Q. Were any of the men painted in war paint, or were there any signs of any hostility? A. The young men were.

Q. Had they the war paint? A. Oh, yes, but that is a common thing for them to wear.

Q. They were painted as they were commonly painted? A. Yes.

Q. But I asked about war paint, did you recognize any difference? A. No.

Q. Do you know to what extent the influence of Poundmaker with his tribe extended? A. That night you mean?

Q. Yes? A. He had no command of other Indians no more than the other chiefs.

Q. He had no command over the Indians that night any more than the other chiefs? A. No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Osler:

Q. Who was it kept you safe in the camp? A. I don't know.

Q. Who was it got you the permit in the morning to go? A. I cannot say, it was one by the name of Chicoutis.

Q. Who told you you could go, and go now? A. Chicoutis.

Q. A chief? A. A councillor.

Q. Did Poundmaker say anything to you about it? A. No, he did not.

Q. What took you down there? A. I was going to Battleford at the end of the month.

Q. For what purpose? A. With my returns.

Q. And you went into this camp? A. It was on the road, I could not pass it without going in.

Q. And some of the young men asked you to stay that night? A. Yes.

Q. And Poundmaker took you in? A. Well, he was sitting right down there when I came in, and I took the side of him.

Q. You told us, as I thought, that Poundmaker said it was all right, that there was nothing wrong? A. I said nothing of the sort. I said this other Indian, this other councillor said to me in the morning, told them everything is good, we mean no bad. That was the words that was said.

Q. That is what the councillor told you? A. Yes, but he is no councillor to this man, he is councillor to the chief Little Pine.

Q. Who told you that you could go, and go now? A. Chicoutis.

Q. Well, who was it detained you there, and who was it let you go? A. I don't know his name. They took and engaged my horse, unhitched it. I did not see the man that unhitched my horse. They took him from the buggy.

Q. That was a mere act of hostility? A. Yes, in a kind of a way.

Q. Who was it told you to go and go quickly, in the morning? A. The same party I mentioned to you now.

Q. Just speeding the parting guest, is that all? A. They told me to hurry up.

GREY EYES, sworn:

Examined by Mr. Robertson:

Q. Were you at Battleford the night the stores were robbed there? A. Yes.

Q. Where was Poundmaker that night? A. He was on the top of the hill where the brick building was.

Q. Where were you? A. I was there too.

Q. With him? A. Yes.

Q. When did you go there, what time of the evening? A. After we had had a talk with Mr. Ballantyne, there was a white man there, that was writing down.

Q. What time of the day was that? A. It was towards evening. I could not tell exactly what time. I have no watch or anything to go by.

Q. And where did the white man go? A. Peter Ballantyne and the white man went down the hill.

Q. Went down what hill, and in what direction? A. The road that goes down the trail, that goes down to the Battle River.

Q. Across to the barracks? A. I could not say where they went, whether they went across or not, but it was just after Poundmaker and Little Pine had told what their errand was, what they were coming for, and then they went away.

Q. Then, where did Poundmaker go after they went away? A. He remained there at the brick building and they were hooking something to eat.

Q. How long did you remain with Poundmaker? A. Till night.

Q. And how long into the night? A. It was a good ways into the night, pretty late, I left him sitting there and I thought I would go to sleep and I went to a tent that was there close by, and I could not sleep and there was another tent where they were cooking, and I went over there and had something to eat with them.

Q. Did you see Poundmaker after that? A. I came back then to where I had left him, and he was there still where I had left him.

Q. How long had you been away? A. I must have made a mistake there, we had made up our bed to sleep close by the brick building, you asked me how long after I left Poundmaker till I came back again, and I was not away longer then I had something to eat, the mistake was in the day that we had something to eat, after we had had a talk with Ballantyne and explained all that, we were waiting then, and I left him there and went to have something to eat at this tent, and then I came right back to where he was then.

Q. How long were you away that last time when you were getting something to eat at the tent? A. It was not long.

Q. How long? A. It must have been half an hour. I was sitting there with my brother and Capin-ow-way-win when I came back and I must have been about half an hour gone. I had something to eat and lit my pipe and had a smoke, and after that, I went out and went back again.

Q. Did you see any goods, any bundle of goods near where Poundmaker was sitting when you came back? A. No.

Q. When you came back, what happened next; what did you do next? A. We sat there in one place, we did not go anywhere.

Q. How long did you stay there? A. A long time.

Q. Till when? A. It was very near daylight at last.

Q. You sat there all the time? A. I left him there again, and I heard him calling out to the people, stopping them from what they were doing.

Q. What were they doing that he was stopping? A. I heard them making a noise, breaking open something and he called out to them to keep quiet, but of course they would not listen to him.

Q. Did Poundmaker have any goods at any time that night? A. I saw nothing.

Q. Could he have had any without your seeing them? A. I did not perceive that he had anything at all, just no more than his clothes.

Q. Could he have had anything extra without your seeing them? A. I saw nothing with him at all, all the time that I was there.

Q. Could there have been any goods there without your knowing it? A. I saw nothing at all with him that I could think that he had anything, any goods along with him.

Q. What did Poundmaker do, or did he do anything besides calling out to them to stop? A. I heard him calling out to the people stopping them, and with that there was three or four men along with him that went down the hill then to go and stop them and speak to them down the hill.

Q. How long did you two remain at Battleford? A. Just about daylight we left to go home to our reserves.

Q. Daylight next morning? A. Yes.

Q. Where did you two go to on the reserve? A. We went into Strike-him-on-the-back's reserve at Sandy Hills. That is where we stopped.

Q. How far did you go on your own reserve? Did you go up to Cut Knife Hill? A. We got to our tents on the side of Cut Knife Creek.

Q. How long did you two remain there? A. I think next day we rose camp just close by there, on the same side of the creek yet.

Q. How long did you remain there? A. I could not tell how many nights I might have remained there, but when we rose camp and came from there, we just camped quite close by there again, on the same side of the creek.

Q. Generally how long did you remain at Cut Knife? A. (Prisoner says he is not able to tell, because they were there forty nights.)

- Q. Do you remember messengers coming from Riel? A. I knew when they came. I was lying already when they came.
- Q. Lying down asleep? A. I got wounded and I was lying when they came.
- Q. Where were you wounded? A. Inside of our reserve I got wounded.
- Q. Before you were wounded, do you not remember any of Riel's messengers coming? A. No, I did not see anyone. I heard that they come at Eagle Hills.
- Q. Do you know Wawpass Trotter? A. No.
- Q. Do you know Jobin? A. No, I don't know any of these half-breeds at all, only a chance one that I know.
- Q. Do you know the schoolmaster at the French settlement? A. No.
(It is suggested that the witness knows the man, but he does not know the name.)
- Q. Don't you know the schoolmaster at the French settlement? A. No, I don't know.
- Q. Do you know of anybody trying to get the Indians to go up to Batoche? A. No, I don't know anything at all about it. I was lying all the time, how could I know; it was far, and between that the chief would come and see me.
- Q. Had Poundmaker enough influence in his camp to prevent the Indians from going away to join Riel? A. He could not stop them from going away, because he tried to take us away, one day, from the rest of the party, and he could not manage them.
- Q. Did Poundmaker try to take you any place, and where? A. He tried three times, and they would come and take our horses and lead them back into the camp.
- Q. Did Poundmaker try three times to go? A. Yes; and his brother and, at last, Lightfoot was to come with us two again, and the Assiniboines just closed in and brought us back again.
- Q. Who was in command of the camp at Cut Knife? A. The soldiers' lodge and Assiniboines.
- Q. Who built the soldiers' lodge? A. The Assiniboines were the men that put up the soldiers' lodge, and, in fact, they had been keeping up their dances the whole winter.
- Q. When was the soldiers' lodge put up in the camp at Cut Knife? A. It was just soon after we had encamped there.
- Q. Were the Assiniboines the same as the Stonys? A. The same.
- Q. Was it when the Stonys came in that they put up the soldiers' tent? A. Yes, it was after they came into the camp, but not just right away immediately; but I could not say how many days it was from the time they had come in, and that the lodge was put up—I could not say what number of days.
- Q. What power has the chief among the Crees and Stonys when a soldiers' lodge has been put up in the camp? A. The chief has no control over anyone when that soldiers' tent is up.
- Q. Who has the control? A. The soldiers, the dancers of the lodge.
- Q. Was Poundmaker one of the soldiers? A. No.
- Q. Who were the soldiers? A. The Assiniboines were.
- Q. And Crees? A. There were some Crees, they took them in, that is the reason why they joined them.
- Q. Were there any half-breeds there? A. No.
- Q. No half-breeds among the soldiers? A. None at all.
- Q. Were there half-breeds in the camp? A. There was none into our camp, but they had a camp of their own a piece one side.
- Q. What half-breeds were those? A. I don't know any names, I don't know their names, but it is the half-breeds from that place.
- Q. From what place? A. From Bremner's, across the river.
- Q. Do you know who brought in the teamsters? A. I could not say, because I was not able to move at that time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Osler :

- Q. What band do you belong to? A. Poundmaker's.

Q. Is Poundmaker your chief? A. Yes.

Q. Do you obey your orders? A. Yes.

Q. Do you feel bound to obey them every time? A. Yes.

Q. And all good Indians do? A. Yes.

Q. Is Poundmaker a good chief, of great influence with his men? A. He is good to his men and we always hear him giving them good advice.

Q. How many men has he got? A. I could not tell what number, there is quite a few.

Q. How many Stonys or Assiniboinés came into the camp, to your camp?

A. I suppose there must have been about sixty or more.

Q. Were there more Stonys than followers of Poundmaker? A. We are far lesser in number. Poundmaker has far less.

Q. Had Poundmaker less than sixty men? A. Yes, a long ways, I mean as many of us as belong to Poundmaker.

Q. When you came back from Battleford that night, had you any goods with you? A. I had none myself, but I seen people with goods.

Q. You saw people with goods? the band had goods with them? A. I saw them with goods.

Q. What was done with the goods? A. I could not say, I suppose they wore them.

Q. Took them into the camp? A. They took them home with them—living in different parts.

Q. Did Poundmaker go out when he heard them breaking into the store? A. He stopped them first by talking to them, and said young men you are frightening me now, keep quiet he told them.

Q. Weren't they just disturbing him from sleeping? A. No, there was no one sleeping while this was going on.

Q. What time of the night was it? A. It was longways in night.

Q. Why weren't they asleep? A. We were kept awake by others.

Q. And wasn't that what was disturbing Poundmaker, didn't he want to keep quiet? A. He was preventing them, but of course they would not listen to him.

Q. Didn't you do some fighting at Cut Knife Hill? A. I went away and was sleeping.

Q. Weren't you a man who was fighting? A. I am taken by surprise. I can't answer.

Q. Didn't you fight? A. I did not fight. I had to run away right at once.

Q. Joe Alexander says he fired at you three times, isn't that true? A. No.

Q. Who was it shot you through the leg? A. I could not say who hit me in the leg, but Josie said it was him that shot me in my leg, it was when a ball glanced that hit me in the leg.

Q. Were you holding a gun when he hit you in the leg? A. I was holding a gun, but I laid it down in the bush.

Court here (6 p. m.) adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow, when case resumed.

WESLEY N. FISH SWORN :—

Examined by Mr. Robertson :

Q. Mr. Fish, you are one of the teamsters who were taken prisoners by the Indians?
A. Yes.

Q. When was that? A. On the 14th May, I think.

Q. Who was in command of the Indians, who took you prisoner? The breeds.

Q. The half-breeds? A. Yes.

Q. Was Poundmaker there when you were taken prisoner? A. No.

Q. Where were you taken on that occasion? A. We were taken to the half-breed camp.

Q. Where was the half-breed camp as respects the Indian camp? A. Well, they were to one side of the Indian camp.

Q. Separate from it? A. Yes.

Q. How long did you remain there? A. We left on the 7th day.

Q. You were there six days then and you left on the 7th after you were taken in?
A. Yes.

Q. When you left, how did it happen that you got away? A. Well, there were some scouts came from Riel's camp, and they heard that Riel was taken, and they had a council and concluded to let us go.

Q. You say you were set at liberty? A. Yes.

Q. Now did you see Poundmaker while you were in the camp. A. I did, every day, sometimes two or three times a day.

Q. Were you closely confined in the Indian camp? A. No.

Q. Were you allowed to ramble about? A. Yes.

Q. And all over through the one camp or the other? A. Yes, we used to go any place, almost.

Q. Were you present at any of the councils that were held? A. Yes.

Q. Anyone then would appear to be at liberty there? A. Yes.

Q. And nearly everyone did go? A. Yes, any person that wanted to go.

Q. Whenever there was a council, nearly everyone went? A. Yes.

Q. Whatever their feelings might have been? A. Yes.

Q. Now tell me what was the first you saw of Poundmaker when you were taken in? A. Well, we were taken down hill into a kind of a ravine, and Poundmaker came up and shook hands with us all around and said that he knew there was a God and he thanked Him for saving our lives, he did not thank our braves, he had no control over them.

Mr. Osler.—That is not evidence.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. Did he speak in Cree? A. Yes.

By the Court :

Q. Do you speak Cree yourself? A. No, the half-breeds interpreted it.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. That was when you were taken into the half-breed camp and he came to see you? A. Yes.

Q. What was his conduct towards you from that time forward? A. Very good, he used to come to us every night and talk to us, and the breeds would interpret it.

By Mr. Osler : Never mind what he said.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. He used to come by you every night and talk to you, and the breeds would interpret what he said to you? A. Yes, and he shook hands with us all around.

Q. And you say you saw him every day? A. Yes, two or three times a day.

Q. Will you tell me, while you were in the camp, who appeared to be in command of the camp, the Indian camp? A. The half-breeds.

Q. Any half-breed in particular? A. Yes, there were two half-breeds, it seemed to me that seemed to be in command.

Q. Can you describe them or do you know their names? A. No, I don't know their names. One of them went with a message to Riel, and he was sentenced here the other day with the twenty-four.

Q. That was one of them? A. Yes, a short, stout man.

Q. And who was the other man? A. Short, stout, with grey whiskers and moustache. He treated us very well, but he seemed to be in command all the same.

Q. Now, what did you see in his conduct, in the appearance of his—of the camp generally and the behavior of the people in the camp? A. Well, he gave orders. If anything was to be done he would give orders that it was to be done, and attended to

us, and told us what we were to do and everything. It is almost certain, I can say he was in command of the camp.

Q. Now, do you speak of the Indian camp as well as the half-breed camp? A. Yes.

Q. Was there any routine, any regular daily operations that he went through? A. No, I don't think there was. It just depended on what the next day brought what they would do.

Q. But tell us now what you saw him doing; you have told us in general terms that he seemed to give orders when anything was to be done, just tell us one or two occasions on which you saw him taking a part in that way? A. Well, every time we would stop he would give the order to stop, and every time we would start, he would give the order to start.

Q. Anything else; who sent out scouting parties? A. Well, he was there at the time, and I think he was giving orders in one way and another about them going.

Q. Now, did you ever see Poundmaker during all that time taking any part like that? A. No, never.

Q. He did not? A. No.

Q. Did he seem to take any part in the councils? A. Well, he sat at the councils and spoke. Of course, I could not say what he said. He spoke less than any of the other Indians. I won't say any of the other, but any of the others that did speak at all, for some of course, did not have anything to say.

Q. Do you know what his attitude was at those councils? A. He was very quiet, sitting down.

Q. Was the advice he gave at those councils interpreted to you?

Mr. Osler.—That is not evidence.

Mr. Robertson.—I want to give my learned friend the opportunity to keep this out.

Court.—How could I receive it unless he understood the language?

Mr. Osler.—There are certain definite rules of evidence which I am bound to keep you to and you have no right to say that I am conducting the case unfairly when I object to it.

Mr. Robertson.—I wish the jury to hear that I am prevented from showing the part that Poundmaker did take.

Court.—You are prevented simply because the law says you shall not.

Mr. Robertson.—Your Honor rules that way of course.

Court.—I rule upon fixed law.

Mr. Robertson.—I am not finding fault with that, but I don't think it is so clear—of course I bow to your Honor's ruling—but I don't think it is so clear where it is the conduct of the man throughout that is in question, that what he said when he was taking part in the very things that they accuse him of taking part in—that what he said is to be shut out, when that is the only index you can have of what his intentions were. I don't think it is nearly so clear as what my learned friend says.

Court.—Even then, you have not got the language that was given.

Mr. Robertson.—I asked the witness if it was interpreted to him.

Court.—How does he know whether it was interpreted to him truly or not?

Mr. Robertson.—I did not ask him whether it was interpreted truly or not.

Court.—You have gone as far as you can.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. Did you see Poundmaker when the news arrived of the capture of Riel? A. I did not see him just at the moment. I was down in one of the tepees at the time and an Indian told me of it and seemed to be very glad of the idea that he was captured.

Q. Did you see Poundmaker soon after that? A. Yes.

Q. What was his conduct? A. He seemed to be glad of the idea that the war was over. He told me so, motioned to me.

Q. Do you recollect any occurrence, in the camp when you were there, about a pocket knife? A. Yes.

Q. Tell the jury what that was, and what part Poundmaker took in it? A. Well, when we were taken to the camp the young braves started to search us, they wanted to see what we had, I suppose, and just as Poundmaker came up one of them was taking a pocket knife from one of the boys, and Poundmaker saw him do it, and he did not say anything at the time, but as soon as the Indian got away with the pocket knife he took his own pocket knife out of his pocket and gave it to the boy in exchange for the one the Indian had taken.

Cross-examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. Then I understand from what you saw, all parties were obeying the half-breeds who were in command? A. Yes.

Q. Was Poundmaker obeying their orders with the rest? A. Yes.

Q. Doing what they directed to be done? A. Yes.

Q. And then, when the councils were held he was one of the council? A. Well he was there, everybody was there that wanted to go.

Q. Well, how did you distinguish the council then, did all take counsel together? A. They came and got together and sat down when there was a council, and if there was not a council, they were standing up walking around.

Q. Then the councillors were sitting down; you did not take part in the council; for instance? A. Yes, I did. I sat down with the rest of them. I was in the centre of the council.

Q. Then, it was a consultation as to what was to be done, as to moving off or anything of that kind, you don't mean to say you took any part in advising what should be done? A. No, I didn't.

Q. You were merely there as a spectator? A. Yes, I was.

Q. Now, Poundmaker, as I understood you to say, used to speak, although not frequently? A. Yes, he spoke.

Q. And were there Indians of his band in the party that captured the teams? A. I could not say whether they belonged to his band or not.

Q. You don't know how that was? A. No.

Q. About how many men were there altogether in the camp, half-breeds and Indians? A. I should say there were about 300.

Q. Were there any Indian chiefs in command, or were they all under the half-breeds? A. They were all under the breeds.

Q. What was done with the goods? A. I don't know. Well, of course the goods that were taken from us were taken by the Indians and breeds.

Q. Use any of them in the camp afterwards? A. Yes, I think they were used in the camp.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. In what particular did you see Poundmaker obeying the breeds? A. Just the same as all the rest of them; he would do whatever he was told.

Q. Did you ever see them tell him to do anything, and see him do it? A. Nothing particular. No.

Q. Did you ever see him take any active part in anything that was going on? A. No.

SOLOMON DESJARDINS, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Robertson :

Q. Where do you live? A. In Prince Albert now.

Q. Where did you live in the beginning of March last? A. I was in Little Pine's reserve.

Q. What was your occupation there? A. I was working there, doing anything.

Q. In whose employment? A. Indian Department.

Q. You were employed in the Indian Department on Little Pine's reserve?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know Poundmaker? A. Yes.

Q. What was the first you saw of him in connection with the trouble or about the time of the trouble? A. I seen him at Cut Knife Creek.

Q. That was the first, was it? A. Yes.

Q. Were you there, at Cut Knife Creek? A. Yes.

Q. How did you come to be there? A. I had been prisoner at Little Pine's reserve, so we all came down to the Cut Knife Creek.

Q. The Indians on your own reserve took you prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. And brought you down there? A. Yes.

Q. To Cut Knife Creek? A. Yes.

Q. What did you find when you got to Cut Knife Creek, when you were brought down that time? They were all there.

Q. Who? A. Poundmaker's camp, and the Stonys, and Sweet Grass, all three there together.

Q. All there together when you arrived? A. Yes.

Q. Had a soldiers' tent been pitched before you arrived? A. No, it was after.

Q. Who pitched that soldiers' tent? A. I am not sure. I thought it was the Stonys.

Q. Now, tell us what you saw at the fight at Cut Knife? A. I saw nothing at all, I think.

Q. Well, you saw something of it? What was the first you knew of the fight?

A. I was in my bed when the first shell came into the camp.

Q. Well, did you get up? A. I got up and put on my boots, and ran to within about three miles of the creek, with the rest of the half-breeds.

Q. Now did you see anything of Poundmaker? A. No.

Q. You saw nothing of him that day? A. No.

Q. Do you know anything about the letter being sent from Poundmaker, or from the camp, Poundmaker, Copinowaywin and three others to Riel? A. No.

Q. You don't know anything about that? A. No.

Q. Did you know that a message had been sent? A. That was after, in the camp, but I was not sure.

Q. Do you know Wawpass Trottier? A. No.

Q. By sight? A. No.

Q. Do you know Chicicum? A. I know Charles Trottier, who was in that camp.

Q. Was he one of the messengers from Riel? A. Yes, he said he was.

Q. And Chicicum, do you know him? A. Yes.

Q. You saw those men there, did you? A. Yes.

Q. And Jobin? A. Yes.

Q. When did you first see them in the camp? A. I would not say.

Q. About when? How long before the fight? A. Charles and Pierre Vandale, Joseph Arcand, Tropas Trottier and one Sioux, and Cayien, who was wounded after the fight.

Q. But I want to know about these other men before the fight? A. Yes, Trottier, Chicicum and Jobin.

Q. And Norbert Delorme was he there also before the fight? A. Yes.

Q. Now did you hear Delorme trying to persuade Poundmaker to go to Batoche? A. Yes.

Mr. Robertson here submits that it is proper to ask what answer Poundmaker made to that.

Court.—I think you may put that.

Q. What answer did Poundmaker make to it? A. Poundmaker said he would send to Fort Pitt, to Big Bear's camp and he would wait for him awhile before he would go down to Riel.

Q. That is what he said? A. Yes.

Q. Did he say that he would go? A. Well, that is what he said, that he would wait for Big Bear for awhile.

Q. Did he say that he would go? A. No.

Q. Well, did he say that he would not go, what did he say as to going away? A. He said that time that he would wait for Big Bear awhile before he would go down, and then after that he said then he would not go—after the fight.

Q. Did you hear any others trying to persuade to induce him to go? A. Yes, all of them, all of the half-breeds from Duck Lake were after him to take him down.

Q. And what did he say to them? A. He said he would want to go back to Devil's Lake.

Q. What did he say about going to Batoche? A. He said he did not like to go down after the fight at Duck Lake.

Q. He wanted to go to Devil's Lake? A. Yes.

Q. Where is Devil's Lake? A. I don't know.

Q. Don't you know in what direction it is in? A. No.

Q. How long did you remain in the camp? A. I remained there all that time till the surrender.

Q. Who was in command of the camp? A. Well after Norbert Delorme came to the camp, I guess he was the boss in the camp.

Q. Now he came before Cut Knife, before the fight? A. Yes.

Q. Was Poundmaker able to control the Indians in that camp? A. No, I don't think it.

Q. Did he ever take any active part in what was being done? A. I can't say.

Q. You did not see any at all events? A. No.

Q. Well, were you constantly about the camp? Were you kept confined in any particular place, or were you free to walk about the camp? A. I walked about in day time.

Q. And did you walk about a good deal? A. Yes.

Q. And if Poundmaker had been taking an active part, would you have seen it? A. I don't know, he was not often out of his tent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. Then as soon as the first shot was fired you went off to a place of safety? A. Yes.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. I want to ask you another question. Do you know an Indian by the name of Mustatamus? A. Yes.

Q. Does he resemble Poundmaker at all? A. No, not much, he is a very big man.

Q. He resembles him in that? A. Yes.

Q. He is a fine looking Indian, straight? A. Yes, a good looking Indian.

Q. Was he in the camp at the time of the fight at Cut Knife, do you know? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether he was taking any active part in the affairs of the camp? A. I seen him before sunset that same day, the day of the fight, and he was on his back, he had a bullet or something.

Q. He was wounded? A. Yes.

Cross examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. Several of those who wanted to fight went to the rear with you, didn't they? A. So I thought.

Q. All those who did not want to fight went off to a place of safety? As soon as the fight happened some of the half-breeds went, didn't they? A. Yes.

Q. Prisoner went? A. Yes, the prisoner was pretty nearly in that direction.

Q. Everybody was free to go, there was nobody hindering? A. Yes; they were all around us.

Q. But nobody hindered you from getting away? A. I had to go with the half-breeds.

Q. Then it was just those who were not going to fight who went to the rear? A. Yes.

Q. And those who were going to fight remained? A. That is the way I thought.

Q. Well, did Poundmaker go with you or did he stay in the camp? A. I could not say. I did not see him.

Q. You did not see him with those who retreated? A. No.

Q. When was it you heard Poundmaker say he would go to Big Bear or send to Big Bear and would wait for him awhile before he went to Batoche? A. I could not say the time.

Q. Was it before the Cut Knife fight, before the soldiers came? A. Yes, before the soldiers came.

Q. And how long before? A. Well, I am not sure, but I guess it is about five or six days before.

Q. Well, was it Poundmaker himself they wanted to go to Batoche, or his band? A. I understood it was all the band.

Q. Well, was it because Poundmaker refused to go that the band did not go? A. I don't know.

Q. But when they wanted the band to go they went to Poundmaker? A. I could not say.

Q. Well, it was Poundmaker they spoke to? A. No, they had a big meeting, and they spoke to each other there.

Q. And who answered? A. All the councillors and headmen got up and spoke about it.

Q. Poundmaker among the rest? A. Yes.

Q. And the conclusion come to was that they would wait for Big Bear? A. Yes.

Q. Before they went down? A. To Duck Lake.

Father LOUIS COCHIN sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Robertson;

(French interpreter sworn, Napoléon Blache.)

Q. What is your occupation? A. I am missionary to the Indians at Battleford, or the vicinity of Battleford.

Q. Where were you residing in the early part of March last? At the settlement of the half-breeds near Battleford, about 25 miles from Battleford.

Q. Is it the settlement known as Bremner's settlement? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see anything of Poundmaker there at any time towards the end of the month of March last? A. I seen Poundmaker; when Poundmaker came to me with the Indians it was not Poundmaker said it, but the Indians said they come to get you, or they come to bring you. Poundmaker himself said they come to bring you, to take you, they are coming.

Q. Not that these people have come now, are come now to take you, but they are coming? A. They are coming.

Q. To whom did he refer? A. When Poundmaker said they come to take you, he had a gang of Indians behind him, and he meant at the time that it was the Indians that came to take him, to fetch him. Poundmaker came with the Indians, about 200 Indians, and he sent two men of the band to advise the half-breeds that he was very sorry that the Indians were excited and he was not, and when he arrived, he told Mr. Bremner and half-breeds before me, they come to take you.

Q. Was that the first time you saw him, when there were 200 Indians with him? A. I saw him one time before, and he promised—he gave the Stonys to understand he would not trouble us at all, and we could remain to work in our place.

Q. You saw him once before? A. Yes.

Q. What was the first occasion that I asked you about, I want you to tell us about the first occasion, not about the 200? A. This is the first occasion that I saw Poundmaker.

Q. How many Indians were there with him on that first occasion? A. Twenty Indians the first time.

Q. Now what did he come for on that occasion? A. Poundmaker and the other 20 Indians went there to assure themselves, and what they were doing at the time, at that time at Bremner's settlement, and the half-breeds there met them and understood that they were quite indifferent to the fight, they did not want to fight, they wanted to have peace and cultivate their lands, and Poundmaker made that understood to their Indians and they went away again.

Q. But what did Poundmaker come there for? A. Poundmaker went over there with them to prevent them from doing any harm to the half-breeds at the time; he went there on account—to see himself what was going to be done and explain to the Indians. I suppose that those Indians were Assiniboines and were quite excited at the time; and Poundmaker went over there with them to see and to assure them that they were quiet at the time, and did not want to cause any row or anything like that.

Q. Well, the next time you saw him, was he there when there were 200 Indians? A. Yes.

Q. Who was in command of those Indians? A. Delorme.

Q. What part did Poundmaker take? A. Poundmaker, on arriving, simply said to Bremner's, they come to fetch you, and afterwards I returned to the tent and did not hear any more of the conversation, of the doings.

Q. Well, did you go over to the camp—the Indian camp after that? A. Next morning we went to the Indian camp; we started to go over to the Indian camps because Delorme told us that if we did not go there would be probably bloodshed over it, and Poundmaker promised him and to the half-breeds that he would protect them all the time.

Q. Then you did go over? A. And then we followed the Indians in the camp.

Q. When was that—what time of the month? A. It was on the 15th or 16th of April.

Q. And how long did you remain in the camp? A. I stopped from that time—15th and 16th of April till 18th in that camp, 17th or 18th.

Q. Were you a prisoner there during that time? A. I was taken as a prisoner like the others. I was not taken by force. I could go about in the camp anywhere I liked to go, but I could not go out.

Q. Where were you taken in the first place when you were taken over—to which camp? A. I was in Bremner's camp.

Q. The half-breed camp or the Indian camp? A. Half-breed camp.

Q. But after you had been there a time, you were allowed to wander about any place in either camp? A. I was let free to go out every now and then, but was sometimes threatened by the Indians to not go too far or be too free about it.

Q. Which Indians? A. The Stonys. I don't know all their names, but they were Stony Indians.

Q. It was Stonys that threatened you? A. Yes.

Q. Do you talk and understand Cree? A. I understand Cree well.

Q. And Stony? A. No.

Q. Who was in command of the Indian camp while you were there? A. I can say there were two commandants of the Indian camp. I heard Poundmaker commanding his own people, but I never heard him commanding anything wrong; it was always of good and he was obeyed by the good men.

Q. Who was the other commander? A. The other commander was Delorme, and the soldiers' camp.

Q. He commanded the soldiers' and the Stonys' camp? A. Yes.

Q. Had Poundmaker control of that Indian camp? Were you able to control it? A. I could not. I tried now and then to have control of the camp, but I did not succeed.

Q. What attempts did you make to get control of it? A. He told his men many times in fact that they were frightening him on account of them pillaging, and in fact murdering and so on the people, slaughtering the people, or something like that.

Q. They were frightening him? A. Frightening him by their past conduct, pillaging and murder and so on.

Q. Well, his trying to get control of the camp, on what occasions did he try to get control of it? A. Every time there was excitement he was trying to have control of the camp.

Q. Trying to do what? A. Each time they were threatening the prisoners or at other times when they were trying to go to Battleford, he was trying to take control of the camp then.

Q. Trying what to do? What did he want them to do? A. He was threatening the half-breed, and then for punishment, killing the beasts, cattle that they brought over, they stole or made their property, appropriated them.

Q. You said when there was excitement, and when the Indians were threatening the prisoners, and when the Indians were wanting to go to Battleford, Poundmaker would try to get control of the camp—now what did he try to get them to do? A. He was trying to calm them, and saying, pay attention or be careful in your conduct, and when he saw them at a certain place, he was sending them to another place or moving about. I saw that—the half-breed camp.

Q. Moving about? A. Yes.

Q. For what purpose? A. Coming to make a noise in the half-breed camp, and he would send them away; they were making a noise or row in the half-breed camp.

Q. Did the Indians, on any particular occasion that you remember, threaten to murder any of the half-breeds who had been taken from the settlement? A. I heard the Indians saying to the half-breeds of Bremner's settlement that if you go on giving suspicion against you there will be damage done. It appears some of the half-breeds, half-breeds, I suppose, that were brought up from there, wanted to desert, so the Indians told them if you want to keep deserting that way, at last something bad will happen between us, meaning they would fight them or kill them, and in those circumstances I have seen Poundmaker many times sending them aside, sending them away—Indians, sending them to one side, protecting the prisoners.

Q. Was your own life in danger at any time? A. From the beginning until the 2nd May I thought my life was in danger, and during that time I was threatened now and then, and once there was twenty Stony Indians that were surrounding and trying to strike me, but Poundmaker came to them and they scattered away, sent them off.

Q. What did Poundmaker say to them? A. I can't say, but I heard some words, I understood a few words and heard Poundmaker saying to them that—his meaning was that they had nothing to do there, in fact, and he, Poundmaker, threatened them.

Q. Well, was your life in danger at any time? A. Not after the fight.

Q. What else, if anything, did Poundmaker do to protect you from the Indians? A. He has held meetings and speeches, saying to leave the fathers alone, in fact, to leave them quiet. And he had so much indignation at Frog Lake massacre.

Q. Did you ever have a guard standing over you to protect you? A. Yes. Poundmaker went there to my tent several times to see that nothing had happened to me and others in the camp; used to go around my tent several times, many times, to see that nothing had happened to me.

Q. Was there a guard standing over you at any time? A. After the fight.

Q. What was the guard there for? A. Those were half-breeds that were sent by Riel, that I speak of now.

Q. Now, tell us all that you know, and all that you saw in the fight at Cut Knife Hill? A. I heard an Indian in the morning about 5 o'clock. He was shouting to the men, and I got up at the time and went out, and as I went out I saw a few Indians that were running on the creek side towards the creek, and I was trying myself to go and see what was going on at the time, and after walking about 100 yards I heard a few shots, and after those few shots I heard, they fired until 12 o'clock. They never stopped till 12 o'clock, and then I proceeded to a small hill, and on arriving there, I saw the soldiers going up too. There were a few Indians advancing towards

the soldiers at the time, running around by their left, and the fire was too strong; and I left.

Q. Did you see Poundmaker that day? A. I saw on that day only what I said a few minutes ago. That is all I saw, as I returned immediately to the half-breed camp, as they were getting ready to go away.

Q. Did you see Poundmaker that day? A. No.

Q. Not at all? A. I saw him after the fight.

Q. Where was he? A. He was with all his camp. They were changing camp at the time.

Q. How long was that after the fight? A. About three or four hours after the fight.

Q. Was that the first you saw of Poundmaker that day? A. I think I saw him coming out of his tent before he went away from the half-breed camp. I am not sure it was him.

Q. Did you see any buckboards? A. I seen a good many buckboards on the half-breeds' side and Indians, but I did not see any buckboards with the half-breeds going towards—I don't remember seeing any going away with the other half-breeds.

Q. Did you see any buckboards on the field when the fight was going on? A. No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Casgrain :

Witness.—On one occasion the Indians wanted to go to Battleford to pillage it; and Poundmaker prevented them from going. On other occasions when the Indians threatened the half-breeds Poundmaker prevented them from carrying their threats into execution. On other occasions when the Indians came to make a row in the half-breed camp Poundmaker came over and sent them away. On another occasion when the priest's life was in danger it was due to Poundmaker's influence over the Assiniboine Indians that his life was saved. Therefore Poundmaker's influence in the Indian camp was considerable. Poundmaker was a speaker of considerable weight amongst the Indians; he was listened to for certain things and sometimes he was not listened to. When the Cut Knife fight began those who did not want to join in the fight left the Indian camp and went into a hill about two or three miles from where the fight was going on. There was a good deal of confusion in the beginning, but some of the Indians came and tried to make those who did not want to fight go towards the Indian families and not towards the half-breed camp. Poundmaker did not follow them when they left the field. I don't know whether Poundmaker went towards the other—the Indian families. I and the half-breeds were prisoners in the Indian camp.

Q. The Indians were in a state of war? A. A great part of them, if not the greater part, were in a state of war. I did not see any buckboard on the field that day, but there might have been buckboards without my seeing them. Some time after the fight I went to Poundmaker and spoke to him about going to Colonel Otter with an offer to surrender, and Poundmaker then told me to go with an offer to surrender. The reason that I went to Poundmaker was because Poundmaker was chief of the camp. I thought he was the chief.

By Mr. Robertson :

Q. You have said that Poundmaker had a good deal of influence over the Stonys sometimes and sometimes not? A. Sometimes not.

Q. How was that influence he possessed exercised by him, for good or for bad? A. For good.

Q. Always? A. He had influence when the others were afraid there might be danger that he would not be listened to.

Defence closed. No evidence in reply.

ADDRESS OF COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE.

MR. ROBERTSON,—May it please your Honors, gentlemen of the jury: I propose to say to you very few words indeed upon this case. You have heard all the evidence,

and you can judge of it just as well without any words from me as you can if I were to talk to you for hours. You have heard, of course, the evidence of the witnesses for the Crown, and you have no doubt remarked this, that every one of those witnesses is a man prejudiced by his official position or by the circumstances through which he has passed, against the Indian. You have noticed Mr. Jefferson—you have noticed that he goes into that box saying himself that he has no clear recollection of what did take place, and you notice also that while he is admitting that he is giving only recollections very imperfect of what took place, every time he has anything to say it is colored against the prisoner. You must have been struck by that when he was telling you of what took place between him and Poundmaker, when he himself went to find Poundmaker because he thought he was in danger. He met Poundmaker, and he tried to convey to your minds, at first, the impression that Poundmaker had practically said to him, you might have been killed before I got back, and I would have been rather glad if you had because I would not have been to blame for it, but now that you are here I can make use of you and you can leave. That is the sort of impression he tried to convey to you at first, and when he came to be pressed a little, and was made to give the words, we find it was totally different. We find old Poundmaker rejoicing that he was alive, and referring to the fact that he had many times kissed his little child, and that he was glad that he was there and uninjured. There was one sample of the way in which Mr. Jefferson always tried to color the evidence that he was giving. Then we have him again about the letter. At last, when pressed on cross-examination, he is obliged to admit that Poundmaker may never have authorized him to put his name to that letter. He has to admit that at last. In the first place he states, in the broadest terms, that Poundmaker authorized him to put his name to that letter, and he lays great stress on the fact that he goes to Poundmaker's tent for the purpose of writing it. Now, what were the circumstances as he detailed them? He was in another tent. A messenger comes to him, not from Poundmaker. One of Red Pheasant's men comes to him and tells him that he is wanted. He goes on then, not Poundmaker says, but he says it is said by some one that he is wanted to write a letter. Then a letter is dictated by whom? He can't say by whom. He does not say that Poundmaker dictated it, but he thinks all that were present had a hand in it. Well, that is all very well. Perhaps they had a hand in it, but what hand? My explanation to you, gentlemen, of that is this, of what took place there, they were in Poundmaker's tent, because they had to go there and get him. It was the only way they could get him into it at all. The half-breeds were there. The half-breeds had come determined to bring him into sympathy with Riel, or, at all events, into some seeming connection with him all the other half-breeds of Battleford however unwilling, and all the Indians. They found there most ready confederates in the Stonys. They rise. They get them to join them, and then they bring them over to Poundmaker's camp, and they take the control of Poundmaker's men out of his own hands, of his camp out of his hands. They come there, the Stonys come, and the Stonys pitch the soldiers' tent. It is not Poundmaker's men that pitch the soldiers' tent, but the Stonys come into his camp and pitch the soldiers' tent, and declare themselves masters of it. And, gentlemen, does not the evidence of those men who were his prisoners in that camp during that time satisfy you that that was the true position, that Poundmaker's influence, such as it was, was always exercised in the interests of peace and humanity—always, but there was a stronger influence here, an influence that he could not countervail, the influence of those half-breeds with the Stonys at their back, and perhaps younger men amongst the Crees, who were only too glad to show that they were braves, and to go in for any fighting that might be going on? That, I take it, was the true position of the matter. Then, what was Poundmaker's position? He was there in his own camp. He could not get away from it. Three times he tried, and each time he was brought back. He could not get away from it. He was there. The state of things was such that Mr. Jefferson tells you himself, even Jefferson, who was not anxious to help Poundmaker, tells you that Poundmaker, whom he had been trying to make out so influential, might have

been in fear of his life at the very time that that letter was written. Jefferson was in fear of his life. Jefferson would never have written that letter—if he had dared to refuse, what would have been the result, and if he did not dare to refuse, are you to think much of this, that Poundmaker sat there while that letter was being concocted when they came to his tent for the purpose of doing it? Now, how did it happen that they came there? The half-breeds who were in control of that camp wanted to communicate with Riel. They wanted to give him confidence, and they wanted to rope these Indians in. The half-breeds arranged how it was to be done. They said: We want to make this appear that it comes from all the Indians. We will keep away, but we will send our own Indian, Chicicum, who was one of the leaders; we will send him. He will go and organize matters. We will instruct him beforehand what is to be said; and accordingly Chicicum goes. He gets up this meeting. He takes, not Poundmaker's Indians, but the Stonys, because you will remember that Jefferson tells us who those Indians were that were present there. The only man that was Poundmaker's man was Copinowwaywin—all the others were Stonys—and he comes from the other reserves that they had stirred up. They had got together to Poundmaker's tent, and they pretended to hold a council at which Poundmaker is present. Then they dictate the letter. They make Jefferson write it. Then, to be quite sure that it is according to the instructions the half-breeds have given them, they take it over to the half-breeds' tent, and the letter is carefully revised, and an alteration is made. That is how that letter was concocted. It was not the work of Poundmaker. It was the work of the half-breeds who had control of that camp, acting through the Stonys and the other Indians over whom they had acquired influence and through whom they were controlling Poundmaker. That, I say, is the explanation of that letter, and if you think that there is reasonable ground for believing that Poundmaker did not willingly write that letter or dictate it—if you think there is reasonable doubt that he did not willingly authorize his name to be placed to it—if you think even that he did perhaps say yes when he was asked if his name might be put to it; if you think that in saying that he was influenced by fear, that if he did not it would be worse for him, then he is entitled to your verdict of acquittal; because I am going to submit to you that there is no evidence upon which you can safely convict that man of the charge laid against him upon any of the other particulars, I think, as nearly as anything can be. As to the going to Battleford, what is the evidence as against Poundmaker? In looking at that, you must remember that an Indian chief, however influential, is not like the commander of an organized or disciplined force. He is nothing of that sort. The influence he has is just such an influence as his personal character and perhaps a knack of speaking may give him, and that only gives him such influence as enables him to lead men where their own inclinations jump. He cannot, with all his influence, so control the young men, braves of his tribe, as to prevent them, if they are bent upon mischief, from committing it. He has no court of justice; he has no means of punishment; he has nothing whatever to enforce his authority except such persuasive powers as he may have. That is all he has to depend upon. Now he goes to Battleford. We find him meeting Joseph McKay on Strike-him-on-the-back's reserve; we find him meeting Craig; we find him meeting Mr. Wm. McKay and Mr. Peter Ballantyne at Battleford, and none of those men—and they all know the Indians well—none of those men, in fact they all say that they saw nothing in the demeanor or conduct of Poundmaker himself, during that time, to indicate that he intended any harm whatever. Joseph McKay, who has known the Indians from his childhood, says there was nothing whatever unusual in their having their guns. An Indian travels with his gun as you or I travel with our coats. There was nothing unusual whatever in that, and there is nothing to show that Poundmaker organized a body to go with him. The contrary is the case. He hadn't asked an Indian to go with him, the only evidence there is on the subject shows; but he went to ask for tea and tobacco which they all desired and needed. He went also, anxious about what was taking place and to try and find out the truth about these troubles at Duck Lake. He went there, and his Indians a great many of them

followed very naturally and asked for something that he was going for, and what did they find when they got there? They found the village deserted, they found in all directions houses containing goods and all manner of things to arouse the cupidity of an Indian. Gentlemen, if a trap had been deliberately laid to draw these Indians into some act of wrong-doing, could a better trap have been laid than that? What was to be expected when a lot of young Indians came and entered the village and found it deserted? What else was to be expected than that some, at least, among them would try to help themselves to some of the good things about them. It is the very thing to be expected, and I venture to say if this people had not deserted their homes, if they had remained there, there would have been no plundering and no violence that night, but temptation was there and the young men yielded to it, but it does not follow at all that Poundmaker came there with any idea that anything of that kind was to be committed, nor does it follow at all that he approved of what was done. In fact the evidence is, on the contrary, that he tried to prevent it. You remember the evidence of one of the witnesses was that Poundmaker when he heard this going on went out and cried out to stop, not to do that, and that he afterwards got two of his older men to go out for the very purpose of preventing more harm being done. You have got evidence of Mr. William Lightfoot that he saw Poundmaker examining some of the things in the store, and he says that he afterwards saw a bundle of things near where Poundmaker was. Well, gentlemen, how much reliance would you place upon Mr. William Lightfoot? If it is truthful, he contradicts Col. Herchmer, at all events he contradicts one of the Crown witnesses, Joe Alexander. Joe Alexander said he saw Poundmaker on the field at Cut Knife, and that he was near him, and with him, that was the expression he used, and this same William Lightfoot says he was not there and never was near Poundmaker during that day. Then, William Lightfoot is the young man who guided Riel's messengers from Red Pheasant's reservation over to the Stonys to help them rouse the Stonys. William Lightfoot is in that box to save himself. Gentlemen, that is what he is there for, and you know that an Indian of that class always tries to save himself by trying to bring charges against other Indians. You know that well, and I submit to you with great confidence that that man's evidence is not worth a tittle when he says that Poundmaker took goods that night. Poundmaker was too sensible of the trouble and was too anxious to prevent it, to do anything of that kind, he did not show in his conduct, so far as we have been able to get at it, and as you know I have been prevented by my learned friends who have the right to do it, I have been prevented from showing you what his conversation was with these men when he met them, which would have helped you also to decide upon what his motives were. The only fact we have is that all these men who met him and did talk with him felt that he intended no harm; we have got that fact, at all events, and it is not likely that Poundmaker in those circumstances and feeling friendly towards the whites, as his conduct shows he did throughout, would have done so foolish a thing, because he is not a fool, as to join in plundering a few goods on that night.

Another important fact in his favor is that the very next morning those Indians disappeared. Now, to whose influence was that due? There must have been some one there to induce those Indians to go away from Battleford and to go back to their reserve. Who was it? I think we may fairly assume that it was Poundmaker. That would be consistent with all the rest of his conduct, so far as we have been able to get at it; he does go back, and they camp at Cut Knife. There is another thing I want to say to you about that at Battleford—even supposing there had been any intention to loot or to take goods at Battleford, that is not treason-felony unless it is in the nature of levying war against the Queen, and that all depends upon the motive with which the wrong was done, the robbing. Now, the robbing of stores merely for the purpose of getting the goods, just because they wanted the stuff and they wanted to help themselves, that is not treason-felony, that is robbery or larceny or whatever it may be, but it is not treason-felony, and the people that are liable for it are the people that actually did it. There is no charge of that kind brought here, we have nothing to do with any charge of that kind here; the charge here is that

he levied war on that occasion against Her Majesty, and I think you must be satisfied, or you must say that the evidence for the Crown does not establish any such intention on that occasion. Then he comes back to Cut Knife, and they camp there, and then, as I was saying, the Stonys come in and the half-breeds in command of them, and they take complete control of his camp—from that time forward he is helpless. We have the evidence of Father Cochin, and of the young teamster who was there, and everyone in that camp who saw what was going on, that the real control of that camp was in the hands of the half-breeds, and that Poundmaker's influence was practically *nil* as against them; that what little influence he had, he exercised for good. And, gentlemen, I think you will believe that we have to thank Poundmaker for this happy fact, that of all those prisoners that were taken in that camp, not one of them was killed. Father Cochin has told you of particular instances in which the Stonys—it was always the Stonys—in which the Stonys wanted to murder or injure the white prisoners. It was always Poundmaker that stepped in and threatened them and dispersed them; he had influence enough for that. My learned friends, I can see, make a point of that. They are going to say he had influence enough for that, and if he had influence enough for that, he might have controlled them altogether—it does not follow at all. Poundmaker in that no doubt had the support of the half-breeds, and no doubt the half-breed leaders who were leading the Indians, were just as unwilling as Poundmaker was that the white prisoners should be injured. That was where Poundmaker was strong, in that direction, but where the half-breed leaders were the other way, and where the half-breed leaders were in conflict with the wishes of Poundmaker and had the inclination of the Stonys with them, there Poundmaker was perfectly helpless. That is the view that I ask you to take of the whole situation. I ask you to remember that this poor man is an Indian, that although he is defended here, he is very imperfectly defended, that it is impossible for me, without the facilities that I should have if I had a white prisoner to defend, a man who could explain to me and tell me all about everything, and whose confidence I could gain—if I had a white man like that to defend, and if I had the means of communicating and getting information from those distant regions in which all this trouble occurred, it would be a very different thing; but you can see, you have seen yourselves, by the witnesses in that box, how difficult my task has been. You have seen how completely at sea I have been as to many of the occurrences that were in question, and you will see from that how impossible it is that Poundmaker or any other Indian should have such a defence as a white prisoner, who is able to explain himself, would have. I ask you to remember that, and I ask you, for that reason, to scrutinize all the more carefully the evidence that is brought against him by the Crown. Now, we can't go on through the whole of it. I have just pointed out a few little things like that as indices that might help to guide you in considering the case, the evidence. I have perfect confidence that you will give a fair consideration, that you will not allow it to press unduly on your minds upon the prisoner, and I ask you to give him the benefit of every reasonable doubt, and to give every doubt weight, for the very reason that he is so helpless.

ADDRESS OF THE CROWN COUNSEL.

Mr. Osler.—May it please your Honors, gentlemen of the jury,—The case before you is one of very considerable importance; one, perhaps, second only to the trial of the chief leader of the recent insurrection, Louis Riel. In that case the chief leader was on his trial for high treason, the crime of treason. Here the chief of probably the best known of all Indian tribes through Canada is on trial for the lesser offence of treason-felony, but upon evidence which would probably have justified the Crown in charging him with the higher crime of treason; and, if it were not for circumstances favorable to the prisoner, such as his not allowing those in his power or in the power of the camp to be killed, but for those circumstances which surrounded his actions personally it would have been the duty of the Crown, in all probability, to put him on trial for his life. But he is charged with that lesser offence because the

circumstances surrounding him were thought to be such that, even if he were convicted of the higher crime, it might be a sentence which the Crown would commute.

Now, gentlemen, let me say, in the first place, that the Crown has no desire to find this man guilty unless the evidence clearly so points. The Government of the country and the people of this country would be delighted to know that, as the result of this enquiry, Poundmaker, a well known chief, had remained loyal to his Queen, loyal to the country, and stood there and did all he could to protect the settlers and the country when in danger; and no one would be better pleased than those in charge of the Government and the prosecution to know that, although accused, although suspected, the analyzed evidence showed that he had remained loyal and true; and if that is the result of the evidence you have heard, gentlemen, we ask you to give it its full weight and send him out of that dock a free man. But is it so? Does he come out with his intelligence, with his position, with his influence for good or evil? Does he come out with that clean record that we would all delight to see him have? Or is the evidence so strong against him that, no matter how intelligent he is, no matter how good he is in many of his instincts, still during all that time there was treason in his mind, in his heart, and there was fraud in his action, and he, an Indian, without cause of complaint against the Government, and without any grievance to redress, threw in his weight with those who pretended to have a grievance, and aided them in the calamity that they have brought upon the country? Now, it is for you to say which position he took. And it is not necessary for the Crown to make out that he was always a leader, or that he was responsible for the action of his young men. He is chargeable, as many men are, with the company that he kept; he is chargeable with the aid he gave, be it small or great. The question of degree of guilt, once you say he is guilty, is a question for the length of sentence, not for your verdict. If he is guilty, and there are many extenuating circumstances, if he did not lead, if he was, so to speak, guilty by reason of the circumstances surrounding him more than from his own individual action, then that is a matter for the court and the executive.

Now, gentlemen, he stands charged on various counts and overt acts technically pleaded and set forth, and if on any one of these overt acts you find the evidence conclusive against him he is guilty of the charge as laid—guilty of conspiring to levy war, to levy insurrection against the constituted authorities.

Now, the most cogent evidence of intent governing all his actions, his future actions we say, is the letter produced here by the Crown written in English by the witness Jefferson, and with his name attached to it and addressed to Louis Riel. Now, ask yourselves, was he a party to that letter? In other words, ask yourselves do you believe Jefferson? Have you reason to doubt the honesty of Jefferson's evidence? Consider how he comported himself in the box. Did he give his evidence with animus, without care, or did he give it with care, stating fairly that which was for as well as that which was against the prisoner? How did he strike you as a witness? Have you any reason to disbelieve his story? You are bound to give weight to the evidence before you, and there are methods of impeaching that evidence; first, by cross-examination; second, by putting some witnesses in the box to say that the man is not a credible witness, not to be believed on oath. Has, then, this witness been in any way impeached? If not, you are bound to give due weight to his evidence.

Now, is it possible, is it likely that he would put the name of Poundmaker to that letter with the other chiefs; or put it first, unless Poundmaker had authorized it? He says he could not and would not have put his name to it without his authority. Do you believe him when he says so? He says they were sitting around, these various chiefs, Poundmaker, Copinowwaywin, Massinass, Mettawayis and Peewaychew. These five were there sitting around, dictating some of them one part, some another of this letter. As a result the production was satisfactory to the whole of them, and the writer was authorized to put the name to it, and that letter falls into the possession of the Crown. That letter is delivered to the half-breed messengers. It is discussed again, and a correction is made in it as to the number of messengers that are to be sent. Then if

you give weight to that letter, and say that Poundmaker is chargeable with it, consider its terms and say whether they are consistent in any way with the theory now set up for the defence. Let me read it to you—bear in mind it is on the 29th April. It is just three or four days before the battle of Cut Knife Hill, which takes place on 2nd May; just at that time, this man, the prisoner, is found in the council with these other chiefs. Just prior to Cut Knife Hill, this letter is discussed with the half-breeds, and its terms changed. Was he a loyal man acting there under the fear of his life, or was he acting in concert? Was he acting in aid of the rebellion then existing? Here is the letter: "If any event occurred since your messengers went away," referring to the fact that they recognized these men as Riel's messengers, "tell me the date when the Americans will reach the Canadian Pacific Railway." See how they knew all the plans, how they realized that they expected aid from the Americans as one of the great factors in the success of the rebellion, and remember that sentence in connection with the evidence, when the second letter came, and when the messengers told him the Americans were not going to help. Remember that sentence in this letter in connection with the fact that Poundmaker said when he heard the second time on the occasion of the second letter—a copy of which we have not got—but on the occasion of the second letter Poundmaker says: "If I had not believed that the Americans were coming to help, I would not have gone into the row." "We," as my learned friend, Mr. Robertson, properly says, we would not have gone into the row. That is an important thing to bear in mind in remembering that item in the letter. Evidently the first communication between Louis Riel and Poundmaker had been on the basis that if he would rise and help him, here are the prospects: The Americans are coming to take the Canadian Pacific Railway. I have arranged for that. We are here doing our work. Big Bear is there doing his work. You do your work. Our united they

(The three lines of the copy following this cannot be deciphered.)

go on "tell me all the news you have heard from all places where your work is in progress. Big Bear has finished his work, he has taken Fort Pitt." You see how the men who wrote this letter were in active communication with Big Bear, they recognized him as in the joint movement. "If you want me to come to you, let me know at once," he said, referring to Big Bear. "I sent for him at once, they will be four days on the road. Those who have gone to see him will sleep twice on the road. They took twenty prisoners, including the master at Fort Pitt. They killed eleven men, including the agent, two priests, six white men. We are camped on the creek just below Cut Knife Hill, waiting for Big Bear. The Blackfeet have killed sixty police at the Elbow, a half-breed who fought for the police having survived the fight, though wounded, brought this news. Here we have killed six white men; we have not taken the barracks yet, but that is the only entire building in Battleford." Bear this in mind when you consider the responsibility for the Battleford raid. "All the cattle and horses in the vicinity we have taken. We have lost one man, a Nez Percé killed, he being alone, and one wounded. Some soldiers have come from Swift Current, but I don't know their number. We have here guns and rifles of all sorts, but ammunition for them is short; if it be possible we want you to send us ammunition of various kinds; we are weak only for want of them. You sent word that you would come to Battleford when you had finished your work at Duck Lake, we wait still for you. We are unable to take the fort without help; we are impatient to reach you. It would give us encouragement to see you and make us work more heartily. Up to the present, everything has gone well with us, but we are constantly expecting the soldiers to visit us. We trust that God will be as kind to us in the future as he has been in the past. We, the undersigned, send greeting to you all." Then come five signatures of the five chief men, Poundmaker's coming at the head. And then there is a postscript: "When this reaches you send us news immediately as we are anxious to hear the news." And there is the further alteration, and it may be that the evidence does not bring home, if that is important, that alteration to the prisoner, "if you send us news, send as many men as possible," that is the

alteration made you will remember when the terms of that letter were discussed, when the half-breeds were present. As the letter was originally written, there was one messenger to be sent; as it was altered, it was "send as many men as possible."

Now, gentlemen, as I have said to you, the great governing question here is, is Poundmaker responsible for that letter? If you find him responsible for that letter, then your task is a very easy one, for you need consider very little of the other evidence. Now you heard just how Jefferson put it in examination and cross-examination. Can you come to any other conclusion?

Now, gentlemen, beyond that letter, there is evidence, as I submit, to convict. Upon that letter the case is, in my view, almost unanswerable. Beyond it, however, you have the evidence of the Battleford raid; you have the evidence that when the state of terror existing in the country had driven the settlers into the refuge of the fort—when the state of things existing there had compelled men to flee, leaving their houses and their goods abandoned, when that state of things exists, this man comes down to Battleford with his armed men, 100 strong. What was he there for? They help themselves to hay. Poundmaker himself is seen in the store turning over the goods. What was he there for if he was a loyal subject? Why did he refuse to meet the Indian agent half way when the Indian agent asked him to meet him? Was that the act of a loyal subject wanting to help the Government in trouble? Or was it the act of an Indian who, willing to let his braves do what they will, at the same time his extra intelligence told him you must keep yourself right by saying something and doing something which will show that your heart is not in the work. Now isn't his position just this? As events changed, as he thought the rebellion was strong, so he was strong; as he thought the rebellion was weak, so he was weak, always knowing his prominent position, always knowing it was very easy to give a direction which could never be heard. It was very easy to set works and do acts which would save him in case the Government ultimately succeeded and asked him to give an account of his chiefship. Isn't that the position of a man who goes to Battleford and who refuses to meet the Indian agent, and who starts up and gets goods and is up there at that hour in the morning, and is seen afterwards with goods alongside of him? I admit with my learned friend, Mr. Robertson, that that in itself is not treason-felony, as an isolated act, but it is treason-felony if it is a part of the common object, if it is a part of the war and insurrection which they had entered into. As an isolated act, it was mere looting or stealing, punishable as such, but if it is referable to the insurrection, to the rising in arms, to the conspiracy to levy war against the Government, then it is an overt act of treason-felony for which you may find the prisoner responsible.

Well, then, gentlemen, we come to the evidence of the battle at Cut Knife Hill. Do you believe that the prisoner was there aiding and abetting, no matter whether he was in command or not? Do you believe, in other words, Col. Herchmer, when he says that he saw him there engaged apparently in directing the movements? Do you believe Josie Alexander, who saw him there with Grey Eyes; and he says also with Lightfoot? Do you believe that he was recognized in the fight? Grey Eyes was by him, according to one witness, and Grey Eyes is the Indian here who was fighting actively, had his gun and was shot, and is here yet with his wound apparently unhealed. That was the man, Grey Eyes, who was seen in his company. Well, gentlemen, upon that occasion, upon the occasion of that fight, there seems to have been a camp for non-combatant people who did not want to fight. The half-breeds, Father Cochin, and others, retreated when the battle happened, but in that retreat Poundmaker did not appear. They were divided into two camps—the camp of those who desired to go out of the reach of the bullets, who desired not to take any part in the contest, and those left. Where was Poundmaker on that occasion? What was he doing? Was he taking an opportunity as a loyal subject to go out and surrender himself with a flag of truce, and say, now, at all events, is my chance to escape and make myself right with the Government? Or was he hauling down the white flag and actively engaged in directing the movements of the troops? Which conclusion do you come to on the evidence? If he was there fighting, he is responsible, respon-

sible for the lives that were taken and the wounds that were given upon that occasion. The evidence as to what took place on that occasion seems to me to be all one way, and there is the positive and uncontradicted identification of the prisoner on that occasion.

Now, my learned friend says that with reference to the raid upon the teams, that that was a matter for which he is not responsible. Well, now, I will admit that prior to that occasion Poundmaker endeavored to get away, but why was that? He saw by that time that it was a losing cause. When he wanted to get away, and they would not let him, what was it that he said. He said that he was afraid that Riel was in a bad way—he was in a bad fix, and it was only because he, with his superior intelligence, was satisfied that Riel was in a bad way, that he wanted to leave the camp. Now, that does not help him if he was then trying to turn back for the first time. You see after that, gentlemen, he takes part in the council as to what is to be done. He acts, no doubt, when the teamsters are brought in, with that humanity which we would expect from his superior intelligence, and he is entitled to and he does get the benefit of that. If he had not shown that superior humanity he would, no doubt, in all probability, be on trial for his life. If that was part of the movements in the general insurrection, he is liable for that as well as for the other acts, but the Crown does not need to press that, to bring home to him anything which you think he ought to be dissolved from. If he is found guilty of any one of these acts, it is just as sufficient, and just as strong, as if he was found guilty on a dozen overt acts.

Now, gentlemen, I shall follow the example of my learned friend, and I shall give your intelligence credit for following the evidence and being able to give full weight to it, without my recounting it to you. What you have to give your verdict on is not what I say to you, but what the witnesses have said to you. It is only my duty, on the part of the Crown, to point out some of the matters upon which the Crown relies, and adopt those matters to the written charge preferred here. On the general defence that he was helpless in the hands of his young men, it seems to me that Father Cochin's evidence shows that he still had a great deal of influence left; he it was who was able to control where control was wanted; he it was who dispersed bands of Indians when quarrelling with the half-breeds; he it was who goes where 20 surrounded Father Cochin and his life was in danger, he goes there and uses his influence and quiets them; wherever his influence is wanted and wherever it is exercised it is felt. Now, do you believe that he was helpless in the hands of the young braves, or if he had chosen to say break that tent up, he had not all the influence necessary to do it. If he hadn't that influence, if he was no longer chief, there still was a duty upon him as a loyal Indian. No man can excuse his treason to the Crown unless his treasonable act is produced by fear of death; fear only of personal death absolves a man from a treasonable offence, and while perhaps it may be unfair to measure the weight of evidence against an Indian in the same way that the Crown have all along measured it against white subjects, and perhaps it would be fairer for you to say if that man was not in control of the camp, had he under the circumstances a duty to perform to the Crown? As a treaty Indian, as a man of intelligence, as a man who had been in personal communication with many of the high officers of Government, should he not have heard of the trouble likely to rise? Should he not have met the Indian agent and told him there is a soldiers' tent I cannot control? Should he not have done something to show that while he was in that camp he was not of it; that while he was surrounded by disloyal men, dangerous men, he was remaining true to his allegiance? That is what I would expect if he had remained an honest chief. Is not his conduct all through well-indicated by the writing that we have produced on the part of the Crown?

Now, gentlemen, weigh well this evidence, and if there is a reasonable doubt, give it to the prisoner. The Crown here have endeavored to give him a fair trial; counsel has been assigned to him to work up the evidence, to present the case fairly to you from his point of view; every witness that he has desired to speak in his behalf has been summoned at the expense of the Crown, and you must not understand

me in any remarks I make to be seeking in any way to influence you beyond what you ought honestly to be influenced by, namely, the evidence that you have heard in the box.

JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Gentlemen of the jury. In what remarks I may have to make to you I shall be as brief as possible. What we have heard since yesterday has been I think, so fresh, and must be so fresh in your minds that you must recollect it. However, if during the few minutes that will elapse I am told that you do not, I will take steps, such steps as I think proper to refresh your memory.

The charge against this prisoner is upon an Act of Parliament, passed in the year 1867, just after what was known as the Fenian raids, and the clause of the Act upon which this charge is framed reads this way: "Whosoever, after the passing of this Act within Canada or without, compasses, imagines, invents, devises or intends to deprive or depose our Most Gracious Lady the Queen, her heirs or successors, from the style, honor and royal name of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom or of any other of Her Majesty's dominions or countries, or to levy war against Her Majesty, her heirs or successors within any part of the United Kingdom or of Canada, in order by force or constraint to compel her to change her measures and counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon her, or in order to intimidate or overawe both Houses of Parliament, or either Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom or of Canada, or stir any foreigner or stranger to invade the United Kingdom or Canada or any other of Her Majesty's dominions (reading the clause of the statute in full) and such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices and intentions, or any of them, shall express, utter or declare by publishing in writing, printing or writing or speaking, or by any overt act or deed, is guilty of felony."

Under that law, you are empanelled as a jury to say whether upon the charge which has been brought against this prisoner he is culpable or not. Now, to cut this short, there are a great many words in the charge. We may divide it into four parts. 1st. The Crown who brings him before us for trial say this man has violated that law. Now, the law says you must, when you make a charge, you must say how he has violated the law. Now, they say this, that he violated the law, first, by pillaging, by assisting and being a party to the pillaging at Battleford. 2nd. They say that that letter which you have read, heard read, of the 29th April, and which lies before me, that that is what is called an overt act. 3rd. They say his presence at the battle of Cut Knife, and what he did at the battle of Cut Knife, is another one. And 4th, they say that his presence, and what he did in the capturing the Government supplies, the part he took in that or in the disposition of them, is another one.

Now, suppose you were satisfied, that you came to the conclusion after considering this, as I will tell you in a few minutes, you must consider it—suppose you come to the conclusion that he is not answerable on all the—, but on one of them, say for instance, he is answerable in connection with the letter, or he is not answerable in connection with the letter, or Cut Knife, or the capturing, but he is mixed up in connection with the pillaging at Battleford, that alone brings him under this law which I have read to you, and brings him amenable to it, under the words of this charge. Now, my duty might end there. I might tell you that I have read to you the law, that I have read to you the charge, and I might tell you at once to apply the evidence which you have heard, and which we have heard in court since yesterday morning, to the law, and say upon that whether he is guilty or not guilty. Going further, however, that if a reasonable doubt, not a simple doubt, which I might raise,—did he do this? and did he do that? but a reasonable doubt is shown to exist; if you find that you could not conclusively, that upon either the whole or upon one or more of these charges or overt acts, the evidence is not clear that a reasonable doubt exists, then my duty would be to tell you that you should not convict,

Then in regard to the man himself, he is an Indian—it is true and unquestionable, it does not seem to be disputed at all—he is a treaty Indian. The law, as we have it here, makes no distinction between Indians and white men. They are all amenable to the law—they are all assumed by law to know what the law is, so that while I should tell you and advise you carefully to consider very carefully and closely scrutinize what has passed, what you have heard from the witnesses in their statements; while I should ask you to scrutinize carefully, bear in mind also that there is no distinction between the red man and the white man. There is the law which applies to everyone who is within the bounds of Canada, and anyone within her boundaries who breaks it, whether he is a treaty Indian or Chinese, or no matter what he is, he is amenable to that law, and if he breaks it, and a jury says he has broken it upon formal and legal evidence which may be brought before them, then all that they have to do is to say that he is guilty; the law of the land does the rest.

Now, as I told you, there are four overt acts charged. This charge is composed of four overt acts. In the first place he is charged with being a party to the pillaging at Battleford. Well, the witnesses who speak of the pillaging at Battleford are Ballantyne and McKay—or rather first I should tell you there is the evidence as to the insurrection in the country and which existed prior to the pillaging at Battleford taking place on the 30th April. To this, Harold Ross, Charles Ross and Wm. Tomkins testify, and Mr. Ballantyne. Now, Ballantyne and McKay, with Lightfoot, described what was done, and have told us what they knew about the pillaging at Battleford. Ballantyne has told us of the proposition made by himself that this man, the prisoner, should go across to the Indian agent, that a council meeting was held and the agent was on the other side of the river. The excitement was great, and the agent was on the other side of the river, and he was wanted to go across to him. What is the answer to that by the prisoner? Is it the case of a man who wants material from the agent? If I want articles from a merchant's shop, do I say that the merchant must bring them to me, or do I go into his shop and ask him if he has got such and such things? If I want something to eat, do I tell the public to bring me something to eat, or do I go where I get food, where I can ask for food? Which is the more natural way? That is one way to look at it.

Mr. Robertson.—Pardon me a moment your Honor, you will recollect the agent swore his store was on the side of the river on which the Indians were.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—I do, and I draw attention to that, and the agent was on the other side of the river. The agent had control of that, and I am asking them to consider whose duty it would be—would it be the duty of the agent to come over to this one or of him to go to the agent?

Mr. Robertson.—The store at which the goods were to be got was where the Indians were.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—The stores belonging to private people and the Government were on the south side of the river, the witness told you, and the agent was on the other side.

Mr. Robertson.—Exactly.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—I am trying, Mr. Robertson, to avoid using my own personal knowledge of Battleford if I possibly can, and in this I know that he was right and that I understand it. Dropping that for the moment, there is the evidence of Lightfoot. And you recollect what he says. You also recollect the evidence of the other witnesses called for the defence, what Grey Eyes says in connection with that same subject.

Now, then, we come to the second, in point of dates. We are told that this letter, which bears date the 8th April, and is post dated St. Antoine—we are told by a witness, Jefferson, that that came into the camp. Well, you have heard that read and instead of reading it myself, I shall charge you, or at least I shall place in your control these two letters for yourselves to read when you retire.

The next in point of date is 29th April, this letter which the counsel for the Crown read to you a few minutes ago. The evidence connecting this man with that is solely and wholly Mr. Jefferson's.

Now, the next occurrence in point of time is the battle of Cut Knife. You must recollect that this letter is dated 29th April and the Cut Knife battle or fight occurred on the 2nd May. Now, we have been speaking of that fight, Colonel Herchmer as the first witness, and then we have Alexander as the next witness, and then we must not forget Grey Eyes, and we have also the evidence which we have heard to-day, particularly Father Cochin's and we have Solomon Desjardins.

Now, the witnesses who were examined yesterday, if you will recollect, described what they saw. Colonel Herchmer said he saw this man; Josie Alexander saw him; the witnesses this morning who say that he was there—Father Cochin, he said he saw him get out of his camp in the morning and he was not with the nonfighters of that camp.

Leaving that branch of it, we then come to the fourth portion of the charge, the fourth overt act which is charged against him, and that is, that the Crown say that you, Poundmaker, were amenable to the law for what you did, for your connection with the seizure of the freighters in charge of the Government stores. Now, on that portion of it you have the evidence of the freighters themselves, of the two freighters themselves, who tell you who captured them and who tell—if they are to be relied upon—that he was in that camp, and describe to you his actions.

Now, gentlemen, I will tell you what the law is—I have told you what the law is. I have told you what the charge is against this man. I have told you what the four overt acts are that are charged against this man and I have led you as briefly as I can possibly, to the different classes of evidence. You know the witnesses who spoke, first of the one, then of the second and then of the third and fourth of these overt acts.

Upon you the duty is, and it is by no means a light duty, to determine what reliance you will give that evidence, place upon it. Do you believe—to begin with, Jefferson; do you think he is an honest man? Mind you, he has not been contradicted. He has not been contradicted by any witness in the facts that he has sworn to, nor has any witness been brought before us, nor have we heard that he is unreliable, that he is not to be believed as a witness. You must bear that in mind. Do you believe him? If you do believe him then he says he would not, to use the strongest expression, have put his name to that letter if he hadn't been authorized by him.

Then, with regard to the pillaging at Battleford, you should ask yourselves what was this man doing? A loyal man professing loyalty and leading a band of Indians? True, Indians generally carry guns with them. I daresay no one could gainsay that as a fact, that they generally carry guns with them, but if the evidence is to be relied on here, here is a band of Indians, armed men, and here is a man, who above all others, is bound by every instinct that he possesses to be loyal to the Crown. He is getting his living, he is getting his bread at the hands of the Crown, and what is the evidence against this man? Well, as to what he actually did there you have to rely for that evidence upon what is stated by Lightfoot, Ballantyne and McKay.

Well, passing from that to Cut Knife, what reliance can be placed upon Colonel Herchmer; did he tell the truth? If he told the truth that man was at Cut Knife. If Colonel Herchmer did not tell the truth, what about Josie Alexander? Did he tell a lie? Josie said he pointed him out to Colonel Herchmer. I think there is some diversity of opinion as to the distance, but the fact remains, he pointed him out to Colonel Herchmer and the colonel put on his glasses and identified him there.

Mr. Robertson.—On that occasion Colonel Herchmer said he saw him with the naked eye.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—First he saw him with the naked eye, and then afterwards with his glasses, he proved to his own satisfaction that he was there.

Mr. Robertson.—That was in another place.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—It was going up the hill, because the gun was turned upon him. Well then, with regard to the 4th, there does not appear to be any question as to what he did, as to what this prisoner did, or where he was after the taking of these stores, these Government stores; he was in the Indian camp, and his own witness, Father Cochin, says, if he is to be believed—and I think we must place the greatest amount of reliance upon the priest—that this very man whom you are

asked to absolve from liability for these acts that have been spoken of, Father Cochran says it was this very man who arranged for the final surrender of these parties. Well, now, there are instances where a man may be mixed up in a serious criminal offence, such as treason, and may not be answerable for it; but there is only one instance in the law, and it is this: the loss, the danger, the apprehension of losing, having property wasted or destroyed won't do; suffering other mischief or endangering the person would not do, that is not sufficient; nothing less than apprehension of such personal injury as will deprive of life is the only justification for a traitorous act.

Now, the evidence is for you to consider. It does not seem to me that that class of evidence has been offered in any way, and the question which it would seem proper to me to put to you to consider would be this: Does this evidence which you have heard since yesterday morning, scanned and scrutinized as best you can—and I ask you to give it the best consideration—does that bring home so conclusively to your minds, one and all, that this prisoner was mixed up in the acts or any one of them charged against him; if they do, then you should not hesitate to perform what I think is your duty, find a verdict of “guilty.” If, on the other hand, you do not believe, or such a doubt is placed upon it that you cannot bring yourselves conclusively to the absolute conclusion that he was mixed up in it, then you will find a verdict of “not guilty.”

Jury retire, and return after short time.

Mr. Watson, clerk of the court.—Gentlemen, are you agreed upon your verdict? How say you, is the prisoner “guilty” or “not guilty?”

Jury answer “guilty.”

Clerk.—Gentlemen, hearken to your verdict as the court records it. You find the prisoner “guilty,” so say you all.

Mr. Osler.—I move the sentence of the court upon the prisoner for the felony of which he has been found “guilty.”

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Poundmaker, have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you? I am ready to hear anything you have to say now.

Poundmaker (interpreted).—I only want to speak once. Everything that is bad that has been laid against me this summer, there is nothing of it true. This summer what I have worked at is the Queen, the country that belongs to the Queen that has been surveyed; that I have been working at this summer. This summer, when my relations, my brother countrymen and white people, when they met each other, and until such time as they fled, then when I saw all this going on, I took all their arms from them and went and gave along with these. I did everything to stop bloodshed. If I had not done so, there would have been plenty of blood spilled this summer, but now as I have done that much good, whatever sentence you may pass on me, why of course, pass it. Do with me whatever the sentence may be. I said I was only going to say a little. So I have said all that I had to say, only I am glad that I stopped where there would have been a great deal of blood spilled, and now that I have done so, I am glad for that, and I will have to suffer for their sakes, that I have saved the lives of so many. So I shake hands, gentlemen, with the whole of you.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Poundmaker, you have been convicted of a very serious offence, and during the conduct of your case you have been defended by able counsel, who did everything in your interest that could, I think, be done. The evidence was so strong against you that I cannot see how the jury could have brought in any other verdict than they did. The evidence was so strong against you that had the higher charge of treason been laid a verdict pronouncing guilt upon you would have been sustained, and in that event you would have to leave this court room to-day as Louis Riel left it, and he left it under sentence of death. To-day, fortunately, I am not called upon to pronounce sentence of death upon you, and the question which is to be determined now is what that sentence should be. If your heart had been loyal, had been true and good to the Queen, you would have gone across to the agent when Ballantyne told you you ought to, and asked you to go, you would have shown the authorities there who were doing the wrong and assisted in punishing them, and with-

your influence, wielded as it ought to have been, there possibly might have been, or probably would have been no Cut Knife fight. Before that letter was written of April you knew of the soldiers arriving at Battleford, and another opportunity was afforded you of doing what was right, but we find you going on in a villainous career until after Riel had been broken up. That you were kind to the white men who fell into your hands is quite clear. That you were kind to the priests and took care of them seems also unquestioned, and probably the priests and these young white men, the teamsters, owe their lives to your personal influence.

To this I may add my personal knowledge of you for a number of years, and I do not forget the record I have of you, which was not a bad one. Instead of imposing a very heavy sentence upon you, that is, placing you where you would end your days in the penitentiary, we have considered what your actions have proved towards those men—the teamsters and the priests—and we have also considered your action in bringing about the surrender; but with all that it is impossible to pass over your wrong act, and punishment must be inflicted not only for the purpose of making you feel for the wrong you have done and the injury you have been a party to committing, but to prevent others from repeating the thing. The measure of that punishment I have to fix, and with what I do no power can increase it, but the Queen may, if she chooses, at any time hereafter reduce it.

The sentence which the court pronounces upon you, Poundmaker, for the offence of which you have been convicted, is that you be imprisoned in the penitentiary at Manitoba for three years.

Prisoner.—I would rather prefer to be hung at once than to be in that place.

QUEEN vs. ALEXIS LABOMBARDE AND PHILIP GARNOT.

Tried before His Honor Justice Richardson.

REGINA, 12th August, 1885.

Mr. G. W. Burbidge, Q.C., for Crown. Clarke & MacIse for prisoners.

The Clerk read the indictment as follows:—

CANADA :
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of Alexander David Stewart, of the city of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, chief of police, taken the 5th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada, who saith:

That Philip Garnot and Alexander Labombarde, not regarding the duty of their allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our Lady the Queen does, and of right ought to, bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days, as well before as after that day, together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, feloniously and wickedly did, within the Dominion of Canada, compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against our said Lady the Queen, within Canada, in order, by force and constraint, to compel her to change her measures and counsels; and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, then feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and declare, by divers overt acts and deeds, hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: In order to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said persons above charged, and each of them, afterwards, to wit: on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, and at or near the locality called Batoche, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, feloniously and wickedly did conspire, consult, con-

federate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, to raise, levy and make insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within the realm, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in like case offending against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

A. D. STEWART.

Sworn before me the day and year }
first above mentioned, at the town }
of Regina, in the North-West Ter- }
ritories of Canada. }

HUGH RICHARDSON,

A Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the North-West Territories of Canada.

And take notice, that you have the option of being tried before a stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace, with the intervention of a jury of six, or before a stipendiary magistrate in a summary way, without the intervention of a jury.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Philip Garnot, which do you elect?

Philip Garnot.—Without the intervention of a jury.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Alexis Labombarde, which do you elect?

Alexis Labombarde.—Without a jury.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Philip Garnot, having heard the charge read, and having elected to be tried in a summary manner, which do you say, "guilty," or "not guilty."

Philip Garnot.—I plead "guilty."

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Alexis Labombarde, having heard the charge read and having elected to be tried by me in a summary way, what say you, are you "guilty" or "not guilty" of the charge preferred.

Alexis Labombarde.—Guilty.

Mr. Burbidge.—May it please your Honor, it is not the intention of the Crown to move for sentence at present, but to ask to have the prisoners remanded to give the counsel for the defence an opportunity to place anything they see fit before the court with a view to the mitigation of the sentence. I need not repeat here what was said yesterday, in respect of the reasons which induced the counsel for the Crown to accept the plea of guilty of the lesser offence; the reasons in this case, are the same as those stated yesterday.

Mr. Clarke.—Will your Honor direct that the witnesses be detained long enough to enable us to prepare the necessary affidavits, which cannot be done without their presence, I do not require them for any length of time.

Mr. Burbidge.—I will ask the Crown witnesses to remain if my learned friend will give me the names of those he requires, and the time they are detained will be allowed in their witness fees.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—I will order the prisoners to be remanded to custody for sentence at a future date.

THE QUEEN vs. ABRAHAM MONTOUR AND ANDRE NAULT

CANADA : }
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of Frederick Kelloch Gibson, of the town of Regina, in the North-West Territories of Canada, deputy sheriff, taken the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the North-West Territories, who saith:—

1. That Abraham Montour and André Nault, not regarding the duty of their allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our Lady the Queen does and of right ought to bear

towards our said Lady the Queen, on the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that date, together with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Frederick Kelloch Gibson unknown, did, within the Dominion of Canada, compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against our said Lady the Queen, within Canada, in order by force and constraint to compel Her Majesty to change her measures and counsels, and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, then feloniously and wickedly did express, utter, and declare by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :

In order to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said Abraham Montour and André Nault, and each of them, afterwards, to wit, on the second day of April, and times as well before as after that day, at and near the locality called Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Frederick Kelloch Gibson unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm.

And further, to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, aforesaid, they, the said Abraham Montour and André Nault, afterwards, to wit, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at or near the locality known as Fort Pitt, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with other evil disposed persons to the said Frederick Kelloch Gibson unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said Abraham Montour and André Nault, and each of them, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-first day of April, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at or near the locality known as Frog Lake, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Frederick Kelloch Gibson unknown, to make, raise and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said Abraham Montour and André Nault, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at or near the locality known as Frenchman's Butte, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Frederick Kelloch Gibson unknown, to make, raise and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in like case offending against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

FRED. K. GIBSON.

Sworn before me the day and year first above }
mentioned, at the Town of Regina, in the }
North-West Territories of Canada.

HUGH RICHARDSON,

Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the North-West Territories of Canada.

And take notice that you have the option of being tried before a stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace with the intervention of a jury of six, or before

a stipendiary magistrate in a summary way without the intervention of a jury. Which do you elect?

After various adjournments on account of the absence of material witnesses, the case comes on for trial on the 5th October, 1885, when the court after hearing counsel and affidavits read by them it is pretty fairly shown that the witness is unavoidably absent, and there is ground for further postponement (such postponement having been asked by counsel for prisoners); but connected with the postponing I will not keep the Crown witnesses if the prisoners are transferred to Battleford. I think it but right that it should be transferred, and the order is that the trial be put off in consequence of the unavoidable absence and impossibility to procure a material witness.

The order to the sheriff will be that the prisoners be produced for trial on this charge at Battleford on a day to be fixed.

(Copy of telegram to W. V. MacLise, Prince Albert, N. W. T.)

Minister directs that *nolle prosequi* be entered in cases of Nault and Montour.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,

Deputy Minister of Justice.

THE QUEEN vs. WILLIAM HENRY JACKSON.

REGINA, 24th July, 1885.

Before their Honors Justices Richardson and LeJeune. Mr. Osler, Q.C., and Mr. Burbidge, Q.C., for the Crown. Mr. McArthur, Q.C., for the prisoner.

His Honor Mr. Justice Richardson.—What is your name? William Henry Jackson, is that your name?

Prisoner.—I decline to answer any questions.

Mr. McArthur, Q.C.—I appear for the prisoner.

His Honor Justice Richardson.—You are charged upon the information and complaint of Alexander David Stewart, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, in the Dominion of Canada, taken the twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories, who saith:

That William Henry Jackson, not regarding the duty of his allegiance to our Lady the Queen, on the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1885, at Batoche, in the North-West Territories, together with divers other persons unknown, feloniously and wickedly did compass, imagine and intend to deprive and depose our said Lady the Queen from the style, honor and royal name of the Imperial Crown of this realm, and the said felonious compassing and invention then feloniously and wickedly did express and declare by feloniously and wickedly on the said twenty-sixth day of March, and on divers other days and times as well before as after, conspiring, confederating and assembling and meeting together with divers other evil disposed persons unknown, to raise, levy and make insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, at Batoche aforesaid, within the realm, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Will he answer?

Prisoner.—As far as responsibility of mine about what you call rebellion, I have always declared myself perfectly responsible, that is to say, as Riel's secretary, and I wish to share his fate whatever that may be.

Mr. McArthur.—I propose to answer, "not guilty," on the ground of insanity.

His Honor Mr. Justice Richardson.—Do you accept that plea.

Mr. Osler.—There are certain formalities to be gone on with. The jury has to be called;

His Honor Mr. Justice Richardson.—Mr. Clerk, please call the jury.

The following jurors were empannelled and sworn :—Thomas McNichol, John S. Donahue, D. A. McDonald, George S. Wallis, Charles H. Black, William H. Hamilton.

Mr. Osler.—Please your Honor, the prisoner stands charged with the crime of treason-felony, which is a statutory crime of the nature of treason, a crime in which the formalities of trial are less and the penalty is less. The prisoner is charged with having participated in the recent rebellion, with having acted in the capacity of private secretary to Louis Riel, the leader of the rebellion. He is charged here now formally for this crime, but it is understood that the counsel for the prisoner, Mr. McArthur, will be able to give you satisfactory evidence of the insanity of the prisoner, and that he is not really responsible and was not responsible for the acts committed by him.

The Crown do not propose to contest that contention on the part of the prisoner's counsel. The evidence, in fact, comes from the medical men who have examined the prisoner on the part of the Crown, and evidence that has come to the knowledge of counsel for the Crown during the course of preparation for other trials is conclusive that at the time he committed the acts he was not responsible for them. We propose to give some formal evidence, and the doctors will be called by the defence to satisfy as to the insanity of the prisoner, and if you are so satisfied, your verdict should be "not guilty," on the ground of insanity. That will subject the prisoner to confinement until he is released by the Lieutenant Governor, which release will probably take place upon a cure being effected.

THOMAS E. JACKSON sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. You are a brother of the prisoner? A. I am.

Q. And you, I believe, know of the rebellion or trouble recently over, the rebellion in the North-West near Batoche? A. Yes.

Q. Were you present? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know who the chief person or leader was in that rebellion? A. I do.

Q. Who was that? A. Louis Riel.

Q. Do you know what position your brother occupied in regard to Louis Riel?

A. He was a prisoner at the time I knew of him.

Q. Prior to that? A. No position in regard to Riel.

Q. Did you know of his being his private secretary? A. No, I am quite certain he was not.

Q. Do you know his writing? A. Yes.

Q. Is that his writing? A. Yes, that is his writing.

(Document referred to filed.)

Q. Did you know of his being with Riel immediately prior to the rebellion breaking out? A. He was prisoner with Riel from shortly after the 14th of February.

Q. You spoke to the prisoner—you went to see him? A. I did not get to see him until after the Duck Lake fight.

Q. You did not know what position he was in of your own knowledge? A. Not till after the Duck Lake fight.

Q. When you saw him after the Duck Lake fight, was he with Riel? A. He was among them.

Q. It is this document you recognize as being in the prisoner's writing? A. Yes.

Mr. Osler.—I will read the document.

"DEAR RELATIVES,—We thank you for your friendly feelings and sympathies displayed in your communications of 23rd instant.

"Be courageous. Since you are willing to help us, we accept your friendly offers and will not leave you exposed to danger. May God bless you in all your good intentions. May He direct all your actions.

"Justice commands to take up arms, to the end that we may attain our common salvation. Notify the Wood Indians that they be not surprised. Let them, while

remaining calm and courageous, be ready to seize all the ammunition, goods and property pertaining to the Hudson Bay Company at Mud Lake and Fishing Lake. Neither kill nor molest nor ill-treat any persons unnecessarily, but take away arms.

“ LOUIS ‘ DAVID ’ RIEL, *Excoede*.

“ Per WILLIAM JOSEPH JACKSON, *Private Secretary*.”

Q. His name is not Joseph? A. No.

Q. Where does that come in? A. That is dated after his insanity commenced, from the time he was christened in the Roman Catholic Church he has been insane.

Q. Do you remember the date of that? A. About the 19th March.

Prisoner.—I was perfectly sane when I wrote that letter.

Q. You knew there was a fight? A. Yes.

Q. And that Mr. Riel was their leader? A. Yes.

Q. About what time was that your brother was there? At the time of the contest? A. About the 26th March, I believe.

Q. Was your brother there at that time? A. Not at the fight.

Q. Was he away from home? A. Yes, but I do not know exactly where he was.

Q. You were afterwards a prisoner? A. Yes.

By Mr. McArthur :

Q. When did your brother leave home? A. On the 14th February.

Q. What was his state of mind at that time? A. Perfectly sound.

Q. At the time you next saw him, when was that? A. Sometime after the Duck Lake fight, about three days after.

Q. What was his state of mind at that time? A. Unsound.

Q. In what respect? A. He hardly knew me when I first saw him, he was always praying, and from his general actions and appearance.

Q. That was on the 26th of March, the Duck Lake fight? A. Yes, and about the 30th of March I saw him.

Q. Do you know the date of this communication (referred to before as having been read by Mr. Osler)? A. No.

Q. Was it received by your people? A. No, that is a copy of one sent by Louis Riel to his relatives.

Q. Well, then, from the time of the Duck Lake fight, when did you next see him? A. About one week later. About the 5th of April, I suppose.

Q. Where was that? A. At Batoche.

Q. What was his state of mind at that time? A. The same condition, still unsound.

Q. When did you next see him? A. I remained with him till 12th of May.

Q. When you were discharged by the troops? A. Yes.

Q. Were you with him at that time? A. Yes, he was confined in the same room.

Q. Then you were both present together? A. Yes.

Q. Have you seen him since his capture by the troops? A. Yes, I was with him the first week occasionally.

Q. What was the state of his mind? A. Still insane, he became worse after his capture by Middleton.

Prisoner.—I never considered myself a prisoner of Riel's.

Close of case for Crown.

DEFENCE.

DR. JUKES, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. McArthur :

Q. You are a physician of how [many] years' standing? A. About thirty-five years' standing.

Q. What is your position now? A. I am surgeon of the North-West Mounted Police force.

Q. Stationed? A. At Regina.

Q. Do you know the prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. Is he under your supervision? A. Yes.

Q. As a medical officer? A. Yes.

Q. Have you examined him as to the state of his mind; as to his sanity? A. I have watched him from day to day since he has been placed under my care.

Q. What do you say as to his mind? A. I think he is unquestionably of unsound mind.

Q. Has been since he has been brought to Regina? A. When he was first brought down he showed occasional symptoms. I was under the impression that he was insane, not only from my own observation but from what I heard and from what I was told by the officer who came down with him from Batoche. During the time he has been in the guard room, on account of the quiet and repose since he came down, he improved very much, and I formed the impression that he would be restored with proper treatment. Since the commencement of the arrangements for this trial, news of which reached him, I have noticed that he is very much worse. To-day I consider him better than at any time for four weeks, but I am still under the same opinion that he is laboring under a mild form of insanity, which is curable under proper treatment.

Q. You made a report? A. Yes, to that effect, to the commissioner of the forces

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Is he so insane that it would be fair to say he was not responsible for his actions? A. There are times when I consider he would be quite responsible. To-day he spoke and reasoned with me in a manner that was very clear, but only three days ago he was dazed; his mind seems to be dazed. I don't think that to bring him at a moment's notice that he would be capable of conducting his trial or of doing justice to himself in any manner.

Q. To a considerable extent your opinion is that he could not control his actions? A. I have never seen anything about him to give me the impression that his actions were uncontrollable, it is rather his mental hallucinations, his ideas. He holds peculiar ideas on religious matters in connection with this trouble, and in connection with the new religion of which he thinks Riel is the founder, and which he thinks it is his duty to sustain.

Q. Would this be consistent with his committing crime? A. If he spoke rationally I would think so, but he does not.

Q. Then you would not hold him responsible for acts done in connection with these ideas? A. If he committed any acts in the condition he is in now I would not hold him responsible. The slightest excitement produces a great effect upon him. I understand from Riel that he confined him for his own sake, as he would not be safe if left alone.

Q. In asking the history of the case it came to your knowledge, you found that that was the report? A. In looking into the case of insanity the question of its being hereditary is most important—not only the history of his own life, but that of his forefathers. Of that I could hear nothing. I have, however, learned from parties who have known him for some time past something of his past life, and the tendency of the knowledge so gained corroborates my own view of the case. I think I am justified in saying that he would not now, in his present condition, be accountable for any actions he might perform.

Q. Is it better he should be put under treatment? A. He should be placed under treatment, and if he were a friend of mine I would wish to have him put under treatment, and with every reasonable prospect of recovery.

Dr. COTTON, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. McArthur :

Q. You are a physician? Yes.

Q. Of how many years' standing? A. Four years.

Q. What is your position now? A. Medical man in Regina.

Q. Are you connected with the force? A. No.

Q. Do you know the prisoner? A. I have known him since the 19th July.

Q. How did you come to see him upon that occasion? A. I was called to see him by Capt. Dean, through the Deputy Minister, to examine him as to his insanity. I examined him by myself first, and found him in a state of melancholia, a mild form of insanity. I called on Dr. Jukes, and he and I went to see Jackson, and he appeared apparently about the same. I had an interview with Monkman, the prisoner. He stated some facts in regard to the insanity of the prisoner prior to the 24th of March, and then I had an interview with Riel, and he stated something similar.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. In enquiring into the case these reports came to your knowledge? A. I could not get any information as to his family prior to this or of his former life.

By Mr. McArthur :

Q. Then what is your opinion as to the state of his mind? A. Of course I am of opinion that he is insane and not of sound mind.

Q. Does your opinion concur with that of Dr. Jukes? A. Yes.

Q. As to whether he is responsible for his actions or not? A. Yes.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. You say he is not responsible? A. No, not at the present time, not at the times I have seen him.

Mr. Osler.—I am satisfied that the jury should return a verdict of "not guilty" on the ground of insanity upon this evidence. We cannot contest it. We have other evidence in our possession confirming it. The jury shall be required to find specially whether such person or persons were insane at the time the offence was committed, in accordance with section 99 of the Act respecting procedure in criminal cases: "In all cases where it is given in evidence upon the trial of any person charged with any offence, whether the same be treason-felony or misdemeanor, that such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offence, and such person is acquitted, the jury shall be required to find specially whether such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offence, and to declare whether he is acquitted by them on account of such insanity; and if they find that such person was insane at the time of committing such offence the court before whom such trial was had shall order such person to be kept in strict custody, in such place and in such manner as to the court seems fit, until the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor be known."

Mr. Justice Richardson.—You have heard what it is proposed what shall be done with this man. I shall now read to you section 99 of the Criminal Procedure Act already referred to by Mr. Osler. (Reads the section.) Well, now, the prisoner is charged with a felony. Evidence has been given as you have heard, showing that at the time of the commission of the offence, he was insane. Are you satisfied that such was the case? The question now for you is, are you satisfied that such was the case? If so (and the Crown agrees to that) you will simply acquit him on the ground of his insanity. Are you satisfied he was insane at the time he committed the offence charged? Are you all agreed?

Jury find a verdict of "not guilty on the ground of insanity."

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Mr. Sheriff, this man Jackson, you are to keep in strict custody at Regina until the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor is made known.

Court rose at 4 p.m.

THE QUEEN vs. MOISE OUELLETTE.

Tried before his Honor Mr. Justice Richardson, at Regina, 5th August, 1885.
His Honor.—Read the indictment.

The Clerk reads the indictment as follows :—

The information and complaint of Alexander David Stewart, of the city of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, chief of police, taken the fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada, who saith :

That Moïse Ouellette not regarding the duty of his allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our Lady the Queen does and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days, as well before as after that day, together with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, feloniously and wickedly, did, within the Dominion of Canada, compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against our said Lady the Queen, and within Canada, in order by force and constraint to compel her to change her measures and counsels, and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, then feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and declare by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: In order to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said person above charged, afterwards, to wit: on the 6th day of March, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at and near the locality called Batoche, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, feloniously and wickedly did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

A. D. STEWART.

Sworn before me the day and year first above-
mentioned, at the town of Regina, in the
North-West Territories of Canada. }

HUGH RICHARDSON,

A Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the North-West Territories of Canada.

And take notice that you have the option of being tried before a stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace, with the intervention of a jury of six, or before a stipendiary magistrate in a summary way without the intervention of a jury. Which do you elect ?

Prisoner.—Before a magistrate without a jury.

His Honor.—Now, having heard the charge preferred against you read, say you, are you “guilty” or “not guilty” ?

Prisoner.—Guilty.

Mr. Burbidge.—I ask that the prisoner be remanded for sentence.

Mr. Clarke.—The prisoner has thrown himself on the mercy of the court more in consideration of the fact of his fellow prisoners having done the same. There are a great many circumstances in this case that will prove considerable mitigation in his favor. I believe it is a fact he crossed the battle field at great risk to carry a letter from the general to the rebel chief, and that he returned when he had an opportunity to escape, and there are several other circumstances that will be brought to your notice, to induce you to deal mercifully with the prisoner, if your Honor will allow time for the affidavits to be prepared.

His Honor.—The order will be that he be remanded to be brought up for sentence when called upon.

THE QUEEN vs. LOUIS GOULET.

CANADA :
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of George Holmes Young, of the city of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada, gentleman, taken the seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories, who saith :

That Louis Goulet, not regarding the duty of his allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance, which every true subject of our Lady the Queen should and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days, as well before as after that date, together with divers other evil disposed persons to the said George Holmes Young unknown, did, within the Dominion of Canada, compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against our said Lady the Queen, within Canada, in order, by force and constraint, to compel Her Majesty to change her measures and counsels, and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, then feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and declare by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :

In order to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Louis Goulet, afterwards, to wit, on the second day of April, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at and near the locality called Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil disposed persons to the said George Holmes Young unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in like case offending against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

GEORGE H. YOUNG.

Sworn before me the day and year first above
written, at the town of Regina, in the
said North-West Territories. }

HUGH RICHARDSON,

Stipendiary Magistrate in and for said North-West Territories of Canada.

And take notice that you have the option of being tried before a stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace, with the intervention of a jury of six, or before a stipendiary magistrate in a summary way without the intervention of a jury. Which do you elect ?

Prisoner elects trial by a judge.

Pleads "not guilty" on 8th September, on being charged in open court.

Mr. Osler.—In this case, your Honor, we have considered the evidence very carefully that the Crown has against the prisoner. There is ample to put him on his trial, but the Crown, desiring not to prosecute harshly, are willing to discharge the prisoner now on his own recognizance to appear when called for. That means this, that if no serious offence turns up hereafter, putting a different complexion upon the crime with which he is charged, and if he behaves himself in future, he will not be disturbed, and in effect will go free. If, on the contrary, the further evidence of a serious nature transpires, making it absolutely the duty of the Crown to prosecute, then we would have to notify him to appear to take a trial, but in effect, the Crown having diligently enquired in the neighborhood, in all probability if things rests as they are, the man will not be called upon to respond.

Mr. Johnstone.—I suppose, your Honor, he should have some reasonable notice.

Court.—Certainly; I don't think I usually try people without seeing that they have notice.

Mr. Osler.—If things are as they now appear, it will be the last he will hear of it, and we will take his recognizance now in \$400.

Recognizance now taken, and prisoner released.

THE QUEEN vs. CHARLES BREMNER *ET AL.*

CANADA :

North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of George Holmes Young, of the city of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada, gentleman, taken the seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada, who saith :

That Charles Bremner, James Bremner, William Frank, Henry Sayer and Baptiste Sayer, not regarding the duties of their allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our Lady the Queen should, and of right ought to, bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days, as well before as after that date, together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said George Holmes Young unknown, did, within the Dominion of Canada, compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against our said Lady the Queen, within the Dominion of Canada, in order, by force and constraint, to compel Her Majesty to change her measures and counsels, and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, then feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and declare, by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :

In order to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said Charles Bremner, James Bremner, William Frank, Henry Sayer and Baptiste Sayer, and each of them, afterwards, to wit, on the second day of May, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at or near the locality known as Cut Knife Hill, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said George Holmes Young unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm.

And further, to bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said Charles Bremner, James Bremner, William Frank, Henry Sayer and Baptiste Sayer, and each of them, afterwards, to wit, on the fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days, as well before as after that day, at or near the locality called Eagle Hills, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, with force and arms, wickedly and feloniously did assemble, meet, conspire and consult with certain other evil-disposed persons to the said George Holmes Young unknown, to seize and take possession, by force, of certain goods and merchandise belonging to Her Majesty the Queen, which were then being carried and transported from the locality known as Swift Current to the locality known as Battleford, in the said North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, for Her said Majesty, and for the use and benefit of Her said Majesty.

In contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in like case offending against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Sworn before me the day and year first
above mentioned, at the town of
Regina, in the said North-West
Territories of Canada. }

GEO. H. YOUNG.

HUGH RICHARDSON,

Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada.

And take notice that you have the option of being tried before a stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace with the intervention of a jury of six, or before a stipendiary magistrate in a summary way, without the intervention of a jury. Which do you elect?

Prisoners all elect, on 8th September, when called upon in open court, trial by a judge alone.

Prisoners all plead "not guilty."

Mr. Osler.—Your Honor, in these cases, the prisoners are charged with having been concerned in the late rebellion. They were in the Indian camp of Poundmaker and the Crown has evidence against them, showing that to some extent, at all events, they joined in resisting the forces of the Government. In one case, military clothing, and in another case, a police rifle was found in the possession of the prisoners, but, perhaps we have considered the prisoners were in a very difficult position. They were brought into the camp, probably without their consent, by a large body of armed Indians, and having got into that camp they may have been led into the acts complained of without knowing the serious position they were placing themselves in by so doing. We have considered that originally the desire probably of all the prisoners was to stay in their settlement. We have considered, also, that they had their families and their property to protect, against, perhaps, some uncontrollable violence of the Indians surrounding them. They were in a very difficult position.

The Crown, considering all these things, and not being able to bring home acts of personal violence against any of them, and learning that they were all men of good character before the trouble came out, we have considered that perhaps the ends of justice would be attained by allowing them to be discharged on their own recognizance to appear when called upon for trial, and I might say on behalf of the Crown, that unless the evidence implicating the prisoners with acts of personal violence appears, that as far as that offence of theirs against their allegiance is concerned, the Crown do not propose to call upon them to answer. It will only be in the event of evidence turning up to show that they were personally implicated in acts of violence during the rebellion that the Crown will call upon them to respond.

Prisoners' own recognizances taken and the prisoners are released.

THE QUEEN *vs.* MAGNUS BURSTON.

CANADA :
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of Frederick Kelloch Gibson, of the town of Regina, in the North-West Territories of Canada, deputy sheriff, taken the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories, who saith :

That Magnus Burston, not regarding the duty of his allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our said Lady the Queen should and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days, as well before as after that date, together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Frederick Kelloch Gibson unknown, did within the Dominion of Canada, compass, imagine, invent, devise, and intend to levy war against our said Lady the Queen, within Canada, in order by force and constraint to compel Her Majesty to change her measures and counsels, and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, then feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and declare by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :

In order to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Magnus Burston, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that date, at and near the locality called

Duck Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil disposed persons to the said Frederick Kelloch Gibson unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

And further, to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he, the said Magnus Burston, afterwards, to wit, on the third day of April, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, at and near the locality known as Duck Lake, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Frederick Kelloch Gibson unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

In contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in like case offending against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

FRED. K. GIBSON.

Sworn before me the day and year first }
above written, at the town of Regina, }
in the said North-West Territories. }

HUGH RICHARDSON,

Stipendiary Magistrate in and for said North-West Territories.

And take notice that you have the option of being tried before a stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace, with the intervention of a jury of six, or before a stipendiary magistrate in a summary way without the intervention of a jury. Which do you elect?

After various adjournments, on application of both the Crown and the prisoner, this case came on for trial before His Honor Judge Richardson, Saturday, 10th October, 1885, without a jury, prisoner having elected trial before judge alone.

Mr. D. L. Scott appearing for the Crown. Mr. T. C. Johnstone for the prisoner.

JOHN W. ASTLEY, sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Scott:

Q. You live at Prince Albert, Mr. Astley? A. Prince Albert; yes.

Q. You are a civil engineer, I understand? A. Civil engineer.

Q. You joined the Prince Albert volunteers? A. I went up to Carlton with them.

Q. About what time? A. About the 19th March—19th or 20th March.

Q. And when on active service as a volunteer, you were taken prisoner? A.

When I was out scouting in the French half-breed settlement.

Q. On what day? A. On the morning of the 26th March.

Q. By whom? A. By French half-breeds and Indians, under the leadership of Louis David Riel.

Q. What were they doing at this time? A. They were in open rebellion.

Q. Whereabouts? A. Duck Lake—Duck Lake and Batoche.

Q. Have you any means of knowing what object they had in going into rebellion? A. Well, just that they had taken possession of Duck Lake stores that same morning, and, of course, as Riel said, they were fighting, themselves and the police, against the Government.

Q. Were they armed? A. They were all armed; yes.

Q. How many half-breeds and Indians were there? A. I should say between 400 and 500—somewhere about that.

Q. What was done after you were taken prisoner; where were you taken? A. I was taken near Duck Lake, and kept up in the telegraph office first, and then up stairs over the store.

Q. How long were you kept there? A. I was kept there till the 31st March.

Q. Where were you then taken? A. Then I was taken to Carlton.

Q. How long were you there? A. I was there till the 3rd April, when I was removed from that to Batoche.

Q. And remained at Batoche how long? A. I was there till the 12th of May.

Q. Were you present all that time? A. All that time; yes.

Q. Were these men in open rebellion at that time? A. I was sent out with some messages to Gen. Middleton. The place was taken by Gen. Middleton and the troops under him.

Q. What troops? A. The volunteers and troops under Gen. Middleton.

Q. And Batoche was taken? A. On the 12th of May.

Q. And you were released? A. Were released.

Q. Were there any others besides you? A. Seven other prisoners in the cellar, besides myself.

Q. Kept there from about the 26th March? A. Until the 12th May.

Q. And the rebellion continued till the 12th May? A. Until about that time; yes.

Q. Do you know the prisoner? A. Yes. I have seen the prisoner at Duck Lake.

Q. Did you know him or see him before you were arrested? A. Yes.

Q. Before you were taken prisoner? A. Yes, I have seen him around there, and I saw him the evening before I was arrested. I was arrested at two o'clock in the morning.

Q. Where did you see him the evening before? A. At Duck Lake post, that is Mitchell's store.

Q. You were there the night before? A. Yes, I passed there the evening before.

Q. He was then at Mitchell's store? A. He was then at Mitchell's store.

Q. What was he doing there? A. I don't know what he was doing myself.

Q. Did you see him doing anything? A. Not at that time. I just saw him and another fellow around the store, that is all.

Q. When did you see him next? A. I saw him after I was a prisoner on the 26th March there. I saw him off and on, the 26th till the 31st, I saw him there at Duck Lake.

Q. What was he doing those times? A. He appeared to be going backwards and forwards in the store with the half-breeds whenever they wanted any stuff out of the store, but I thought he was just the same as all the rest of the half-breeds.

Q. What ground had you for thinking so? A. Well, he was associating with them all the time. He was with them all the time.

Q. Did you see him on the day of the Duck Lake fight—there was a fight? A. There was a fight that same day I was taken prisoner.

Q. Between whom? A. The French half-breeds and the Indians under Riel, and the police under Major Crozier.

Q. Did you see him on the day of the fight? A. No, I did not notice him on the day of the fight. I saw him that same morning, but I did not see him going with the breeds.

Q. When you saw him was he around Mitchell's store? A. Yes, that is where he was, between that and the house.

Q. Did I understand you to say he was handing out goods? A. I could not see him. I would see him going over to the store with them.

Q. What did he do when he got over to the store? A. Of course we could not see the store. We could not see into the store from where our building was.

Q. Did you see him afterwards at Batoche? A. I saw him afterwards at Batoche, just a few times over there. He was stationed on the north side of the river.

Q. How do you know? A. Well, I did not see him around with the rest of the men on our side like we did most of them. I just saw him a few times over there.

Q. What time was this? A. That was between the 3rd April and the 12th May.

Mr. Johnstone.—There is no charge subsequent to the 3rd April.

Mr. Scott.—Yes, we have the charge that covers the ground previous to the 3rd April, and subsequent to the 3rd April.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. What was he doing there when you saw him at Batoche? A. I just saw him around with some of the other French half breeds.

Q. In what condition was he? A. Well, he was just walking around there. That was all he was doing at that time.

Q. At any time you saw him? A. At any time I saw him at Batoche.

Q. What condition were the other men in? A. Sometimes they would be armed and sometimes they would not be armed.

Q. Was he in the same condition? A. He was not whenever there was any excitement—not that I saw.

Q. Did you ever see him armed? A. Not at Batoche.

Q. Or at any place? A. I saw him with a rifle or shot gun at Duck Lake. I don't know whether it was a rifle or shot-gun.

Q. You saw him at Duck Lake? A. Yes, one day I was there—I don't remember what day it was—some of those days when I was there I saw him with a gun.

Q. Anything else besides the gun that you saw? A. No, that was all that I saw at that time.

Q. It may have been a gun or a rifle? A. I could not tell which.

Q. Was he a prisoner there? A. No more a prisoner than anyone else, as far as I could see.

Q. You say he appeared, as far as you saw, he appeared to be one of them? A. Yes, one of themselves, as I thought at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johns: one :

Q. Do you know if the prisoner was not charged with that store? A. Well, that was what I was just telling you, as to what Mr. Mitchell told me.

Q. Did Mitchell tell you he was in charge of his store? A. Mitchell told me a fellow named Blackburn and Magnus Burston were in charge of his store.

Q. How far is Mitchell's store from where the fight took place? A. I would say about a mile and a half.

Q. Now when you saw him you say you saw him with a gun. Can you give us any description of it? How far away was he from you when you saw him? A. He was quite close. We used to go down stairs from where we were prisoners—up stairs. We were allowed to go now and again during day time.

Q. And did you examine his gun? A. No.

Q. Did you pay particular attention to it? A. No, I just happened to notice that he was armed.

Q. You would not say whether it was with a rifle or shot gun? A. No.

Q. Why can't you say? A. Because I could not notice it. I was not close enough to him to notice it.

Q. Now when you say you saw him at Duck Lake, you mean not at the place where the fight took place? A. No, but where the stores and buildings were.

Q. Did you see him there during the time of the fight? Was he around where you were during the time of the fight? A. No, I did not notice him there during the time of the fight.

Q. And you have never seen him at any of the fights? A. No.

Q. And at Duck Lake was the only occasion on which you have ever seen him armed? A. That is all.

Q. Do you know that the prisoner has been a sickly man? Were you well acquainted with him? A. No; I have heard Mr. Mitchell say that he was not a very healthy man.

Q. Do you know what instructions he had when he was placed in charge of Mitchell's store? A. No, I don't know.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Where did Mr. Mitchell tell you this? A. He told me up at Carlton first, and then he mentioned it again down here.

Q. Did he say anything else at the same time about the prisoner ?

Mr. Johnstone.—I object to this.

Mr. Scott.—I want to hear the whole conversation.

Mr. Johnstone.—I did not put the question what Mr. Mitchell had told him. I asked him if he knew that the prisoner was in charge.

Mr. Scott.—And then you asked him what Mitchell said.

Court.—The whole conversation may be asked.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. At the time you heard this from Mr. Mitchell, what else did you hear Mr. Mitchell say about the prisoner? A. Well, what he spoke to me first was at Carlton, when I told him I had seen Magnus Burston there and an Indian named Blackburn, and he said he had left those in charge of his place, and down here he mentioned it again, that he had left them in charge.

Q. Was that all? I speak of the first conversation? A. That was all he told me at the first time, that he had left them in charge. He said those men he had left in charge.

WILLIAM TOMKINS, sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Scott :

Q. You are an interpreter for the Indian Department? A. Yes.

Q. Where were you on the 18th of March last? A. I was at Batoche, taken prisoner.

Q. By whom? A. By Riel and his followers.

Q. Who were his followers? A. Half-breeds and Indians.

Q. What were they doing at this time; why did they take you prisoner? A. They thought we might go home to Carlton.

Q. What were they doing? A. They were in a rebellious state.

Q. They were in a state of rebellion at that time, and they took you prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. How many followers had Riel? A. Four hundred or 500, I should think.

Q. What was the object of the rebellion, do you know? A. As far as I could find out, they wanted to start a new government.

Q. Who did you hear that from? A. It came pretty near from Riel.

Q. Who did you hear speaking about it? A. Half-breeds.

Q. Where were you taken to on the 18th March? A. Taken to the church at Batoche.

Q. And from there? A. Taken across the river to Walters' store.

Q. Where was that—at Duck Lake? A. No; across the river; across the South Branch; at Walters' store.

Q. And that was on what day; what day were you at Walters'? A. The 19th, I think.

Q. And where were you taken then? A. Taken back to the church.

Q. And from there? A. Taken to Garnot's, and from there to Duck Lake.

Q. And when did you reach Duck Lake? A. 26th March.

Q. Where were you taken to after that—to Carlton? A. Yes.

Q. And from there back to Batoche? A. Yes.

Q. Now, how long were you a prisoner? A. Two months, nearly.

Q. What day were you released? A. I was released on 12th May.

Q. Did anything happen on the 26th March when you were at Duck Lake? A. Yes, there was a fight took place.

Q. Between whom? A. Between Riel's followers and the police and volunteers.

Q. How do you know that? A. Riel told me so.

Q. Riel told you that there had been a fight? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known him? A. Four or five years.

- Q. Did you see him during the time you were a prisoner? A. Yes.
- Q. Where first? A. I seen him at Duck Lake on the 26th.
- Q. What was he doing at that day, do you remember; what was he doing when you saw him? A. Well, I seen him once; he was standing at the store door, Mitchell's.
- Q. Afterwards? A. I seen him across the river at Batoche.
- Q. Did you only see him once on the 26th? A. I could not say. I am sure I seen him once.
- Q. Then the only thing you saw him doing was standing at Mitchell's store door? A. Yes.
- Q. Any others there? A. Yes, there was quite a number there.
- Q. What state were they in? A. In a state of rebellion.
- Q. What condition were they in; were they armed, those men? A. Yes, they were all armed.
- Q. Was the prisoner armed? A. Yes.
- Q. The prisoner was armed at that time? A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see him doing anything? A. No.
- Q. All that you saw him doing on that day was standing with the others at Mitchell's store door? A. Yes.
- Q. Was the store open, could you see? A. I could not see, he was standing at the corner. I just noticed him amongst the others. I know he was not at the fight.
- Q. What was he doing when you saw him at Batoche? A. He came over after a tent I thought.
- Q. What led you to think that? A. Well, he put it on horse back and took it back across the river.
- Q. You saw him taking a tent across the river; where did he procure it, do you know? A. He came out of the council room, I think, I am not sure.
- Q. Out of the place where the council held its meetings? A. Yes.
- Q. What council? A. Riel's council.
- Q. Bringing a tent and taking it across the river? A. Yes.
- Q. Was that the only time you saw him? A. I seen him when we were coming from Carlton.
- Q. Where was he then? A. At Duck Lake loading on a fanning mill on a sleigh and sending it home, that was the time that the telegraph office was on fire, the time we passed by.
- Q. Who did the telegraph office belong to? A. It belonged to the Dominion Land Office or Government Office.
- Q. How far was that from Mitchell's store? A. I suppose about fifty yards.
- Q. Was Mitchell's store standing? A. There was the telegraph office, and then his residence and then the store.
- Q. Were his residence and the store standing at that time, at the time you passed through from Carlton? A. Yes.
- Q. They were there? A. Yes.
- Q. What became of them afterwards, do you know? A. They were burnt.
- Q. And when you came through the telegraph office was burning. A. Yes.
- Q. Who had possession of that particular locality at that time? A. Well, I could not say.
- Q. How did you happen to be coming through there, you were a prisoner at that time? A. A prisoner.
- Q. Was anyone in charge of you? A. Yes.
- Q. Who, how many of them were guarding you? A. About eighty, I should think.
- Q. About eighty guarding you when you came through? A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see any other half-breeds about Duck Lake? A. Yes.
- Q. How many? A. I should think there was about ten or twenty, I could not say for certain.

- Q. Were there any others about besides the half-breeds? A. No.
- Q. There were no others? A. No, none that I saw.
- Q. These ten or twenty men that you saw around the settlement there, were they armed or otherwise? A. They were armed.
- Q. And you say you cannot tell who had control of the Duck Lake settlement at that time, whether it was the rebels or the Government troops? A. Oh, it was the rebels.
- Q. The rebels had control of that part of the country? A. Certainly.
- Q. At the time these buildings were burning? A. Yes, certainly.
- Q. And when the telegraph office was burning, you saw this man? A. Yes, he was there.
- Q. Sending a fanning mill away? A. Yes.
- Q. Had you any conversation with him? A. No.
- Q. Did you see him doing anything else? A. No, I did not.
- Q. Was he armed or otherwise at that time? A. Well, he was working. I don't know whether he had a gun with him or not then.

By Mr. Johnstone :

- Q. You said in your examination-in-chief that you knew the prisoner was not at Duck Lake fight; how did you know that? A. I seen him standing there when the fight was going on.
- Q. Standing where? A. At Duck Lake.
- Q. And the fight took place how far away from that? A. A mile and a-half.
- Q. Had you any conversation with him at that time? A. I had, down stairs, once.
- Q. Was he armed at that time? A. I could not say; he was in the room, I could not say whether he had a gun there then or not.
- Q. You did see that he was armed previous to that? A. Yes, I seen him with a gun once.
- Q. When? A. At Duck Lake.
- Q. That day? A. Yes.
- Q. Was it a shot gun or a rifle? A. I should think it was a shot gun.
- Q. And did you pay particular attention? A. No, I did not.
- Q. Did you ask the prisoner why he was taking part or if he was taking part? A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Did you ask him why he was armed? A. No, I did not. He told me he was compelled to join the rebels. I mind him telling me that.
- Q. And did he give that as an excuse or an answer to your question? A. Well, I thought it in that way.
- Q. Well, did it appear to you that he was compelled from occurrences and circumstances? A. Well, I could not say.
- Q. Did you see the prisoner take part at any time in the rebellion? A. No.
- Q. Did you see him try to prevent it; prevent the rebellion, or prevent any fighting or any loss of life? A. Well, no, only what he told me he done, but that is only taking his word.

PATRICE FAGNANT, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Scott :

(Through sworn interpreter, Joseph Morin, French.)

- Q. Where does he live? A. At Duck Lake.
- Q. How long has he been living there? A. Five years.
- Q. In what employment is he there? A. He is working as a laborer, for every person around the place.
- Q. Who was he working for at the time the rebellion broke out? A. He says he was not there when the trouble first started, he was at Sandy Lake.
- Q. How far from Duck Lake? A. He says he was with Mitchell making a trip.
- Q. When did he get back to Duck Lake? A. Two days after the trouble started.

Q. Did he get back before the Duck Lake fight? A. Yes.

Q. How many days before? A. He says he cannot tell how many days before. He does not recollect how many days before.

Q. When did Mitchell leave Duck Lake; I mean after they got back from this trip? A. He says when they came back with Mitchell, two days after that, the trouble started, he says; the trouble started two days before they got back.

Q. How long did Mitchell stay at Duck Lake after they got back? A. He says he seen them that day when they came—that evening.

Q. Seen whom? A. Seen Mitchell.

Q. I thought he was out with Mitchell? A. Yes, but they came back and when they came back, he saw him that day in the evening, and Mitchell started to come and see the half-breeds where they were together.

Q. He started to see the half-breeds? A. Yes.

Q. When did he last see Mitchell before the Duck Lake fight? A. That is the last he seen of him.

Q. When he started to see the half-breeds? A. Yes.

By the Court :

Q. And that was the evening after they returned from Sandy Lake? A. Yes.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. What does he call the breaking out of the rebellion; he says he got there two days after the breaking out, what does that mean? A. He says he means when they began to have meetings, to be together; that is what he meant.

Q. Did he remain at Duck Lake until after the Batoche fight? A. He says he was not there—

Q. I mean at Duck Lake? A. He says he was not at Duck Lake either. He says he was across the river.

Q. The witness was across the river? A. Yes.

Q. Was he at Duck Lake on the day of the Duck Lake fight? A. He says he was at Duck Lake, but he did not go to where they were fighting.

Q. But he was there that day? A. Yes.

Q. Did he see the prisoner on the day of the fight? A. He did not see him.

Q. He did not see him on that day? A. No.

Q. When did he first see him after the fight? A. He says he did not see him till a long time after.

Q. How many days after? A. He says he does not recollect how many days after.

Q. Does he know Hilliard Mitchell's store at Duck Lake? A. Yes.

Q. Does he know what became of it? A. It was burnt.

Q. Did he see it burning? A. He seen it from his own home where he was.

Q. Saw what? A. He seen the building burning.

Q. How far was his house away? A. He supposes about 100 yards.

Q. Did he see the prisoner that day? A. He seen him that day.

Q. Where was he? A. He seen him there at the house.

Q. When it was burning? A. No; another house.

Q. What other house? A. He seen him in Mitchell's house.

Q. Was that house burnt? A. He says it was burnt too.

Q. What was the prisoner doing when he saw him that day? A. He says he don't know very well what the prisoner was doing; he says he did not stop long enough to see what he was doing.

Q. Did he see him doing anything at all? A. He says he seen the house, it was already burning, and he says the prisoner was helping it to, he was starting the fire at the same building.

Q. The prisoner was? A. Yes.

Q. How was he starting it? A. He says he took some papers to light it.

Q. He saw him starting the fire with some paper, is that what he says ? A. Yes.

Q. Ask him who had control of that part of the country at that time, whether it was the rebels or the Government ? A. It was the half-breeds.

Q. Were they rebels ? A. Rebel half-breeds.

Q. Were there any others around these buildings at the time ? A. No one else.

By Mr. Johnstone :

Q. Ask him if he was a prisoner ? A. No.

Q. What was he doing ; what was he engaged at during the time of the rebellion ? A. He says he was not hired to anybody then.

Q. Was he remaining with the other half-breeds ? A. He says he was not with nobody there ; he was not taking any part at the time he was there, when he was at Duck Lake.

Q. Ask him why he did not leave ? A. He says he was left there ; he says he did not have nothing to move with ; he had no animals so he had to stop there.

Q. Does he know where Burst'n lives ? A. Yes, he knows where he lives.

Q. How far is that from Duck Lake ? A. About a mile and a-half or two miles from Duck Lake.

Q. In opposite direction from the place where the fight took place ? A. Yes, at the river side.

Q. Ask him if he knows that Burst'n was living at home during the time of the rebellion ? A. Yes ; he knows that the prisoner was at his home at the first fight.

Q. Now, the day on which the fire took place, wasn't the witness in Mitchell's house with the prisoner ? A. No.

Q. Ask him if he is sure ? A. Yes ; he was not living with him.

Q. Ask him if he, the witness, was in Mr. Mitchell's house on that day ? A. No.

Q. Ask him if he remained in his own house during the whole of that day—the witness ? A. He says he did not stay there all day. He went up to where his uncle was living, but he was not long there.

Q. Was he in Mitchell's yard on that day ? Did he go to Mitchell's yard and take away a hand-rake ? A. No.

Q. Now, did he see the prisoner at Mitchell's store that day ? A. Not that day.

Q. Then the only place he saw him was at the house ? A. Yes.

Q. Now, did this witness, when the buildings were on fire, did he take the windows off the store or the house—the witness ? A. He says the prisoner told him to take the windows off the house, and he says he took three, and he did not have time to take the whole of them ; he could save only three.

Q. Then he was at Mitchell's house ? A. Yes.

Q. Now, was the house on fire at this time ? A. It was burning ; he only had time to take three or four off.

Q. Now, did he see the commencement of the fire ? A. He says he seen the smoke.

Q. How long previous to the time he was there to take the windows off, was it he saw the smoke ? A. He says not very long after that he seen the smoke, and he went up there and saw the house burning.

Q. Where was the smoke coming from when he saw it ? A. He says from below, from down stairs.

Q. What part of the down stairs ; was it coming out of the doors and windows ? A. He says he seen the smoke coming from doors and windows.

Q. Ask him was that the first he knew of the fire ? A. It was, he says, not long since the fire was in the house that he was there.

Q. Was that the first he knew of the fire, when he saw the smoke ? A. Yes.

Q. Now, where was he standing when he saw the smoke ? A. As he was coming along near to the house.

Q. Where was the prisoner at this time, when he was coming along and he saw the smoke ? A. He says he was coming from his house to where this fire was.

Q. The prisoner was coming from his house? A. From his own house.

Q. T where the fire was? A. Yes.

Q. Then when he says his own house, what house does he mean? A. He says it was no his own house. He was living with his mother-in-law then at the time.

Court.—That is when he was coming along and saw the fire, he says this man—witness—was coming along too?

Mr. Johnstone.—No.

Q. Ask him if it was the prisoner that was coming from his mother-in-law's, when he saw him, and the house on fire? A. No, the prisoner was there before he came to the house.

By the Court :

Q. Whose mother-in-law does he speak of; his own mother-in-law or Burston's? A. His mother-in-law.

Mr. Scott.—What the witness said was that the prisoner was coming from his mother-in-law's house, when he, the witness, first saw Burston.

Mr. Johnstone.—He says the first he knew of the fire, he saw the smoke.

Q. How far was his house from the burning one? A. He says that is what he told you in the first place. It was his home, as far as from this court house to the first church (100 yards).

Q. When he came along and saw the smoke, was that the first time he saw the prisoner on that day? A. That was the first time he saw him.

Q. Were there any other persons around the house at the time? A. Nobody else but the prisoner.

Q. How far was the prisoner from the house when he saw him? A. He says he was right close to the house.

Q. Ask him where it was he saw the prisoner with the paper? A. He says right in the house.

Q. Then it must have been after the fire that he had seen the smoke? A. He says the first fire that was put on the house, it slacked, and the prisoner started it again.

Q. The first fire was slacked? A. Yes.

Q. How does he know that? A. He seen the place where it was fired.

Q. Then was that the fire that gave rise to the smoke that he first saw? A. No, the first smoke he seen, he says it was off another building that was burning there.

Q. Which building was on fire, ask him? A. He seen a little office on fire first.

Q. A little telegraph office on fire first? A. Yes, a little office. He says that office was burning while he was at his own place.

Q. Ask him if he saw Burston then? A. No.

Q. Ask him if it was in Mitchell's store or in Mitchell's house that he saw the prisoner with the paper? A. It was in Mitchell's house he says.

Q. Now, was it prior to this time that he saw the smoke in Mitchell's house that he first spoke of? A. He says that is the house. He is certain that is the house. It was smoking a little while and he says it went down again. He is certain he says that is the house smoking first.

Q. Whereabouts in the house was it that he was putting the paper? A. He started it on a partition of the house.

Q. Inside? A. Yes, inside.

Q. In what room in the house was he when he saw this? A. He was standing right at the door.

Q. Which door? A. He says he was standing at one of the doors of that partition of the room that was on fire.

Q. Inside the house? A. Yes.

Q. Ask him if the first fire was out when he came in the house? A. Yes, it was.

Q. Ask him if he put it out? A. No. It was a little fire yet, but we could see it was just going out.

- Q. Ask him if he added any paper to it? If he put any paper on the little fire?
- A. No.
- Q. Ask him if he tried to prevent the prisoner from setting fire to the building?
- A. He says he did not stop him from putting the fire.
- Q. Ask him if he attempted to stop him, if he tried to stop him? A. No.
- Q. Were they the only two persons in the house? A. He did not see anyone else.
- Q. Or did not see anyone around in the neighborhood? A. He could not say whether anybody was around or not. He did not see anybody.
- Q. Where were all the half-breeds at this time? A. He says they all had left and come towards the river.
- Q. Now, ask him to tell us how much paper the prisoner had? A. He says he could not tell how many, but a good deal, he says.
- Q. What description of paper was it—what kind of paper? A. He says newspapers.
- Q. Were they English or French newspapers? A. He says his own papers, but he could not tell if they were French or English.
- Q. Can't he read and write? A. He says he can read a little French, but he did not go up and see the papers.
- Q. Now, ask him where the prisoner went after that? A. He says he does not know which way he went.
- Q. Ask him what he did with the windows he took off the house? A. He gave them to Mitchell.
- Q. Ask him if the prisoner told him he wanted to take these windows—take them off, so as to save them for Mr. Mitchell? A. Yes, he thinks that is why the prisoner told him to take the windows—to save them. He understood it was for Mitchell.
- Q. Did the prisoner tell him that he wanted to take these windows off to save them for Mr. Mitchell? A. Yes.
- Q. Now, he says that he saw the prisoner, from his own house, standing at Mitchell's house; now, did the prisoner go in the house before he came up, or did he go in with him? A. He says he seen him standing outside over the house, and he went up there and saw the prisoner going in the house.
- Q. And he went in at the same time? A. He says after the prisoner was in the house, he went right in shortly after, looking at him.
- Q. Ask him if that was the only time in which he was in Mitchell's house on that day? A. Yes.
- Q. Ask him if that was the time that they carried off the hand-rake—the witness and the prisoner?
- Mr. Scott.—He says he did not carry off a hand-rake.
- By Mr. Johnstone:*
- Q. Ask him if he saw a hand-rake that day? A. No.
- Q. He did not see one at all? A. He seen it outside of the house.
- Q. Ask him if he took it away when he took the windows? A. No, he went and left it at a mill.
- Q. He took the rake away? A. Yes, he took the rake away, and went and left it at the mill—the witness did.
- Q. Did he take it away that day, when the buildings were on fire? A. He says that is the time.
- Q. Ask him if the prisoner was coming in the gate at the time he was taking the rake away? A. He did not see him coming.
- Q. Well, where was he personally when he, the witness, took the rake away? A. He says he thought it was the window you asked him about. He says he never took the little hand-rake; he left it there. He says he meant the windows he took to the mill.
- Q. Ask him if he saw any person take the rake away? A. He did not see anyone.

Q. Now, where was the prisoner when he, the witness, took the windows away? A. He says the prisoner told him to go and take the windows away, and he says he went and took the windows, and he left the prisoner in the house, and he did not see him.

Q. Ask him if he, the witness, took the windows down to the mill? A. Yes, he took them himself.

Q. Did he carry them all at once, or make more journeys than one? A. He says he took them all down in one trip.

Q. Whose mill did he take them to? Whose mill is this? A. He says a man named Beauprey's there.

By Mr. Scott :

Do I understand from this witness that when he started towards the building—towards Mitchell's house—that Burston was inside or outside? I understand him to say that he saw Burtson before he went into the building. Ask him how long Burston was in the building before he got there? A. He was standing outside, he says; outside of the house.

Q. But after the witness saw Burston there the witness started to go towards the building, and I want to know how long Burston was inside the house before the witness got to the house? A. He says he don't know if the prisoner had went in the house before he got there—he could not say—the first time. He says he saw him outside.

Q. Was the prisoner in the house when he got there, or outside of it? A. Outside.

Q. When the witness got there? A. He was standing outside when he got to the house.

Q. Did they go into the house together? A. He says he went shortly after the prisoner went in.

Q. The prisoner went in first? A. Yes.

Q. And he went in shortly afterwards? A. Yes.

Q. Was the prisoner lighting the fire when the witness got inside? A. No.

Q. How long was it after that that he commenced to light this fire? A. He says shortly after.

Court.—That is the second fire.

Mr. Scott.—I am speaking of the fire at the house. Yes, the second fire. The first one was dying out, I understand.

Q. I want the prisoner's exact words, what he told the witness as to taking the windows out of the house? A. He says the prisoner told him to try to save the windows for Mr. Mitchell.

Q. He says he saved three windows; how many windows were in the house? A. He says he meant a pair and a half.

Q. Ask him how many windows there were in the house? A. There were a good deal, but he could not say how many windows.

Q. How long was it after the fire started that the prisoner told him this? A. When the house began to burn, the prisoner told him this, take that away.

By the Court :

Q. Ask him when they came together, he came up to the house and Burston was outside, what passed between them, if anything, before Burston went into the house? Describe the conversation, if anything? A. He says there had been a fire in the house before they were in the house, because, he says, he could see it was on fire.

Q. He has spoken of what was done and what he saw—one thing he says was that Burston was standing there when he came up, and after he came up Burston went in—now before Burston went in had he any talk? A. He says he don't recollect what the prisoner told him. The prisoner was talking to him, but he does not recollect what the prisoner told him.

Q. I don't ask him to give me the exact words, but he can give me the substance of what he said? A. He says he don't recollect. He remembers that the prisoner spoke to him before they went into the house, but he don't recollect what he told him.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. I just want to ask one more question. I understood him to say that the telegraph office was burning on the same day? A. Yes, it was on the same day, early in the morning.

By Mr. Johnstone :

Q. Where did Mr. Burston get the paper; did you see him get the paper? A. He took the papers inside the house.

Q. Where did he get them inside the house? A. He says all over on the floor.

WILLIAM TOMKINS, recalled :

By Mr. Scott :

Q. I think you said the telegraph office was burning; when you came through, from Carlton to Duck Lake? A. Yes.

Q. What day was that, do you remember? A. The 3rd of April I think it was,

By Mr. Johnstone :

Q. Did you see any other buildings burning besides the telegraph office? A. Not at the time.

Q. At no time? A. No.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. What time was it you came through there? A. The morning I should think.

By Mr. Johnstone :

Q. Did you see any person around Mitchell's house; did you notice if there was any person around Mitchell's house where he dwelt? A. Yes.

Q. Who was there? A. No, I could not say that I did. I did not see anyone around the house.

Mr. Scott.—That is the case for the Crown.

Mr. Johnstone.—I ask your Honor to discharge the prisoner without going into the defence. The only evidence against him is the evidence of the last witness and I submit that unless his evidence is corroborated your honor could not convict; and the evidence of Mr. Tomkins merely shows that although he had a gun on the day of the rebellion he was not at the fight at all. He was taking charge of these buildings; and afterwards, the evidence of this man Fagnant shows that he took the windows off the building to save them for Mr. Mitchell, so that the only evidence given goes to show that the prisoner was there in the performance of the duty of looking after Mr. Mitchell's property.

Mr. Scott.—Lighting fires.

Mr. Johnstone.—That man's evidence is to be taken for nothing, I say, because it is not corroborated, and he is an accomplice.

Court.—I think I shall call upon you, Mr. Johnstone, for your defence. Of course it is not necessary, even that the man should have arms. You will recollect those Fenian cases, where a man was with the party, a newspaper reporter and a doctor. I think the prisoner will have to exculpate himself.

DEFENCE.

PETER TOUROND, sworn :—

Examined by Mr. Johnstone :

(Through interpreter, in Cree)

Q. Do you know Burston? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember the time that the buildings were burned last spring, at Duck Lake? A. Yes.

Q. What buildings did you see burning? A. He says he seen the telegraph office burning first, and after that, shortly, he saw the other buildings on fire.

Q. Ask him if he saw Mitchell's house burning? A. Yes.

Q. Did he see the fire when it commenced; the first appearance of it? A. He says he did not see it from inside of the house, but only he could tell it was a fire, as he seen the smoke going through the roofs. He says he went in the house that day before the house was on fire.

Q. Did he see the prisoner on that day? A. He seen him that day on the road.

Q. What was he doing? A. He says he was repairing a sleigh.

Q. How long was he working at the sleigh? A. He says he seen him there about a quarter of an hour working at this sleigh.

Q. Before, during or after the fire? A. He seen him working at the sleigh before the fire. He says when he first seen the fire come out of the house, the smoke, Mr. Burston was on the road then and the house was burning and he stood there with him a quarter of an hour, and he seen him when he got through fixing the sleigh on the road.

By the Court :

Q. Where were they when they saw the fire? A. They were near the house, on the road.

By Mr. Johnstone :

Q. Where the prisoner was working at the sleigh? A. Yes.

Q. And was it then and there that you observed this fire? A. Yes, he says, from where they were standing; they were both there together, and they saw the smoke coming out of the roofs.

Q. How far was this from the house; give us an idea of the distance? A. About an acre (200 yards).

Q. Were they in front of the house or in rear of the house? A. In front of the house, on the road.

Q. Did he see any persons there at the time? A. He says there were a good many people around there; he says there were about 60 at that time.

Q. Were these people around the house? A. He says they were all over—some outside of the house and some inside and some on the road.

Q. Now, how long after the witness was in the house was it that he noticed the fire? A. He says he stood there a long time, and he says they could see the flames coming down.

Q. He states that he was in Mitchell's house. Now, where was Burston at this time? A. He was on the road.

Q. Was he fixing the sleigh on the road at this time? A. Fixing the sleigh on the road.

Q. Now, did he go from Mitchell's house to where Burston was, direct? A. He says after he was talking to the prisoner he went around the house and came back to the prisoner, and talked with the prisoner again. He says when he went there he is certain he did not see any fire there, but he says shortly after the house was burning, but there were so many people around—

Q. How long did it take him to go round the house and come back to where Burston was? A. About five minutes; inside of five minutes.

Q. Was the prisoner working at these sleighs all this time? A. Yes; he says when he seen the fires started he was with him at the sleigh, and he says when he got through fixing the sleigh he says you could see the flames going through the house already.

Q. What did the prisoner say when he saw the house on fire? Did he say anything?

Mr. Scott.—That is not evidence?

Witness.—He did not tell him anything.

Q. Now, does he know who set fire to the building? A. No; there were too many; he could not tell.

Q. Was it the prisoner, had the prisoner anything to do with it? A. He says he does not think it. If it was said the prisoner done it he would tell it was not, because it was not the prisoner that done it.

Q. Would the prisoner, while he was behind the house walking round it—could the prisoner have gone to the house without his seeing him? A. He was not long enough, and it was not far enough. If the prisoner had went there he would have seen him.

Q. How far does Burston live from Duck Lake—from these buildings? A. About two miles.

Q. Now, ask him if he knows the prisoner was in charge of these buildings.

Mr. Scott.—That is no way to put the question. I object to the question being put in that way.

Court.—It has nothing to do with it. The prisoner may have been in charge and have violated his trust.

Mr. Johnstone.—If it is objected to I won't ask it.

Q. Do you know where the prisoner was during the time of the rebellion? A. He was at Duck Lake.

Q. Was he living at Mitchell's or living at home? A. He was there at Mitchell's.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Where does the witness live? A. At Fish Creek.

Q. How far from Duck Lake? A. About fifteen miles.

Q. Then he knows which house is Mitchell's dwelling-house, does he; he knew that before? A. Yes.

Q. What was he doing at Duck Lake on that day, where had he come from? A. They were coming from Carlton.

Q. How long did he stay at Duck Lake? A. He says he did not stay.

Q. Ask him if he saw any prisoners there, did he see William Tomkins there that day? A. Yes, he saw Billy Tomkins.

Q. Did he leave Duck Lake before or after Billy Tomkins? A. He seen him on the road there.

Q. Did he remain at Duck Lake when Billy Tomkins left? A. He went back to Carlton again.

Q. Who did? A. Himself, the witness.

Q. At whose place was Burston, the prisoner, working, at this sleigh? A. Near the road.

Q. At whose place was it? Was it at anybody's place? A. The road right close to Mitchell's house.

Q. Then he was working at this sleigh when this fire started? A. Yes.

Court.—If there has been no change in the houses within the last few years, the house stands within fifty yards of this road.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Was that near the store that he was working at the sleigh? A. He says it is about 100 yards from the store—from Mitchell's store.

Q. Then it was nearer the store than it was to the house? A. He says it was nearer to the house.

Q. Which building was set on fire, was started to burn first? A. The telegraph office.

Q. Which was the second building to burn? A. He could not tell, afterwards they were all on fire when he saw the other houses.

Q. How many other houses were burnt? A. About four houses.

Q. How long was it after the telegraph office started to burn that the others started to burn? A. Four or five minutes after.

Q. Then do I understand you to say that the prisoner was working when these fires commenced? A. He says he seen him on the road all the time. He says while he was there he could not have went without seeing the prisoner go to the fire.

Q. Then he, the prisoner, did not go near the fire at all? A. The prisoner got near to the house after the fire, because he seen him working at the sleigh all the time till the flames came out of the roof.

Q. Was there anything in the house at the time the witness went to the fires? A. Nothing in the house, hardly.

Q. Was there anything in the store? A. Nothing.

By Mr. Johnstone :

Q. Do you know what became of these things in the store and the house? A. He says Riel's men had taken everything.

Q. Had the prisoner anything to do with the taking of them? A. He does not know, he could not say.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. Ask him how he knows that Riel's men took everything? A. He seen Riel's men there.

Q. But did he see them taking everything out of the store? A. He says he seen Riel's men taking something there in the store.

By the Court :

Q. I want to see if I understand as to the distances? A. Burston was working in the road, at the gate.

JEROME LEDEAU, sworn :

Examined by Mr. Johnstone :

(Through Interpreter, in French.)

Q. Ask him where he lives? A. I live at Beauprey's farm, a mile and a-half from Duck Lake.

Q. Ask him if he remembers the day on which Duck Lake was burnt? A. Yes.

Q. Last spring? A. Yes.

Q. Did he see Burston on that day? A. Yes.

Q. What was he doing? A. He was working at the sleigh.

Q. What sleigh? A. His own bob sleigh.

Q. Did he see these buildings on fire? A. He seen one, the telegraph office.

Q. How far is the telegraph office from Mitchell's house? A. About thirty feet.

Q. How far away was Burston off with the sleigh? A. He says he was about 100 feet from where he first saw Burston.

Q. How long was he there with Burston? A. He says he was there about a couple of minutes, and he left him.

Q. Was he at Duck Lake all that day during the burnings? A. No, he says when he left Burston there, he only stopped a couple of minutes with him, and he says he went right on.

Q. Did he see any smoke coming out of Mitchell's house? A. No, he only saw the little office there.

Q. Then he did not see Mitchell's house burning at all? A. No, he did not see it.

Q. Was that all he saw of the prisoner on that day? A. That is all.

Q. Did he see any men around there at the time of the fire? A. A good many people.

Q. Were there any of them at Mitchell's house at the time the telegraph office was being burnt? A. They were all over there.

Q. Did he see Fagnant? A. He did not see him.

Q. Did he see him at Mitchell's house? A. No.

Q. Did he see him at all that day? A. He says he did not see him, only the third day after.

Q. He did not see him that day? A. No.

Q. Does he know that these buildings were set on fire? A. He says he heard afterwards the houses were all burnt.

Q. Did he know how the telegraph office got on fire? A. He says he don't know how they started. When he looked he saw the flames going through the roof.

Q. Did he go up near the building at all to see what was the cause of it? A. No.

Q. He did not go near the building to see what was the cause of it? A. No.

Q. Did he enquire as to it? A. No, he did not.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. How long was he there after the fire commenced? A. He says he came that morning looking for a bob sleigh for Beauprey, and he says he was around there when he did not see the bob sleigh, and he went up to the well and he stood there, and all of a sudden he saw the fire.

Q. How long did he remain there after the fire started? A. He left immediately—shortly after.

Q. Was the building burnt down before he left? A. No, he only saw the flame going through the roof, that was all.

PETER LEVALLÉE, sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Johnstone :

(Through interpreter, in French.)

Q. You live at Duck Lake? A. Yes. Not exactly at Duck Lake, but two miles on this side of Duck Lake.

Q. Is that near where Burston lives? A. He lives in the same house.

Q. Does he remember the fight at Duck Lake? A. Yes.

Q. Does he know where the prisoner was on that day? A. Yes.

Q. Where? A. He was in the store—Mitchell's store.

Q. What was he doing there? A. He was working there.

Q. What was he doing? A. He says he could not tell exactly what he was there for; he was always working there anyway. He don't know exactly what situation he had.

Q. Was he working for Mitchell, does he know? A. For Mitchell—yes.

Q. Employed by Mitchell? A. Employed by Mitchell.

Q. Was he, the witness, there when the rebels came in from the fight? A. Yes, the prisoner was at the store.

Q. Was he, the witness, there when the rebels came back from the fight? A. He says he seen Burston in the store. He came, he says, with the rebels there.

Q. Did the rebels interfere with the building or the contents? A. He says he does not know about that.

Q. Was he at Duck Lake when the buildings were burnt down? A. No, he was not.

Q. Where was the prisoner during the time of the rebellion; does he know? A. He was in his own house—his own (Burston's) house.

Q. Had he anything to do with the fight at Duck Lake on the 26th March? A. No.

By Mr. Scott :

Q. What relation is he to the prisoner? A. He is his uncle.

Q. How does he know the prisoner was at his own house during all this time; was he, the witness, there too? A. He was living with him.

Q. I understood him to say that he came over with the rebels from Duck Lake? A. Yes, he said that he was coming with the rebels to the store.

Q. The witness was? A. Yes.

Q. How long did he remain with the rebels? A. He says he was quite awhile with them.

Q. At Batoche? A. Yes.

Q. Well, he does not know whether the prisoner was at home when he was at Batoche? A. He left him there, and he don't know, of course.

Q. When did he go back there; was it after the 12th May, after the day Batoche was taken? A. He wasn't there that day.

Q. How long before that had he left Batoche? A. He does not recollect.

Q. How many times did he see the prisoner between the time of the Duck Lake fight and the day that Batoche was taken? A. He says he seen him often. He was stopping with him in the same tent.

Q. Where? A. At the river.

Q. Then he was not at his own house; he says he was at his own house all the time? A. He says, in the first place, they were stopping together in the same house, and then he says he moved, with the prisoner, at the river. That is what he means. He says he was along with him all the time.

Q. Well, what was the prisoner living in the tent at the river for? A. He says he had to go there. He was taken there by Riel; forced to go up there, at the river.

Q. When was he forced there? A. He says he was forced right along.

Q. I want to know when force was first used? A. He does not know; he does not recollect what day.

Q. Did he see any force used? A. He says Riel used to send word to the people.

Q. I want to know if he heard Riel sending this word? A. No.

Q. Then he does not know that any force was used except what he had heard? A. No, only what he has heard.

IGNACE POITRAS SWORN:—

Examined by Mr. Johnstone:

(Interpreted in Cree.)

Q. Were you at Duck Lake about the 26th March? A. Yes, he was there.

Q. Whereabouts was he on the day of the fight? A. At the houses there in Duck Lake.

Q. Did he see Burston that day? A. Yes, he seen Burston there.

Q. What was he doing? A. He says he don't know what he was doing. He says he was going out of the house and coming in the house, and backwards and forwards.

Q. Had Burston anything to do with the fight? A. Well, he said he did not see him fighting that day. He says he did not see him doing anything. He says he was there with him all the time at the houses. He seen him there all day. He was not at the fight that day, sure.

Q. Did he see the buildings burning? A. No, he did not.

Q. Did he see Burston have a gun that day? A. No.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. He did not see the fire, I think he said? A. He did not see the fire.

JOHN TOMKINS SWORN:—

Examined by Mr. Johnstone:

Q. Do you know the prisoner? A. I do.

By the Court:

Q. You are Indian agent or Indian instructor? A. Indian instructor.

By Mr. Johnstone:

Q. How long have you known him? A. I have known him, I guess, five years—four or five.

Q. Do you remember the commencement of the troubles in the North-West or the Saskatchewan? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Burston about this time? A. I did.

Q. Where? A. At his own house.

Q. Now, tell us where his house is as near as you can; how far from Duck Lake? A. Well, I should say it is about two miles, or in that neighborhood.

Q. Does he live near you or do you live near him? A. He lives within half a mile of where I did live at that time.

Q. Now, you say you saw him at his own house; was this before or after the Duck Lake fight? A. Before the Duck Lake fight.

Q. How long? A. Well, I guess it must have been about seven days or six days, in that neighborhood.

Q. Had you heard anything of the trouble at this time? A. No.

Q. When did you hear? A. I heard it from him that morning.

Q. What did he say about it? A. Well, I was going to Batoche—in fact I was going across the river and on to another reserve, and I had to go through Batoche to get there, and the road leading from my place to Batoche went by his house, and I went to his house and stopped and called in to see him, and he asked me where I was going, and I told him I was going to Batoche, and he says, you had better not go. I says why? Why, he says, didn't you hear the news? No, I said. Well, he says, the half-breeds have ris' out, and they have taken Batoche and all the stores and have taken some other places. He mentioned, I think Saskatoon. I think that was the one, and he says if you go down there, they will very likely take you. So, of course, I did not go down. This, if I remember aright, was the day after they rose. This, I think, was on the 19th, in the morning, if I remember aright. I would not be sure, but I know it was the day after they rose. My son was a prisoner at the time, and I did not know it till my nephew told me.

Q. Was that the last you saw of Burston until after the rebellion? A. Well, I think it was, I don't know exactly whether I saw him after that or not.

Q. Could you give us the exact words that he used that day? A. Well, that is about the exact words that he used, so far as my memory serves me.

Q. Did he say the word "half-breeds"; did he use the word "half-breeds"? A. I think so. He also told me to keep my boys at home, for fear if they would go out on the roads or around they might be arrested, they might be taken.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. Did he say anything as to how he had got this news; how he had heard it about the uprising? A. He spoke something about somebody being there, a day or two before that, to his place. I can't remember the exact words though.

Q. A day or two before the rising? A. No—

Q. The rising only took place on the day before? A. He said, if I remember aright, that there was some messengers going all around the country, notifying the people to join the headquarter party at Batoche.

Q. And it was from one of the messengers that he had heard the news, did you understand that? A. I cannot say who he got the news from.

Q. He did not tell who he got the news from? A. No.

Q. But he appeared to be pretty well posted as to what had been done? A. Yes, I took it for granted that he knew all that was going on.

Q. Did you lose any stuff? A. I did.

Q. What kind of stuff; I suppose your place was sacked? A. I lost everything that was in my place.

Q. The place was sacked? A. Sacked.

Q. And burnt? A. No, not burnt; but there was nothing left in it, only some few bushels of potatoes in the cellar, and some wheat in the granary.

Q. Did you find any of your stuff anywhere about? A. I did.

Q. Among your neighbors? A. Yes.

Q. Did you find any in the prisoner's house, or about his premises? A. Yes, there was some there. There was some property that I saw there belonging to myself.

Q. What was it? A. He had some boards belonging to me, and he had a set of ox harness belonging to the Indian Department, and he had a stove belonging to the Indian Department.

Q. Where had these been taken from; where were they at the time of the rebellion? A. They were taken from the Government farm where I lived, but he told me that he took those things for safety. The stove—another man had got it—and when the row was over, he brought it back to my house, and Magnus told me he sent over when he heard it, and took it to his place, that was before I got up from Prince Albert.

Q. Did he say anything to you about your boards? A. Yes, he told me he had them there.

Q. Were there anything there that he did not say anything about? A. He did not say anything about the harness.

Q. He did not say anything about having the harness there? A. No.

Q. How did you happen to discover that it was there? A. Well, the first day I went there, I saw the harness on his oxen, and I know them from our stamp; but I did not mention anything about it, because I was not prepared that day to take the harness, and I had confidence when I would come back from Prince Albert the second time, that he would still have them, and I would get them, and, meantime, the police took them from him.

By Mr. Johnstone:

Q. Do you know that your son instructed him to take care of any of your stuff? A. I sent word to him, by my son, to take the Government cow and keep her at his place if he could.

Q. Which son was this that you sent word to? A. My second son, but I don't think that he ever got that word. I think the cow was given to another man, or the other man went and took her—his son-in law, just the same.

Q. Had you any conversation with the prisoner as to the stuff on the farm at the time that he told you you had better go away? A. No, I don't remember that I had. No, I had no conversation with regard to the stuff then, because I thought it would never come to anything at all.

Q. You say the prisoner told you that he had this stuff for you? A. He did tell me.

Q. Did you believe him that he intended to keep it for you? A. Well, I believed him in this way—that if the half-breeds won the country he was so far ahead, and that if they did not when I came back he would give it to me.

Q. And if you never came back you would never want it, and if you did come back you could get it? A. Yes, that is just the way I looked at it.

JOSEPH ARCAND, sworn:—

(Through interpreter, in French.)

Examined by Mr. Johnstone:

Q. He lives near Duck Lake? A. Yes.

Q. Does he know Burston? A. Yes.

Q. Where was he at the time of the Duck Lake fight? A. At Duck Lake.

Q. Do you know why Burston was at Duck Lake? A. He was there at the houses at Duck Lake.

Q. Were you present when the houses were destroyed by fire? A. No, he says he was not there; he was not near to it.

Q. Had Burston anything to do with, or was he favorable to, the rebellion? A. He says he knowed he was against the rebellion all along.

Q. How does he know that? A. Because he was talking with him and had a conversation with him.

Q. Does he know why he was at Duck Lake, why he countenanced, or why he was there, apparently? A. He was in charge of the fort, the Duck Lake store.

Q. Does he know if Burston had a gun? A. He never seen him with a gun.

MOISE PARENTEAU, sworn:—

(Through interpreter, in French.)

Examined by Mr. Johnstone:

Q. Does he know Burston? A. Yes.

Q. Does he remember the Duck Lake fight? A. Yes.

Q. Did he see the prisoner at that time? A. Yes.

Q. Was he armed? A. No.

Q. Was he at the fight? A. No.

By Mr. Scott:

Q. Was he with him all day? A. No, he was not there with him all day.

Mr. Johnstone.—That is the defence, your Honor, but there is a question I want to raise about the information. It is immaterial when the objection is taken. I submit the information is insufficient, as it does not give the words of the statute; it does not use the word "feloniously," and the want of the word "feloniously" in an information for larceny is held to be fatal. The same rule should govern in informations for treason. It uses the word subsequently, but it does not give the words when giving the offence. It says: "within Canada compass, imagine," instead of "feloniously compass, imagine," as it should be. It says afterwards: "the said felonious compassing." It may be a clerical error in leaving it out.

Judgment reserved, and prisoner remanded till Monday next, 12th inst., 10 a.m., when judgment was given, discharging prisoner.

JAS. T. PARKES, *Official Stenographer.*

QUEEN vs. PARENTEAU AND TWENTY-FIVE OTHERS.

CANADA :
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of Alexander David Stewart, of the city of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, chief of police, taken the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada, who saith:

That Pierre Parenteau, Pierre Gariepie, Pierre Henry, Emmanuel Champagne, Maxime Lepine, Albert Monkman, Joseph Delorme, Phillippe Gariepie, Joseph Arcand, François Tourond, Daniel Parenteau, André Nolin, Alexandre Cayen, *alias* Kee-too way-how, Elzéar Swain, Frederick Fiddler, Patrice Tourond, Jim Short, Alexander Fisher, Baptiste Vandal, Ignace Poitras, the elder, Ignace Poitras, the younger, Pierre Vandal, Joseph Pilon, Baptiste Rocheleau, Moïse Parenteau, Maxime Dubois, not regarding the duty of their allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our Lady the Queen does and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days, as well before as after that day, together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, feloniously and wickedly did compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against our said Lady the Queen, within Canada, in order, by force and constraint, to compel her to change her measures and counsels, and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, then feloniously and wick-

edly did express, utter and declare by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

In order to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, to wit, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, at and near the locality called Batoche, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, feloniously and wickedly did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together, with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Alexander David Stewart unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in like case offending against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

A. D. STEWART.

Sworn before me the day and year first above }
mentioned, at the town of Regina, in the }
North-West Territories of Canada.

HUGH RICHARDSON,

A Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the North-West Territories of Canada.

And take notice that you have the option of being tried before a stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace, with the intervention of a jury of six, or before a stipendiary magistrate in a summary way without the intervention of a jury. Which do you elect?

And the said persons above charged, and each of them, thereupon elected to be tried before the stipendiary magistrate in a summary way without the intervention of a jury, in pursuance of sub-section 5 of section 76 of the Act 43 Victoria, chapter 25: "The North-West Territories Act, 1880," as amended by 48-49 Victoria, chapter 51, section 5.

TUESDAY, 4th August, 1885.

Mr. Justice Richardson presiding.

Court opened and it was announced that Mr. Dixie Watson is appointed clerk of the court, and Mr. Maclean and the other reporters who were at the last trial, official reporters to the court. Mr. F. R. Marceau to act as French interpreter, Mr. Peter Hourie as Cree interpreter. These two gentlemen are now sworn as interpreters.

Mr. Justice Richardson reads the information and notice appended thereto, to the prisoners, and such information and notice are interpreted in French and Cree during the reading of the same to the prisoners.

All the prisoners are now asked whether they will have a trial by a jury of six, or a summary trial before a stipendiary magistrate alone, and all answer summary trial.

Upon all the prisoners being asked whether they are "guilty" or "not guilty," they all plead "guilty" to the charge contained in the information read to them.

Clerk.—Hearken to your plea as the court records it; you say you are guilty of the felony with which you stand charged.

Mr. Robinson.—The Crown do not propose to move the court for sentence to be passed upon these prisoners at this moment. They thought it better that your Honor should have an opportunity of being informed as to the circumstances of each case, each particular case, and the relative guilt or innocence of each person, so that we will be able to classify and apportion the sentences accordingly.

I may say the question whether or not the Crown are justified themselves in accepting the pleas which the prisoners have recorded in these cases, has occasioned us a great deal of anxious consideration and doubt. From the evidence in our possession we believe that the offence of treason would have been brought home to all these persons, and with regard to those who are members of what was called the council, and who took a more or less active part beyond that of the mere rank and

file in this rebellion, we have great difficulty in coming to the conclusion that we were right in not prosecuting for a higher offence, but in accepting this plea.

I think in pleading guilty, as they have done, that they acknowledge their guilt, and they express penitence for the offence of which they have been guilty, and they have done whatever lay in their power, and taken every possible course to recommend themselves to the clemency of the Crown, if it should hereafter be thought proper to carry it to the executive in mitigation of their sentence; and I may add that in coming to this conclusion we have been very much assisted indeed by the exertions of Father André acting, as we understand, under the directions of the Archbishop, in giving us every possible information about each of these prisoners, which he has derived from his long residence among them, and acquaintance with them, and is interested very earnestly indeed in them—we are indebted to him very much for that information. It has been of great use to us in enabling us to come to the conclusion at which we have arrived.

I can only add that it is a subject of very deep regret that these prisoners instead of listening to the good advice they received from him were led away by evil counsels as I trust they now see. There are four of these prisoners, with regard to whom the Crown propose to take no proceedings, Elzéar Swain, Frederick Fidler, André Nolin and Daniel Parenteau. With regard to these prisoners, there are so many extenuating circumstances in their cases, although they were undoubtedly implicated in this rebellion, it is so questionable whether they acted entirely of their own free will, that counsel for the Crown thought it right not to ask for sentence upon them at all, but to discharge them upon their own recognizance, to appear should they be called upon hereafter at any time.

With your Honor's permission, my learned friend, Mr. Casgrain, will repeat in substance, in French, what I have said to these prisoners, because we wish them to understand, thoroughly, the course which has been taken, and my learned friend, Mr. MacIise, will also say a few words. The prisoners understand French.

(Mr. Casgrain accordingly speaks to the same effect in French.)

Mr. MacIise.—In rising to speak on behalf of these prisoners before you, I beg to ask your honor to remember the fact, that in your long residence in that country, and in your presidency over the parts of that country, I think not one of these prisoners here has ever appeared before you upon any criminal charge.

I had almost forgotten to say that with me, in the defence of these prisoners, appears Mr. Carey, of Winnipeg, and Mr. Benson, of Regina, and Mr. Pendergast, of Winnipeg. These gentlemen, with myself, have, after a great deal of consideration, foregone any chance of showing to the court in what circumstances these prisoners were placed at the time that these occurrences took place with which they are charged. We have done this because of the very great risk that a hostile course of pleading "not guilty" or not consenting to plead "guilty" to this charge would entail upon us.

Now, in speaking to these people about their circumstances, I am compelled to refer to the prisoner who has already been charged, whose case was so intimately connected with the others. I do so, because I cannot speak of the circumstances connected with their cases without referring to it.

Now, it is well known, your Honor, to all who have any knowledge of that country that these people are an honest—were up till last fall, an honest, law-abiding, church-going people. In the evidence which was given before your Honor a few days ago—

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Interrupting you one moment, is this with a view of regulating the sentences on their behalf, that you are now addressing me?

Mr. MacIise.—With the consent of the prosecution, yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—It is assuming that I was about to pass sentence.

Mr. MacIise.—Yes. The allegiance of these people before 1870 was an allegiance to a law among themselves principally. They were buffalo hunters on the plains. They made their own laws, and it would be necessary to consider that when we come to the circumstances which follow, and that I ask your Honors to remember. Now, with regard to the grievances which they had and which have been

urged in extenuation of their offences, I have practically nothing to say. I am not here to make any sort of political capital for anybody, any person whomsoever. The fact, however, of a sort of non-committal course, or a course not answering, from some cause or other, the petitions of these people, having been adopted, gave the prisoner, who has already been tried, a standing room when he came amongst them. Now, with regard to his coming amongst them, it has been alleged against these people that they sent for him. It could be proved in evidence that Louis Riel met Nault here, in Manitoba, in 1883, that he arranged with him, that he and Gabriel Dumont should go about and incite the people to send for him. A subscription list was hurriedly gotten up, a few meetings were held before anybody in that country knew he was being sent for. He had been sent for. Now, with regard to the object of the people in bringing him here, and as stated by himself afterwards, the ostensible meaning of the message was to persuade Riel to come and advise them and assist them to obtain, in a constitutional manner, their rights. Now, from the first of the meetings held by Mr. Riel, his position towards them coming into a peaceful country was a repetition of the sentiment of peace—peace, peace, peace, and the other sentiment of union among the half-breeds. He also referred to his own claims against the Government, indefinitely at first. That was about the middle or 1st of July. During the month of August he held some conversations with the reverend fathers of that district, and he stated that his object in coming to the country was either money or revenge. It is a great pity that this could not have been given in evidence. I regret exceedingly that this matter did not come out on the other trial.

Now, your Honors, I may state I suppose that in the former rebellion nothing was said—there was no religious aspect in the movement at all, that after this meeting with the priests, after he found he couldn't get them with him, and after he had threatened to trample them under his feet, then, and not till then, began his religious movement. He then began to show the letter from Bishop Bourget, which is referred to. He then began to go about from house to house praying, and then he began to make them believe that he was a prophet. He interpreted the simple letter of Bishop Bourget, a mere friendly letter, as a letter giving him a divine mission.

Now, about the month of December, Father André had heard, as it is given in evidence, certain matters with regard to Mr. Riel, that he had been passing tobacco among the Crees and Sioux. That is not in evidence, but he sent for Mr. Riel, and asked him what he wanted. He told him he should leave the country, that he was a firebrand among the people. Mr. Riel stated that he was willing to leave the country for \$2,000. It is in evidence that Father Andre said to him, but you have stirred up the people, and how will they be after you leave? It is in evidence now that he stated with some qualification that he himself was the half-breed question.

Now, during this time he had made the people believe that compound interest to which they should be entitled, as he argued it, on the amount they should have received in 1870, would make them independently rich, and also his own claim would make him independently rich; that it would have increased from \$35,000 to \$150,000. He also, shortly after this, began making them believe that he was persecuted by the police, and thereby secured their sympathy. He did this by referring to one or two very slight circumstances which might mean anything. Now, it is a matter well known among all who know these half-breed people that they always trust and follow the educated amongst them. The prisoner, who has already been tried, knowing this—and I may say that I never saw a man in my life who so thoroughly appreciated their character and who was so much master of his own fellow people. Well, when he took hold of this course, in the religious movement, he knew that he was compelled to take it before he could accomplish anything with them. He knew that they had been a religious people, that they had strictly attended to all the ordinances of the church, and he knew that he could not have complete control of them unless he took this course. In the opinion of counsel for these prisoners, it is the fact that this religious movement was entirely a matter of design.

Now, evidence is already, in the other trial, with regard to his sending messengers out amongst the people to tell them to ask him to stay—and further, on a

certain matter, certain serious matters occurred by which these people were brought in arms. That is also a matter which I regret was not brought in evidence. The feast of St. Joseph is a very important feast with the French half-breeds. St. Joseph is the patron saint of the French half-breeds. The baptism was set for that day for a person named Jackson. The French half-breeds always make that festival, which occurred last year, I think, the 19th March, always make that a very important festival. The rank and file of the people were requested simply to bring their guns and fire a volley. That was the first of it. On the 17th March Mr. Riel went to the upper settlement, or southern settlement, south of Batoche. Gabriel Dumont went to the north of Batoche. All the people were told to gather at Batoche, to go from there to the church of St. Laurent, and there attend the baptism. They were to take their guns with them and fire a volley. They were, however, to remain at Batoche until all had gathered together. They met at Batoche. The rumor was there circulated that 500 police were just coming down upon them. They so believed their leaders, they had so believed their leader that in the way that matter came, the way that matter was understood by them, and the way he explained it to them; and that was simply and solely the way these people came together armed. Captains were appointed at once to send out to bring all the rest of the people that hadn't come to the little church at St. Laurent at all. The rebellion was started in that way. Gabriel Dumont called out from among the people "Are you willing that so-and-so should be a councillor?" He calls out the names of the first men there, Pierre Parenteau, and in his absence, Emmanuel Champagne, and the first thing was the trial of Nolin and another two of their own friends. Both Riel and Dumont were urging killing without trial. When these men refused to act in order to save their own friends, they committed what was called an act of high treason. What crime was there in the hearts of those people at that time gathered together in that way? What crime of intention, your Honors? They were told further that not only were there these police coming, but there were 100 police coming from Prince Albert who were to tear down the church and prevent the baptism.

We have pleaded "guilty," your Honors, to these charges. We say nothing against that whatever. We say that these men have been advised, have considered rather that it was their best course to plead guilty to this charge, and throw themselves on the mercy of the Crown, but at the same time I could not see my way clear, and the other counsel could not see their way clear, not to present before the court all that we were allowed in any way to do. Now, some other untoward circumstances occurred. A proclamation was issued. The first man, notable among the half-breeds, went to Prince Albert and was arrested, and when the news of this reached St. Laurent, a good many who would have left and fled to Carlton or Prince Albert were deterred. The news when it arrived there was, that these men were being tortured with all kinds of torture. The prisoner who has already been tried did not fail to use that circumstance to his utmost benefit. He, right to the last, right within a few days before the taking of Batoche, referred to the treatment Nolin had received and told them that he was either dead or the next thing to it, and that they would all be treated in the same manner, that unmentionable atrocities would be perpetrated upon them, and there never was, your Honors, such a surprised lot of people in the world as when their wounded were taken to Saskatoon to the Government hospital there. They thought those wounded, as well as themselves, would not receive any fair treatment whatever. Now, as to the circumstances that occurred during the rebellion, when Mr. Riel sent for Father Fourmond, and spoke to Father Fourmond with regard to his sending for him, Father Fourmond said I have nothing to do with your rebellion. Mr. Riel turned about and addressed all the people and stated that the matter was not a rebellion at all. He had made those people believe—he did his best, rather, to make them believe they had taken a course which they had been driven into.

Now, with regard to the circumstances of each case, we thoroughly understand that having thrown ourselves on the mercy of the Crown, that we have the privilege,

in fact it is our duty, as counsel for the defence, to do what we can to place before your Honors what your Honors will accept in the matter of evidence, and as the counsel for the Crown has not pressed for sentence in these cases, we will, as soon as possible, take what steps we consider best. We propose to get evidence from the Crown witnesses and from what other credible witnesses there are here, as to what circumstances each person was in and how he came to take part in this matter. We hope your Honors will give as much weight as possible, as much weight as you consider the evidence entitled to, and you will give each of these men as light a sentence as possible and as compatible with public justice.

Mr. Carey.—Might I ask your Honors the time when these sentences will be given?

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Suppose the Crown moved for sentence to-day, I could not proceed—I should not feel justified in proceeding without making some little enquiry.

Mr. Carey.—I am most anxious that the court should take time, because I think we have everything to gain by it. As I understand, your Honors will allow us to put in evidence in mitigation. I understood that from Mr. Maclise ———

Mr. Justice Richardson.—I have said nothing, nor have I indicated anything which would lead Mr. Maclise to suppose anything of that kind.

Mr. Carey.—We took your Honor's silence to be favorable.

Mr. Osler.—I might say that we do not desire to move for sentence until all the cases of the same class are disposed of. There are others not disposed of, and we think that probably towards the end of next week, Friday or Saturday of next week, the 14th or 15th, we will be ready. There are cases where the people have not made the offers that your clients have. We have to give ten days' notice of trial to those parties for treason, and we don't desire to dispose of one without disposing of all.

Mr. Carey.—We understood this was a delivery.

Mr. Osler.—So it is as to these men.

Mr. Carey.—We understood there were no more prisoners.

Mr. Osler.—There are two others that have not done as these have done. There are seven half-breeds who are not in this plea.

Mr. Carey.—Of course we understand we will be allowed to put in any evidence in mitigation. The course is not unusual.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—I shall be very glad to consider anything I can legitimately. If it is legitimate, I will follow it, if the authorities go the other way, I will not.

Mr. Osler.—We concede it is the ordinary practice to bring such facts before the court in mitigation of sentence as are thought proper.

Mr. Carey.—I promised to see to the fate of these men to the last, and although my learned friends, Mr. Maclise and Mr. Benson, have been attending to these men's interests for some time, and done a great deal of service, we having been sent here specially to aid and assist them, we don't feel justified in leaving them until we see what their fate is.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—If this has to be delayed I will see that you have notice so as to be here.

Mr. Osler.—We shall say Friday week, unless you know to the contrary.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Did I understand, Mr. Osler, that the four you mentioned could be discharged at once?

Mr. Robinson.—Yes.

The four prisoners mentioned heretofore as being discharged on their own recognizances, here enter into recognizances of \$400 each, to appear when called upon for sentence.

FRIDAY, 14th August, 1885.

Clerk opens the court at 4.45 p.m.

Mr. Robinson.—I move for the judgment of the court upon the following prisoners convicted of felony and treason-felony:—Joseph Arcand, Emmanuel Champagne, Alexander Cayen, Joseph Delorme, Maxime Dubois, Alexander Fisher, Philippe

Gariepie, Pierre Gariepie, Pierre Henry, Maxime Lepine, Albert Monkman, Moïse Ouellette, Philip Garnot, Alexis Labombarde, Ignace Poitras, sen., Ignace Poitras, jun., Pierre Parenteau, Moïse Parenteau, Joseph Pilon, Baptiste Rocheleau, Jim Short, François Tourond, Patrice Tourond, Baptiste Vandal, Pierre Vandal.

(Joseph Delorme says he does not understand English or Cree. All the others understand Cree.)

Mr. Peter Hourie is sworn as interpreter in Cree.

Mr. Justice Richardson. — (Here repeats the names of the prisoners as above.) You twenty-five men stand convicted of a very serious offence—(interpreted to the prisoners in Cree)—the offence of having taken up arms against the Government of the country, which is termed treason-felony. You have all been convicted upon your own confession of guilt, freely made when you had the opportunity of demanding a trial by jury, when the facts upon which you were charged would have been brought out before the court.

Since your trials and convictions, enquiries have been made. Now, what have you or any of you to say why I should not pass sentence upon you?

One prisoner says it is hard when we were misled.

Mr. Clarke (for the prisoners).—If your Lordships will permit me to say something, not why sentence should not be passed, but why the sentence that is about to be passed should be made as merciful as possible, I have a few words to say on behalf of these prisoners—these unfortunate men.

That the soil of Canada has been bathed in the blood of some of her best sons, there is no doubt; that citizens of Canada can be found, from one end of the country to the other, who does not deeply regret it cannot be doubted; but the blood has been spilled, the new-made graves are still there, the grass has not begun to grow over them, the hearts that were lacerated are still bleeding, and at such a time as this it is hard indeed if the poor, miserable, unprotected creatures do not find even one friend to say a word for them. Be assured, my Lords, that in speaking for them, I speak not as one who sympathizes with the rebellion, under any circumstances, except when freemen stand up to defend their rights against those who dare oppress them (hear, hear); but in this, my Lords, think, I beg of you, what position these unfortunate men held. They are the creatures of circumstances, ignorant and unsophisticated as the very prairies over which they have roamed since their earliest days, some of them so long that they are tottering on the brink of the grave, a grave that must ere long close over them; still we find them here to-day to be sentenced for a crime little less than that of death.

Now, let us consider in a few words what led these men to the position they hold to-day. Unfortunately, the history of what led them here has its inception, not on the Saskatchewan, but on the banks of the Red River, and we might go probably a little further, and say that some of the causes that brought them here were not to be found on the banks of the Red River or of the Saskatchewan, but that you had to go and find them on the banks of the Ottawa River, and from thence they were transported here. I don't intend, it is far from my intention, to make anything that can be called a political address, I scorn to do it at such a time, and under such circumstances as these; but in stating that there were faults committed, that there was negligence on the part of those who had the public interests in their control, there could be no doubt, and I am not saying too much. Fifteen years have passed, fifteen long years, and men who were in the prime of life in '70, are now grey and old, and stale claims that were recognized by Her Majesty's advisers at that period, they are still—were at least up to the time of this unfortunate rebellion—unsettled. Under those circumstances, it was not difficult to find a man who had come forward in '70, to come forward again. The natural leaders of these men neglected them. Those who should have taught them what their duties were, these men were not found there. They were left entirely to the control of the poor priests who had been spending their lives in their midst, sacrificing themselves for the benefit and the advantage of the human race, in this North-West country. They alone were their directors, and when they required any assistance elsewhere,

they had no representatives in Parliament, nobody to speak for them, nobody to advance their interests, nobody to lay their claims before the Throne that they might be heard—their voices heard—when asking those rights that were secured to them by an Act of Parliament, and when, during the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, when the blue-book of the Interior Department is produced, when we find it advanced and stated, as a solemn fact to go out to the world, that a Mr. Pearce had been appointed, that he had gone carefully through every country where this rebellion has raged since, and that he had enquired into every particular case and every claim of the old settlers, with the result that all these claims have been finally and satisfactorily settled, I think it is time to understand that however the Government and the Parliament may have been deceived, that these people could not be deceived. It turned out afterwards, before the ink was scarcely dry with which that report was printed, a contradiction went back, I grieve heartily to say it, in the life-blood of those who were dying at the point of the rifle, of the men who considered themselves outraged, and were led on to that opinion by a crafty, cunning, conscienceless scoundrel whom we all hope—I don't think there is one in Canada probably, who, if they were to speak the truth—whom we all hope to see punished for the crime that he has committed, and to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. This man then finds his opportunity, he was supposed to be the natural leader of these people, and they had no other; they had no representative in Parliament, they had no Local Legislature of their own, they had to appeal to him whom they supposed could be of assistance to them, and, unfortunately for themselves, they went to Montana to invite him to come from Montana, and they brought Louis Riel here. Louis Riel very nearly succeeded in bringing them to the gallows; but had there been no complaints, had there been no grievances, there would have been no place for Louis Riel in this country. Had there been no grievances on the part of these half-breeds, had they not had claims that were entitled to be recognized, Louis Riel would have been left in Montana, or to remain in prison, where he had been thrown for creating a disturbance among half-breeds, inducing them, by false oaths; trying to make them, by false oaths, stuff a ballot box. He would have been left there to this day. Unfortunately, on account of those very grievances, Louis Riel was brought by these people, inconsiderately perhaps, but they believed they could confide in that man; they had no idea he was going to lead them on to rebellion. What they required was peaceful agitation by which to secure the attention of Parliament and the authorities, and by that means to secure the granting of their rights. This peaceful agitation went on for some time. Public meetings were called, and at these public meetings these grievances were ventilated. Well, will anybody tell me it is a crime against the law to carry on a peaceful agitation? Will anybody tell me that when they wrote that letter to Montana, that there was anything illegal in it? Will anybody pretend that when even they got together, and by their oath bound themselves to stick to one another so as to obtain by peaceful means the recognition and granting of rights, that they were guilty of any crime against the law? I hurl the insinuation back in the face of those who make it, and I tell them that it is the birthright of every British subject to agitate in public meetings, to petition to the Crown and to obtain the rights that he is entitled to if he possibly can, by those constitutional means. I have no hesitation in saying that up to that time these people were acting in a legal and a constitutional manner, and if they fell away from those constitutional means that they had been employing, we will see who was to blame for it.

Now, your lordships will understand perfectly that in dealing with men like these, we are not dealing with people who have received an education. We are not dealing with cultivated intellect. We are dealing with wild men of the territories, so to speak, those who know what they are informed by their leaders who were in the habit from early days, when their forefathers came to this country, to follow a leader on the territories, to follow a leader in the buffalo hunt, to follow a leader wherever they went. They went in parties, and each party had a leader, and they looked up to that leader as their hope and as their director. In the latter years they followed leaders that were appointed to them by the various churches and missions. They had

the Episcopal leader and the Catholic leader; they had the Presbyterian leader and the Methodist leader, and they looked up to those leaders and they followed them with the utmost simplicity, and in the utmost confidence that they could not do wrong so long as these men taught them that they were doing right; but there came an evil spirit among them, and when Louis Riel discovered that he could not win the ministers over to his side, that he could not win over to his objects the ministers of the gospel and the priests of the country, he then established a new religion of his own.

My Lords, we have placed before you in as comprehensive a manner as possible, and as fully as we are enabled to do under the circumstances, we have placed before you the history of that new religion by which the minds and the souls of these unfortunate men are grasped. We have placed before you depositions of such people as Charles Nolin, the deposition of Father André and Father Cochin, and we have also the depositions of various others, showing exactly what this man pretended. He announced himself a prophet, as being a second Moses sent to redeem his people from the worse than Egyptian bondage. He prayed for them in the open air, extending his hands and his arms in the form of a cross, and sometimes looking towards heaven and shouting for assistance from the All Wise; and, at other times, he prostrated himself at his full length on his face on the ground and prayed with all the appearance of the utmost devotion. He told them of the visions that he had in the night. He told them of the visions he had from angels. He told them of conversations he had with the Holy Ghost, and he made them believe in fact, that he had a divine mission and that that divine mission was not only to save the half-breeds of North America, but that that mission was greater still, that when the whole world should be in a chaos of revolution and almost annihilation, that he was the man appointed by the Almighty, hundreds of years ago, as had been foretold, he said from reading a book, pretending to be the prophecies of a great Irish saint—Saint Bridget, of whom there are a great many living now-a-days I believe, that she had foretold 200 years ago that he, Louis Riel, being descended from St. Louis, that he was the man who was to save the world before the dissolution.

Now, it is hard to believe that men of sense, men who have arrived at years of discretion, that they could believe such nonsense, such twaddle. It is almost incredible that here, that these wise men from the North-West Territories could be made to believe the sophistry and the trickery of such a juggler as Louis Riel; but just let us look at where some men that were wiser than they have been led. Look across the line. Look into the United States. Go to the city of Utah; go where the missionaries of Joe Smith are sent from, to all over Europe, and see whole brigades, whole congregations of Christian men and women that they bring at their beck and nod on pretended revelations of saints and saint worship that they perform, and the atrocities that are performed there in the name of religion and in the name of God, and then say is it any wonder that these poor creatures could be misled as they have been? Go to England, to the middle of one of the grandest times of her advancement in science or in literature. Go there and find a whole crowd, thousands in number, following at the beck and nod of such an extraordinary creature as Jehovah Southgate, and wonder then how it is that these wise men of the territories could be misled by such a man as Louis Riel, one who had been adapted perfectly to become their leader.

No, my Lords, I think it is no wonder they were misled.

Is being misled a reason why they should not suffer for their crime? My Lords, I don't pretend it is, but I do pretend that so soon as you have the proof before you that you are satisfied that these men were led through their conscience, that they were led through their intellect, weak as it is, by the superior cunning of a man who had, no doubt, been nursing this idea for years, then you have the best possible reason for believing that they did not commit these crimes with any intention such as animates, as a general thing, those who are led into revolution and who will kill their fellow man for a selfish purpose.

My Lords, you have the evidence before you of that unfortunate widow, Mrs. Tourond, with her seven sons. If anything more extraordinary can possibly be con-

ceived, I should like to hear of it, for I have never read of anything more extraordinary. Seven as fine young men as could be found in British North America, either white or half-breed, peaceable, honest, sober, hard-working—this man Riel was determined, if possible, to get hold of them. He tried every means in his power. He felt they would not come to him or with him under any circumstances, and then the trickster had recourse to the conscience of their mother, and to her superstition. He goes there day after day. He prays with her, he prays for her. He enacts apparently all the conduct of a saint in the agony of prayer and of devotion, and then he comes to her day after day, and at last tells her, announces the fact that he had a grand vision of their being visited by the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, and what did he say? Seven most brilliant stars of extraordinary brilliancy, he said. Said he, you are the proud mother of these seven stars, and they shine with a lustre and brilliancy to all future time. With their assistance, with the divine mission that I have to accomplish, they will assist us in carrying out this great reform; and the poor mother, led by her conscience, led by her superstition, begged and prayed of her sons to go forth and fight under the banner of heaven, as she supposed for the right. And to-day where is that mother? Where are those sons? The weeping widow, almost without cheer, now sits somewhere, probably under the shade of a tree, if she can find one on the banks of the Saskatchewan, within sight of the graves of two of her manly young sons, with the grave of a third still almost unfilled, who died at the shock of the death of his two brothers who were killed in the rifle pits at Batoche, a fourth who is a cripple for life, and the other two, my Lords, stand before you here awaiting your sentence, and in the name of everything that is human, in the name of every principle of right, if it is possible for you, I ask you, my Lords, to be merciful to that unfortunate mother, be merciful to the unfortunate sons and send them home to her as a consolation in her failing years.

Now, it was by such means as this that these unfortunate men were led on to do what they did. You have the proof, my Lords, before you, as well as we could place it, not having a trial. You have the proof that when these men, even those who were called the most bloodthirsty, the most dangerous, had they been fighting on the other side they would have been considered the bravest. It makes all the difference on what side you are fighting. If you are fighting on the side of law and order, you are a hero. If you are fighting on the side of those opposed to law and order, you are a ruffian and brigand.

Well, you have proof that even in times of the greatest excitement, at the time when it might be supposed that everything around them was colored in blood, you have the proof that the prisoners who were in their charge, the prisoners who were kept there by them, were treated with French courtesy as a general thing. They had the best that they themselves had to eat, and there were only one or two amongst the whole of those half-wild men who offered any indignity to those prisoners while they were in their charge. This, my Lords, should tell on their behalf, and I have no doubt that it will.

Now, with reference to the degrees of culpability; some of these men have certainly been more guilty than the others. Some of these men are more intelligent than the others. Some of them are so little removed from the Indians that in reality the Crown was as much bound to send them defenders as they were to send defenders to the Indians. I think, my Lords, that when you consider this, and consider that such an object of misery and passion as that creature yonder with the one eye, with his hair and face indicating one degree above an ordinary born idiot, that something like mercy, if not compassion, will be bestowed upon such creatures as that (Labombarde). Look at some of them tottering on the brink of the grave, some of them weak from their former exposure, weak from the weight of years, trembling there before you, not understanding a word that is said, left at the mercy of the court, not knowing even what they are charged with, the interpreter not being able to translate into their language the words of the law. They are here, and they stand in that woeful position—

Mr. Justice Richardson.—Did I understand you to say that these men did not understand what they were charged with ?

Mr. Clarke.—My Lord, I state that they have no comprehensive understanding of the last words that your Lordship addressed to them. It is a well known fact that in the Cree language you cannot interpret such a word as treason-felony. Far be it from me to insinuate for one moment that anything like injustice would be done to these men here. I have too much confidence in the integrity of the judges and the justice of a British court to even insinuate a thing of the sort. All that I do want, and all that I stand here for, is to beg for mercy for these prisoners. They admit their crime. They can do no more, and at the same time that they admit their crime some of them have admitted a crime which they could not have been punished for, that they could not have been found guilty of.

You are aware that this proclamation was issued. It was issued by those in authority. The proclamation bears no date. It does not say if they come forward and present themselves voluntarily and surrender at Carlton or at Prince Albert that they will be protected. It does not say if they come forward before any particular day or after any particular day. The proclamation bears no date. It is in full force to-day, as full as the first day it was issued, whatever day that was, and with a confidence that has been inspired in their hearts by that kind of ample, fair and manly justice that has been done to them heretofore in the North-West Territories, they did come forward and by the advice of their priests they surrendered themselves, and at the same time two dozen or more of these men stand here to-day. But there is probably one dozen of them almost entirely innocent, whereas at least 40 or 50 of the worst men that took part in the whole rebellion are now at liberty around the banks of the river at Batoche and elsewhere, and have not been arrested at all. I took the liberty of explaining why it was that this group of men were arrested. One of the Crown witnesses handed a list of the leaders and the worst men in the rebellion to General Middleton. General Middleton was to cause the arrest of those men and have them brought as prisoners to Regina or whatever point ordered by the Government, but from the fact that he had so much to do, that his time was so occupied, that his mind was so pre-occupied, he lost that list of those who were to have been arrested and brought these, and the result was that when the steamer arrived it had to leave almost immediately, and he came to the conclusion along with this same Crown witness—and your Lordships have that evidence before you—that they would take a certain number of these people who had surrendered and bring them here, as the Crown might require evidence before they would be able to convict the leaders of the rebellion who were to be put on trial. This accounts for a number of these men being here to-day who should not have been here, and some of whom I expect, I trust, to hear your Lordships discharge without any sentence within a few minutes. For the others, those that have taken a part, I ask your Lordships to consider on their behalf and in their favor the good acts that they have performed. Let not the whole of their lives be blasted because they were guilty of one act which they should not have been guilty of. Let them have a fair chance. For that which they did in the interest of mercy and of manhood, let them have all the advantage that they ought to have as a recompense for doing that. Let that young Tourond—who, when Louis Riel ordered the prisoners to be taken and handed over to the Indians that they might be massacred before their eyes—let that manly young fellow, whose three brothers lie dead and who has one crippled for life, who came forward before Louis Riel and said : Before you kill one of these prisoners you must kill me—surely, my Lords, such an act as that you will not let be forgotten when it comes to the time to sentence that man for whatever he may have been guilty of against the law.

And the others; those who plead so hard for the Indians, those whose conduct may appear in a very dark light, that man Monkman, for instance, why should he not obtain all the consideration that can possibly be bestowed on his case, in his favor, when you consider how much he did do as well as how much he did not do. When you consider that but for him the English half-breeds would probably have joined into this rebellion or revolution, and that a great deal more bloodshed would

have been the consequence, and a great deal more expense and disaster to the country. It must be remembered that when he was sent there—you have the evidence—that while speaking to the English half-breeds he said, "I am sent to induce you to join in with Riel; now I advise you not to do anything of the sort; go home and have nothing to do with Louis Riel or with this revolution." You have proof before you of many other acts of kindness and many other manly acts performed by this man Monkman, and let it not be forgotten, my Lords, on his behalf, that the name of "Monkman" should be remembered with a good deal of gratitude if not with respect in this North-West Territory. At the darkest days of the revolution of 1870, when a man, who is now a Senator of the Dominion, when his life was trembling in the balance, it was the father of this boy who risked his life, and risked it a dozen times over, so that he might save the life of John Christian Schultz after he had been sentenced to death by this same Louis Riel, and what the father did for the country, I ask your Lordships not to forget when you are considering the sentence of the son.

My Lords, there is another thing that I beg to draw your attention to. Through all this revolution, through all the bloodshed and all the turmoil that took place, let it be remembered that up to the present moment, not the approach to an insult was offered to a woman. I don't know if in any other country on the face of the earth such a thing could be said, that a revolution where Indians and whites and half-breeds were mixed up together, there was not an insult offered to any one woman during the whole course of it. That speaks with a thousand tongues in favor of these men, and it shows that while they were desperate, while they fought like lions and tigers, that still the man was in them, the hearts of men, and women were sacred from touch or from injury. Let that not be forgotten in their favor.

My Lords, while I speak to you I am aware that it may appear to your Lordships, who are so thoroughly conversant with everything connected with this rebellion, that I am simply repeating that which you know and have heard before, yet there are others outside of this court that have not heard. These people have been made to believe—they have been led to believe by Louis Riel and others like him—that when they came before a court of justice there was no justice for them and nobody to speak for them, that they would meet with nothing but the most determined punishment, that death was their portion. Now, let them understand, and through them let all the half-breeds of this country understand, that when a half-breed comes before a British court he will find a British advocate to stand up and to defend his rights, to defend his interests, to defend his life with as much energy, with as much vigor and with as much determination as he would that of any white man who is admittedly under the shadow of Her Majesty's protection.

This is one reason why my learned friends here who are in the case with me asked that something should be said on behalf of these men when they came to be sentenced.

My Lords, I am satisfied that in giving them a light sentence, the majesty of the law will be thoroughly vindicated. If sentencing the youngest of them for life would bring back any one of those who lost their lives during the late rebellion to life, I would be the last to say not to send them for life; but will sending them to a penitentiary for a long term of years—will that bring back one life that has been lost? Will it soothe or comfort or console one heart that has been broken by this unfortunate rebellion? Will it dry the tears of a mother who has lost her son? Will it recompense the heart of the widow who has lost her husband? Will it bring back any of those things that have been lost, to punish these men? Is it not in the very heart and soul and substance of the law that justice, and not vengeance, is the platform upon which, or the foundation upon which, the law is constructed? Let this principle not be departed from. It may be said some of these men are very safe because they did not go to the gallows; they only go to the penitentiary. The penitentiary, my Lords, what is it? A living tomb, a half-way house, a compromise between life and death, a compromise such as no brave man would accept if he had the choice between life and death. It is a place where a man is immured from the outer world. It is a place where doors are locked, and no hearts feel and no hearts

throb except that of misery; misery, treble the misery, without locked doors. The seasons may come around in their annual course, the sun may shine brightly, and birds may sing, but to him all is gloom—one day so like another, that when death comes it only seems like another night.

My Lords, consider this, and consider that these unfortunate men have not even that which may comfort others when they are sent to a penitentiary. They cannot either read or write. They have not the means of amusement. There, mind must brood on mind, until soul eats soul and the man becomes either a maniac or a corpse.

I ask you, my Lords, I ask you in the interests of humanity; I ask you in the interests of these unfortunate people, and of their unfortunate families—over 150 children are represented here, their fathers being before you awaiting their sentence; their bread-winners are now in your hands, and you are to determine what becomes of them—I ask you to send as many of them home as you can in mercy, so that they may be able to make a living for their little ones, that they may not become a charge upon the country or waifs on the prairies, and that their lives hereafter may become a curse to the people and to the Government of this country.

My Lords, I will not detain you any longer. We have read—and I thank you, and thank you most sincerely, you gentlemen representing the Crown, for the attention with which we were listened to in producing this immense volume of evidence, and which we went over carefully to-day and yesterday, on behalf of these prisoners; but I would say to my learned friends representing the Crown, two gentlemen who reflect credit and honor on the profession where they come from—I ask them to put in a soft word on the side of mercy for these prisoners, and that if they can in any way influence your Lordships in your verdict, I ask them to do it on the side of mercy rather than on the side of revenge, which is not the intention nor the object of this law, the inflicting of punishment.

Mr. Robinson.—I would only ask to be permitted to say that as my learned friend has said, we have gone very carefully over, both with your lordship and him, the case of each prisoner, and we have stated as fully and fairly as we can, everything that tells in their favor as well as against them, and your Honors are perfectly well aware, revenge, as it is expressed, is the last thing on earth that the Crown conceived, desired or thought of.

Mr. Justice Richardson.—(Interpreted in Cree to the prisoners.) If you twenty-five men had not been defended on your trial you certainly have had the best advocate, as good an advocate in your favor towards merciful consideration in your case, as I think could be produced.

You have been convicted, as I said before, of the second most serious offence that belongs to the criminal calendar. And from what has come under the notice of my brother MacLeod, who has kindly come down to assist me in the arduous duty that I had to perform, what has come under our notice, I say, it seems but too plain that the representatives of the Crown might have charged you with the higher offence of treason. If they had done so there would have been no alternative but a trial by jury, and if you had been convicted, there would have been no alternative for us sitting here but to say to everyone they should be hanged.

You have been charged with the lesser offence of taking up arms and fighting Her Majesty's troops, and while my brother MacLeod and myself are relieved from passing the great sentence of death upon you, we have still a very arduous task before us, and a terrible one at that. We have listened patiently to what your counsel has addressed to us. We have read and examined the papers he has produced to us. We have considered them as carefully as we could consider them, and throughout the whole of our considerations, not one word of pressure has been brought upon us by the representatives of the Crown, to dictate or to regulate or to press for extra punishment upon you.

The counsel who has addressed us just now in your behalf has alluded to the position you stand in with regard to those dependent upon you. He has mentioned to us the losses that have occurred in life, the lives that have been taken there and

the numbers of widows and orphans there are, and it is very proper that he should have done so, quite proper that he should have done so, but while doing so and while considering that, as would be our duty, while considering that, we have another duty to perform. Are there no other widows and orphan children in Canada whose present position is due to your wrongful act? While looking at one side which would be your interest and the interest of your friends, we have to look surely to the other side.

The law defines what is a crime and defines also the limit of punishment for violating that law, for committing that crime; and the object of punishing for committing a crime is not only to make you and those about you feel for what you have done, and feel keenly, but to deter others from following your evil example.

Now, in your cases the law fixes the punishment at life or less than life, imprisonment for life or less than life. What the penitentiary may be, what its rules may be, and what horrors it might induce, we have nothing to do with. The law of the land fixes that, as it tells the punishment for certain offenders.

Your cases have received the best consideration, the most serious consideration we could give them, and using the best discretion which we could give to them and which could be given to them, we have arrived at certain conclusions. And we have been led to classify you, and while classifying, we have in no instance gone to the extreme limit of the law, and while exercising the discretion which the law imposes upon the court, it is but right that I should say that it lies still with the Crown, it lies still with the Queen's representative to vary that, to lighten that sentence. In the classification we have made, the greatest difficulty which has beset us has been how to dispose of an old man, one of you, Pierre Parenteau, whose age is given as 72, and giving to his case every consideration that we could, every reasonable consideration, we cannot conclude, old as he may be, to relieve him from the foremost list. Any interference with that must rest, of course, with Her Majesty's representative, with the Crown.

The sentence of the court upon Philip Gariepie, Alexander Cayen, Pierre Henri, Maxime Lepine, Pierre Parenteau, James Short, Baptiste Vandal, Pierre Vandal, Albert Monkman, Philip Garnot, and Maxime Dubois, the sentence upon you, and each of you, is that you be confined in the penitentiary of Manitoba for a period of seven years.

Alexander Fisher, Pierre Gariepie, Moïse Ouellette, the sentence of the court upon you is that you be confined in the penitentiary of Manitoba for the period of three years each.

Joseph Arcand, Moïse Parenteau, Ignace Poitras the elder, Ignace Poitras the younger, the sentence of the court upon each of you is that you be imprisoned in the common gaol, at Regina, for the period of one year each, with hard labor.

Emmanuel Champagne, Joseph Pilon, Baptiste Rocheleau, François Tourond, Patrice Tourond, Alexis Labombarde, Joseph Delorme, upon each of you no sentence will be passed. You will be discharged to-day upon your own recognizance to appear for sentence when called upon, if the Crown should see fit to require you. Octave Regnier also discharged on his own recognizance.

THE QUEEN *vs.* JOSEPH ARCAND, *ET AL.*

North-West Territories, }
To wit: }

I, Alexis André, of Prince Albert, Priest, Superior of the Catholic Mission of Carlton, being duly sworn, depose and say:—

1. I have lived twenty-five years among the half-breeds in Dakota and Manitoba, and fifteen years among them at that part of the Saskatchewan where the late rebellion broke out. I personally know almost every one of the half-breeds, and am thoroughly well aware of the various ways and means by which Louis Riel secured the adhesion of these people.

2. I most solemnly declare from my own personal knowledge that with the exception of Gaoriel Dumont, Napoléon Neault and Damase Carrière, now deceased, not one of the other half-breeds had the least idea or suspicion that there was any probability or danger of rebellion, until they were so completely involved in the toils of Riel, and he had led them on until they were so compromised, that there was no escape for them. On the one side were most glowing promises of peace and plenty for them if they would follow him as their leader; on the other hand they were made to religiously believe that they had no mercy to expect at the hands of the soldiers, police, or from the Government of Canada; if taken prisoners or wounded, they were told nothing but death with unpitied torture awaited them at the hands of the soldiers and police, and their wives, daughters and sisters would be dishonored before their eyes, their children hacked to pieces, and all their earthly property utterly destroyed, and their whole nation exterminated by the brutal soldiery. But if anything were wanting to complete the terror of those poor, deluded people, it was supplied when pointing out the fate of Charles Nolin, who had been sentenced to death by Riel for desertion, and ordered to be shot on view as a deserter, was imprisoned by the police. The treatment of Charles Nolin by the authorities gave great force to Riel's threats, and above all to a great extent gave an appearance of truth to the assertion of Riel when he so often warned his unfortunate dupes, that there was no mercy to be expected for them if they were taken prisoners or surrendered to the police or Government.

It will be remembered that a proclamation was issued by Major Crozier at my suggestion, knowing that a great many of the half-breeds were kept by force, and had been brought by force into camp. The proclamation of which a copy is herewith produced offered protection to all those who were forced to take part in the rebellion, on their surrendering themselves to the commanding officer at Carlton or Prince Albert. Now, on this proclamation, Charles Nolin, when he made his escape, at once went to Prince Albert with the proclamation in his pocket, confident in his loyalty, and in the promise given in Her Majesty's name, applied to the officer in command for protection. He was rewarded for his loyalty and confidence by being ironed and cast into prison, where he was kept for two months, without any charge or accusation being made against him, and without any explanation being given to him, and was at length liberated without any explanation or excuse.

This most illegal and ill judged proceeding gave fearful weight to Riel's assertions. "See" cried he, "what you have to expect if you desert as Nolin did. See the mercy that will be shown to you, and think of your wives and families. Nolin is a deserter, he will be shot if I can catch him, and the police have him chained in prison, from which he will be brought out only to be hanged like a dog, &c. Now you know that death is the certain portion of any traitor or deserter from our sacred cause, or of those who attempt to escape from our camp when the lives of their friends and families depend on all being true to our holy cause." The poor people were also terrorized into submission by their cunning leader pointing out to them anyone deserting now in the hour of danger, in the face of the enemy, would live a life of shame, abandoned by all honest and brave men, would go down to the grave dishonored with the name of coward, and would leave behind them a memory branded with disgrace, which would be carried on his brow by every one of his descendants to future generations.

Pierre Parenteau I have known since I met him in the Red River Settlement, now Manitoba, since 1862. He is a man of 72 years of age, and has eleven children, and since I first knew him has been a man of peace, one who was remarkable for the good influence he exerted over the people of his race and kindred, who, when on the plains in days now passed, a leader of his people he prevented many a bloody deed between the Indian tribes and half-breeds, and always was on the side of peace and order. This good old man was misled by the wily Riel telling him that the younger men of his race required the soothing and pacifying influence of the old friend and counsellor of their forefathers; that it was his duty to become a leader or counsellor among the people in their peaceful efforts to secure their rights. That it was by such

assistance as his that he depended upon avoiding all approach to violence, and to succeed in keeping union and peace among the half-breed people. This poor old man was borne on by the appeal to his heart and conscientiously did what he thought was right. He was not in conscience or in fact guilty of any disloyal thought or action, and stands before God and man to-day, although in a felon's cell, an honest man. To keep such an aged and respectable man as this any longer in prison must be to strike at the heart of justice and render law a thing of scorn. His house has been burned down and all his horses and some of his cattle are lost or stolen.

Emmanuel Champagne I have known since 1861. He was then a resident of Dakota, and was doing a considerable business at Pembina during the horrors of the Sioux massacre in 1862, and has a wife and seven children. Champagne saved the lives of many white men and women at the risk of his own life and property, and is gratefully remembered by many of the white people of Dakota to this day. After living in Red River Settlement and Manitoba, respected for many years, he came to the Saskatchewan about six years ago, and lived at Batoche, where he had a very fine place and a large business. I believe he was worth at least twenty-five thousand dollars—to-day he is a ruined man. When Riel proposed to the old man to join the movement of the half-breed rights he promptly refused to do so. Persuasion of all kinds failed to induce him to go in with Riel. When Riel and his followers came to Batoche, Champagne was again solicited to join the movement, and, on positively refusing to do so, threats were used instead of sweet words. Unless you consent to become a member of the council your whole property will be pillaged, your life will not be safe, you will be at the mercy of those who wish to abuse you, and by threats and force the old man was kept there, but he acted as he always had done, defended those who were in danger. To him Tom McKay owes his liberty, if not his life, and to McKay's being at liberty the Government of Canada owes the fact, to a great extent, of the speedy suppression of the rebellion. I have no hesitation in declaring that Champagne, instead of being in prison as a malefactor, ought to be distinguished by the Government as one who was loyal and true to his Queen and country in a time of trying danger. One thing is certain—a very short time longer in prison, and death will deliver him, as he is sick, old and failing fast. He is between sixty and seventy years old.

Maxime Lepine I know well. He was a leading man in Manitoba before he came to the Saskatchewan. He was in favor of constitutional agitation to secure the rights of the half-breeds, but was positively opposed to violence of any kind, and it was only by compulsion he was kept among the Riel people. He opposed himself to Riel in every way he could, and prevented a great deal of violence and mischief by his determination. He was always very moderate and peaceful in his conduct. He has a wife and six children, and is about fifty years of age.

Pierre Gariépie is an old man of fifty-five years of age, and has a wife and seven children, and has been all his life nearly on the plains as a hunter. He has a large family, and is ignorant of the ways of political tricksters and civilized agitators. He is just one or two degrees above the Indian, but was a leader among the plain hunters. Riel made him believe there would be no trouble or violence, and when the wounded at Duck Lake were about to be brutally massacred by the Indians it was this old man in particular who saved them.

Albert Monkman I have known for two years past. He is a man who has been very much, and I think unfairly, abused and misrepresented. I always found him kind and good, and he always took the part of the weak and defenceless against Riel, to his own very great danger and risk. The opinion I got of him from my brother priests is most favorable. He prevented the burning at Duck Lake and St. Laurent of the Catholic churches, although not a Catholic himself, and was imprisoned by Riel because he opposed him in every way he could and wanted to escape from the rebel camp. I sincerely believe that Monkman was a good, true and loyal man, who was placed in most difficult circumstances, and acted amid danger and difficulty as few men would dare to do for the best interests of the country, even at the imminent risk of his life.

Philip Gariépie, forty-eight years of age, I have known for twenty-five years. He has been married for twenty years, and has a large family of six children. All the settlers know this man and respect him. He is one of the most respectable and peaceable men in the whole country, kind-hearted and gentle as a woman. I am informed that he is accused with having abused a wounded man—Newitt. From my personal and intimate knowledge of this man's character and disposition, I do not hesitate to pronounce this accusation to be false and unfounded. It is repugnant to every feeling of the heart of a man like Gariépie. It is the act of a savage and brutal and wolfish nature and disposition. He is quite the contrary—kind, amiable and charitable, while his accuser, who is, if I am rightly informed, one Levêque, is totally unworthy of belief. He came to the Saskatchewan poor and miserable, and was treated kindly by Gariépie, whom he now tries to ruin.

Joseph Arcand is a poor, harmless kind of individual, about fifty years of age, with a wife and six children living. He was plunged in misfortune at the time of the rebellion. He lost two children by death during that time, and was almost in despair. He took no part in any fight, and was sent away to protect the prisoners in Poundmaker's camp, where his conduct was kind and considerate. The poor man is still keenly suffering from the sad loss of his children, and is an object of pity more than vengeance.

Alexis Labombarde is a poor, old, almost blind man. He has a wife but no children, eighty-two years of age. I have known him for twenty-five years past. I was sent by the Government as a commissioner to the Sioux in 1862, during the massacre, and this old man was my interpreter at the time. I found him honest, trusty and reliable. He has been acting as an interpreter the greater part of his life, and he is now accused of acting in that capacity between Riel and the Sioux. He did so without any evil intent, and without any idea that he was doing wrong. I know myself that he told the Sioux to be moderate and not to kill; this I know from the Sioux themselves who told me. Now, to punish this old man for acting as an interpreter would be just about as just as to punish a telephone for carrying sound. I do not think the Government of Canada will advance their own glory or the interests of the Dominion by going to the cradle to find criminals, or on the verge of the grave to find victims.

Philip Garnot I have known for about four or five years. He is a very nervous and timid creature, with very little courage or decision of character. Riel ordered him to take up arms; he refused to do so, and continued keeping his little boarding house and attending to his business. Day after day for four days Riel ordered him to come and take part in the movement, at last Riel ordered him to be dragged to the camp, where overpowered by terror for his life and fear of loss of his property, he consented for fear of death to act as secretary, but refused to fight, or to resort to the use of arms. It must be remembered that having a gun in one's hand in Riel's camp was no proof of disloyalty or of being a fighting rebel. Many had to carry a gun to protect themselves or their property from the savages who were not at all particular whose property they took when the desire possessed them. I have reason to know that Garnot was invariably kind and considerate to the prisoners and to all those whom he could assist in his peculiar position.

Alexander Fisher I have known for twenty-five years, part in Manitoba and in the Saskatchewan. He is an innocent, flighty kind of fellow, who is always ready and anxious to create a laugh. He was the owner of the ferry and it was all he had to support his family. He was compelled to remain to try and save his ferry and wire cable as it was his all. He was always opposed to the Riel movement, and it was only abject fear of death that caused him to remain in the camp in addition to the fact that his three little daughters were in the convent school, and he feared if he escaped they would suffer for him. I am told that a great deal of importance is attached to a paper signed by him as Governor of the Saskatchewan, or of some other silly joke of that kind. Surely no one can be mistaken in seeing that the poor creature was joking. He is of so volatile a disposition that he will do any kind of silly folly to make people laugh. Again he is I believe accused of signing a declaration of neutrality. Well, it

may be a crime to do so and it may make a man disloyal, and guilty of high treason to do so. The poor half-breeds are not very deeply versed in the noble science of law, and they may be perhaps pardoned for doing that which their priests were obliged to do under a superior force, to save their lives and to be able to assist the tardy authorities whose neglect had left them at the mercy of a lunatic or a tyrant. Fisher never took up arms. He has lost all his property, he is guilty of being obliged to do the best he could to save his life and that is all his guilt. In all other respects he is perfectly innocent. He has three children whose mother is dead.

Pierre Henri is known to me for twenty years. The last two or three years in Saskatchewan. He is a very quiet, silent man. Riel used him as a counsellor because he never has anything to say and is a profoundly ignorant man. I solemnly declare that I know of no act of his that was bad. He did no harm of any kind to anyone, and was more a cat's-paw than anything else. He has a very large and helpless family of a wife and seven children. One of his sons being a confirmed invalid, God knows what will become of them if he is kept in prison, they will become a charge on the public. He has lost all his property.

Moïse Ouellette I know for twenty-five years. He is not a man of much intelligence. He has a very large family of eleven children and his wife and is their only support. He assisted Lepine and Ross; and Ouellette, from the beginning, opposed Riel in every way possible, and they did all they could to prevent rebellion and any resort to arms. This may be seen in Riel's prayers, when he prays to God to change Ouellette and others. Ouellette was the man who carried General Middleton's letter to Riel for which he was promised considerations. He is about forty-five years of age.

Ignace Poitras, senior and junior. I have known the old man for fifteen years, since he came and settled on the Saskatchewan. He is one of the most simple, honest and peaceable men in the whole settlement, never mixing in any agitation or trouble. I am very intimately acquainted with him. I have often been his guest, and always found a welcome at his hospitable house. His industry and economy made him a comfortable and well-off man. He was, fortunately for the prisoners in Riel's camp, one of their guards, and I was told by several of them that he was kind and good to them always. He is about sixty years of age and has a wife and ten children, and has lost everything. The young man was with his father and is a harmless youth. The old man is old and feeble, and has suffered very greatly in health and property. The best interests of justice would, I think, be satisfied by sending him home to his poor family.

Baptiste Vandal is the near neighbor of Poitras, and I can say the same about him that I do of Poitras. He resisted for a long time before he could be forced to join Riel, and did so only from fear and compulsion. He has a large family of a wife and eight children, and is a very poor man, and is an old man of about fifty years of age. Riel wanted to name him a captain but he refused positively to act, and hence was appointed one of the guards over the prisoners, and they all agree that he was most kind to them, and gave them any little comfort in his power, such as tobacco, &c.

Baptiste Rocheleau, who is generally known as Old Man Rocheleau, is nearly seventy years old. He was always a hard working, peaceable man. Has a family of a wife and four children and was entirely opposed to Riel's proceedings. He refused to fight or do anything wrong, and was like the last two named placed over the prisoners and compelled, through fear, to remain in camp. He speaks the English a little and proved useful and a friend to the prisoners. He is a humane and good old man.

Joseph Delorme I knew in Manitoba and during the three years that he has been in the Saskatchewan. He was always a very respectable, hard working man, very honest and well thought of. He, for a long time, refused to have anything to do with Riel, and induced his neighbors to refuse to do the same. It was only by force and threats that he was compelled to take part with the rebel party. He has been very severely wounded, is a cripple for life, and his home and family utterly ruined. If he offended he has been very heavily punished, and the hand of justice might, in

mercy, deal lightly with him. He has a wife and four children and has lost everything.

Maxime Dubois I have known since he was a boy. He has a family of seven children. He was in my service for some time, and proved honest, faithful and reliable, and has been greatly trusted by his employers, and always proved very worthy of being trusted. This poor man was induced to surrender himself by the advice of Father Végreville, and is now a prisoner for the reason above. He is about thirty-six years of age, and his wife is a cripple.

Pierre Vandal I have known for fifteen years. He has seven children, young, and unable to provide for themselves. He is thirty-six years of age. The poor man was sick and unable to do anything; being useless, Riel sent him off to Battleford along with the others to protect the prisoners in Poundmaker's camp. He neither had arms nor did anything for which he should suffer the punishment he has suffered since he foolishly surrendered himself to the authorities.

Alexander Cadieux, or Kitwayo, is a pure Indian but has lived with the half-breeds. I have known him for seventeen years, he is a hunter and has a great deal of influence with the Indian tribes. He has a very large family of ten children and their mother. Two of the children are cripples, and he is an old man nearly sixty years of age. He spent the winter hunting away two hundred miles at Turtle Lake, and only arrived about the end of April when he was seized by Riel and forced into his service. He was not present at any battle and rendered very signal service in saving the lives of the teamsters when the Indians were about to massacre them, after taking them prisoners. He has lost everything.

James Short was always a good, honest man. He was a buffalo hunter, ignorant and easily led away; Riel made him believe anything he wished. Although an ignorant man, he is a noble fellow, and incapable of a mean or unmanly action. He was present above Lepine's Crossing when flat boats were sunk in the river with a large quantity of arms and so forth belonging to the Government, and Captain Gagnon, Superintendent of the North-West Mounted Police, at Prince Albert, told me that Short saved a large quantity of rifles and other property for the Government by diving down in twelve feet of water. I beg leave earnestly to recommend this man to the clemency and mercy of the court, as he has a large and helpless family of a wife and ten children depending on him for support, and refused to run away or escape when told to do so, but went to work to make a living for his family and was made prisoner while freighting.

Joseph Pilon is a farmer, and has a family of ten children, and is about fifty years of age. He lived half a mile from Batoche, he was always an industrious and hard working man. When the trouble broke out this man was ordered by Riel to come into camp or he would force him to come, as he had protested against Riel's movements, and had refused to attend any of his meetings, and never contributed one cent towards Riel's support last winter. Pilon, when he was threatened by Riel, came to the priests, and cried when telling what was wanted of him. Riel by force and threats against his life compelled him to serve his purpose. Poor man, he deserves pity rather than punishment.

François and Patrice Tourond are brothers. I have known them for a long time. They are unmarried. They are among the most respectable families of the North-West. They were seven sons and a widowed mother. These young men were the admiration of all the neighborhood; they were so quiet and hard working; their farm was the nicest kept in the settlement. They were opposed to Riel in all his movements. The crafty Riel tried every means to induce the boys to join him, but without success. They were well off, had a fine farm, plenty of cattle and horses, and were worth a good deal of money. Riel went day after day to the poor widow, and with his devilish cunning played on her superstition and credulity. He told her of his holy visions, how he saw himself surrounded by seven glorious stars of extraordinary brightness crowning him with glory. These bright stars, he cried, are your seven glorious sons, who are to achieve the glory of the half-breed nation, and the poor woman, in her simple faith of his divine mission, prayed of her fine

young sons to go forth and battle under the banner of heaven. Alas, with what terrible results! That once happy home is now desolate, the wealth produced by industry and sobriety is swept away like snow before the wind; the proud young sons, their mother's pride and strength, where are they? Three of them, shot on the field of battle, lie in hurried graves on the banks of the Saskatchewan, another died of a broken heart at the sudden shock of the terrible death of his brothers, another wounded and crippled for life, and two, the two above named, prisoners awaiting sentence at the hands of outraged majesty of the law of their country. Oh, spirit of mercy, enter the heart of their judge in pity and compassion, for the poor heart-broken widow now almost childless; deal mercifully with these poor deluded young men, and in mercy send them home to console the desolate heart of their mother. It must be remembered to the credit of Patrice that when Riel ordered the prisoners to be given up to the savages to be brutally murdered he cried out: "Riel, these prisoners you shall not kill till you kill me first." These two young men are the only support of their mother and two young sisters. They have lost all their property.

In conclusion I would most earnestly pray for mercy for these poor people, ignorant, innocent, confiding; they were misled by one who thoroughly knew their weak minds and their heart. They were called on in the name of God and of the holy saints, by one who declared himself ordained by God to do a great and good work. They were blinded by pretended visions and messages from the Holy Ghost; poor people, in their trusting confidence they were led on to desolation, misery and death. Over the grave of the silent dead, rise up the shrieks of despair of the frantic living, to a righteous God for consolation and succour and to the majesty of the offended laws of their country for mercy.

That gallant soldier, Captain H. S. Moore, said to Bishop Grandin: "Although I am one of the greatest sufferers by this terrible rebellion, and will limp through life on one leg, yet I say from my soul, hang Riel and Dumont, but forgive all the others. They are innocent of intentional crime, and were misled by that soulless rascal Riel. I forgive them from my heart." This is the spirit in which I humbly beg of the court to consider the sentence of my poor half-breed people; show them that their priests, who always tried to lead them to act as loyal and good subjects, should have some little influence to temper the sword of justice and direct the hand of mercy.

A. ANDRÉ, O.M.I.

Sworn before me at Regina, in the }
said Territories, this thirteenth }
day of August, A.D. 1885.

DIXIE WATSON, *Clerk of the Court.*

PROCLAMATION.

All persons forced to take part in the rebellion against our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, or those retained by the rebels against their will, will receive protection in presenting themselves to the Commanding Officers at Carlton or Prince Albert. God save the Queen.

L. N. F. CROZIER, *Commandant, N. W. M. P.*

This is the proclamation referred to in the affidavit of Alexis André, sworn before me this 13th day of August, A.D. 1885.

DIXIE WATSON, *Clerk of the Court.*

THE QUEEN vs. JOSEPH PILON, FRANCIS TOUROND, PATRICE
TCUROND, *ET AL.*

CANADA :
North-West Territories, }
To wit:

I, George Albert Kerr, of Batoche, in North-West Territories, merchant, make
oath and say :

1. That Joseph Pilon, above named, came to my store, near Batoche, and had a conversation with me in which he expressed his disapprobation of the rebellion. This was on the morning after the rebellion had broken out, and he stayed away from Batoche as much as possible.

2. He had two sons, one of whom is a married man, and both of them are full grown men; said married son has a wife and family and has been forced to take part in the rebellion.

3. He was kept at Batoche by terror and only stayed because he wished to get off his son who had been taken there as aforesaid, and was almost overcome by consternation, and the said Joseph Pilon went home as often as he could, and stayed there till brought again.

4. That up to the time of the battle of Fish Creek, Francis Tourond, above named, was at home and did not go to Batoche at all after the battle in which, I believe, he took no part. I, with my brother John Kerr, were hid for days in the Touronds' granary by said Francis Tourond, where he and his mother fed us. He took us to the house of the McIntoshes' who lived near there.

5. From my own personal knowledge of the character of the Touronds, above named, I can conscientiously say that they would never have been connected in any way with the rebellion had they not been coerced or misled into it through religious deception, which I was personally in a position to know, and I do know and feel called upon to state in fairness, was actually the case with them in the late rebellion of 1885.

GEO. A. KERR.

Sworn before me at Regina, in said
Territories, this 11th day of }
August, A.D. 1885.

DIXIE WATSON, *Clerk of the Court.*

THE QUEEN vs. JOSEPH ARCAND, ALEXANDRE CADIEUX, EMMANUEL CHAMPAGNE, MAXIME DUBOIS, ALEXANDER P. FISHER, PHILIP GARIEPIE, PIERRE GARIEPIE, PIERRE HENRI, MAXIME LEPINE, MOISE OUELLETTE, PIERRE PARENTEAU, MOISE PARENTEAU, IGNACE POITRAS THE ELDER, IGNACE POITRAS THE YOUNGER, JOSEPH PILON, BAPTISTE ROCHELEAU, JAMES SHORT, FRANCIS TOUROND, PATRICE TOUROND, BAPTISTE VANDAL, PIERRE VANDAL, AND OTHERS.

CANADA:
North-West Territories, }
To wit:

I, George Ness, of Batoche, in the North-West Territories, Esquire, make oath and say:

1. I have for some time past been personally acquainted with each and every of the above named, Joseph Arcand and others named thereafter, and I have been one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the North-West Territories for some time past.

2. The said persons above named had each and every of them always been honest and peaceable inhabitants, and law-abiding and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen up to the time of the late rebellion in the said Territories.

GEORGE NESS.

Sworn before me at Regina, in the said
North-West Territories, this 7th }
day of August, A.D. 1885.

DIXIE WATSON, *Clerk of the Court.*

THE QUEEN vs. JOSEPH ARCAND, ALBERT MONKMAN AND OTHERS.

CANADA :
 North-West Territories, }
 To wit:

I, Baptiste Arcand, of Stobart, in the North-West Territories, farmer, make oath and say:

1. That one of the children of Joseph Arcand, above named, died just before the rebellion of 1885, in the said Territories, and another child was then at the point of death and has since died.

2. The last named child being very ill about the 20th day of March last, past, I went to Louis Riel, who had taken said Joseph Arcand from Stobart to Batoche, and told him that Joseph Arcand was not right in his head on account of the death of his child, and that the other child was very ill, and I urged said Riel to let him go home, and afterwards with myself Joseph Arcand begged said Riel to allow him to go to his home, but said Riel on both occasions refused to let him go.

3. When the Council were chosen said Joseph Arcand being there present was chosen, but persistently refused to allow his name to be used, as far as lay in his power, and his name was omitted from the Council, and he at the same time was proposed for captain by the said Riel, but objected to being such, and he did not become a captain.

4. Afterwards he succeeded in getting home, and remained home a few days, when he was sent for by Riel, and two men, both armed, again took him to Batoche on the 25th of March last past, and he returned home the same day.

5. The morning of the battle of Duck Lake he went to Duck Lake to get some cotton for a shroud for his dead child, and was returning home when the battle of Duck Lake was in progress.

6. He was not at the battle of Fish Creek, but was on the west side of the river, near Alexander Fisher's house, where he remained for a week with his family until a man came from Battleford with complaints that the Indians were threatening the priest there and the half-breeds and they wanted help, and he went with others by order of Riel to Battleford, from which place he did not return until after Batoche was taken by General Middleton.

7. Said Joseph Arcand has a wife and six children now living.

8. When I first saw Albert Monkman at Batoche he advised my brothers and myself strongly to go home and have nothing to do with the rebellion; he was not armed himself, and I heard him say to Riel at the time of the trial of Nolin and Boyer, the following: "Curse you, you are after another Scott affair, and you shall not do it if I can help it."

9. Said Monkman never incited nor advised the Indians near Duck Lake to take part in the rebellion, but, on the contrary, spoke against their doing so.

10. When said Monkman was at Fort Carlton thereafter I saw him there and he told me privately that he intended to arrange matters there so that the prisoners then could all escape, but very soon afterwards he was removed from there, as I was informed, by Riel's orders.

his
 BAPTISTE + ARCAND.
 mark.

Sworn before me at Regina, in said Territories, }
 this 7th day of August, A.D. 1885, having }
 been first explained by me to the deponent, }
 who seemed perfectly to understand the }
 same, and made his mark thereto in my }
 presence.

CHAS. NOLIN, Justice of the Peace in and for said Territories.

THE QUEEN *vs.* JOSEPH ARCAND, EMMANUEL CHAMPAGNE, ALEXANDER P. FISHER, PIERRE GARIEPIE, PIERRE HENRI, MAXIME LEPINE, ALBERT MONKMAN, MOISE OUELETTE, PIERRE PARENTEAU, JOSEPH PILON, IGNACE POITRAS, THE ELDER, IGNACE POITRAS, THE YOUNGER, BAPTISTE ROCHELEAU, FRANCIS TOUROND, PATRICE TOUROND, BAPTISTE VANDAL, *ET AL.*

I, John W. Astley, of Prince Albert, in the North-West Territories, civil engineer, make oath and say:

I was in the rebel camp from the twenty-sixth of March, until the twelfth of May last, after the battle of Fish Creek. The half-breeds were notified by Louis Riel that they had better fight now to the last man, as no mercy would be shown them whether they surrendered or were taken prisoners, that they would be every man hung or shot by the mounted police or by the Canadian Government, and it was by thus terrifying them that the half-breeds were kept together.

On the twelfth of May I talked to Louis Riel for a long time about the rebellion and its results to himself. I said to him, "You know you escaped from the consequences of your first rebellion through politics." He replied that he had, but, said he, "I have three chances or means of escape this time; first, through politics; secondly, through the papers of the Council. You must know that I have so arranged all the papers of the Council in such a way that everything will show that the Council did everything, and my name will not appear as doing anything, and should we arrange to do as you wish, the papers will all be found properly fixed in the Council chambers. My third chance will be on the question of my being the head of this new religion. If you will mention that to the general (meaning General Middleton) it will give me the greatest chance, as it will show that I wish that." I said to him, "What will I say to the general about the French half-breeds' claim?" "Oh," said Riel, "that is a very secondary consideration; I think of myself first." Again I said, "if there are any conditions to be made for the claims of the half-breeds a word now might be of great advantage to them, as the general will not forget to report it." Again he replied, "I am sure you their claims are of a very secondary importance, my own safety is of the first importance." After this conversation I returned to General Middleton to try and get the troops to cease firing, and then came back to Riel, when I said to him, "Now, there is no time to lose; call your Council together and let us have an understanding, I will address them." Riel said, "that is quite unnecessary, I can do as I wish." Then I said, "you admit that you act without any Council," and he said, "yes, I do just as I wish." As I left Riel I said to him, "should I not be able to return you know what to do; come in all of you and surrender; if I can I will come back." Two old men, Ross and Ouellette, actually did await my return till they were shot dead.

I know Alexander P. Fisher, he was in the rebel camp. I always looked upon him as a kind of a soft-headed fellow who had no brains in him, he had no arms and did not do any harm to anyone. He is a kind of small wit, and would do almost any kind of foolish thing to make the people laugh. I considered him a harmless nonentity.

Pierre Gariepie was a kind old fellow to the prisoners. Pierre Henri was about the same as the last. Maxime Lepine seemed to me to be anxious to end the matter, he did not seem to be heart and soul in it. Albert Monkman did all he could for the prisoners. I several times heard Riel scolding Monkman for not bringing in Scotch and English half-breeds as he had been ordered to do. Moise Ouellette carried a letter to Louis Riel from General Middleton, which letter was the cause of Riel's surrender. I gave the letter to the priest at Batoche. Pierre Parenteau was an ordinary man among the half-breeds. Ignace Poitras, senr., Baptiste Rocheleau and Baptiste Vandal were three great friends to the Canadian prisoners, and, indeed, had it not been for these three good old fellows we would have been almost starved many a time. They took all the care they could of us, and had it not been for them we would have been a terrible sight worse off.

The two Touronds and Ignace Poitras, the younger, I know little about, and never saw either of them take any active part in the rebellion. The above persons named were made prisoners more with a view to the corroboration, if necessary, of evidence for the certain conviction of Riel by General Middleton, to my personal knowledge. I had given to the general a list of the leaders to be detained, which he lost, and some of the principal men are still at large.

JOHN W. ASTLEY.

Sworn before me at Regina, in said
Territories, this 11th day of
August, A.D. 1885.

HENRY DODD, *Justice of the Peace for the North-West Territories.*

THE QUEEN vs. EMMANUEL CHAMPAGNE, ALEXANDER P. FISHER,
PHILIP GARNOT, PHILIP GARIÉPIE, MAXIME LEPINE, ALBERT
MONKMAN, MOISE OUELLETTE, AND OTHERS.

CANADA : —
North-West Territories. }
To wit :

I, Thomas Eastwood Jackson, of Prince Albert, in the North-West Territories, druggist, make oath and say:

1. That I was made a prisoner and detained as such, on the eighth day of April, or thereabouts, last past, and was not released from such imprisonment until the twelfth day of May last past, and I have a personal knowledge of the matter herein-after mentioned and referred to.

2. That Emmanuel Champagne, above named, I frequently saw at Batoche during that time, but he took no part in the doings of the Council while I was such prisoner, as far as I could see, and that he was not at the battle of Fish Creek, nor at any time, as far as I know, did he fight in battle.

3. That Alexander P. Fisher, above named, was not armed at any time, so far as I know, and that he had only taken any part for fear of violence to his children by the Indians, and on condition that he should not be called on to take up arms, and should be left to run his ferry as usual.

4. That Philip Garnot informed me, when first I saw him alone, that he had been compelled at the risk of his life to take part in the rebellion, and then began to act as secretary and had no interest in their object.

5. That Philip Gariépie, above named, took no active part in the rebellion, as far as I could see; and that after Charles Newitt was brought wounded from the battle of Duck Lake, both at said Duck Lake and on the road to Prince Albert, the said Charles Newitt stated in my presence that it was an Indian who struck him after said battle and not Philip Gariépie; and from my personal knowledge of the character of the said Philip Gariépie, and his treatment of all the other prisoners, I verily believe he did not strike said Newitt.

6. That Maxime Lepine and Moise Ouellette opposed Riel in the Council very frequently to my personal knowledge, and were for peace, and they only had the courage to do so of all in the Council; that the only ones in the Council that Riel could depend on were Gabriel Dumont, Damas Carrière and Napoléon Nault, and Riel distrusted and watched everyone else. That Riel was chary of everyone else, and they four, Riel, Dumont, Carrière and Nault, controlled and managed everything.

7. That Albert Monkman was absent at the north when Riel was preparing for the rebellion. Riel frequently showed dislike for him and distrust of him, setting two men, Napoléon Nault and an old man named Swain, to watch Monkman. I heard Riel say that he had sent him (Monkman) to bring up the English half breeds by force, but that Monkman had not done so, but had proved to be unfaithful to his (Riel's) cause. At the time of the Fish Creek fight Riel ordered him to proceed up the river to attack Middleton on the west side, but Riel's spies discovered proofs that Monkman had laid

a plan to escape on horseback, when across the river, and thereafter Monkman was tried in the Council and then after made a prisoner of Riel's and chained to the floor of an upper room in Baptiste Boyer's house, in Batoche, in the room next the room I was afterwards confined in, and he was kept until the ninth day of May, when he was transferred to the cellar with myself and others, where we were kept until released by the troops on the twelfth day of May last past, with the others and myself.

8. I am satisfied from what I saw, and I verily believe that Riel made Monkman a member of the Council, and gave him the command at Carlton with the double purpose of implicating him in the rebellion, as he was an English half-breed, and inducing the other English half-breeds to join the rebels.

9. That Riel had me detained a prisoner in spite of the Council that I should be released, and of this I was informed by Riel himself as well as English speaking members of the Council.

THOS. E. JACKSON.

Sworn before me at Regina, in the }
said Territories, this 10th day }
of August, A.D. 1885.

DIXIE WATSON, *Clerk of the Court.*

THE QUEEN vs. JOSEPH ARCAND ET AL.

CANADA: }
North-West Territories. }
To wit:

Charles Nolin, of the Parish of St. Laurent, District of Saskatchewan, in the North-West Territories, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:

1. I had opportunity of being thoroughly acquainted with most of the persons connected with the late rebellion, having been detained by force and threats within the rebel camp up to the 26th day of March last, when I succeeded in making my escape from the camp.

2. I knew Louis Riel, the leader and promoter of the rebellion. He is a man who wielded a most wonderful influence over the uneducated, credulous and ignorant half-breed population, so much so, that he did successfully lead them astray, against the remonstrances and advice of their priests, who have always been looked up to by them as their true friends, protectors and guides, in all their concerns from the cradle to the grave.

3. I was myself by force and threats detained in the rebel camp, and I know the means used to compel others to come there and to remain against their will and judgment, when it is a question of life and death, when from hour to hour one's life is in danger; if he tries to escape, it is very hard to do so; spies and sentries were posted at every point, at the doors of the houses where suspected persons were lodged, and any attempt to escape was, by order of Riel, to be treated as a crime, punishable with death, and any person found attempting to escape was to be at once shot down, by order of Riel.

4. Riel resorted to the most unusual means to secure an overpowering influence over the minds of the half-breed people. For instance, to excite a feeling of awe in their minds, and no doubt with a view to making them believe that he was acting under Divine instructions, early in the beginning of winter he ordered all persons who had occasion to butcher or kill cattle, to save the blood for him, and from the first day of January he fed exclusively on blood instead of flesh meat, the blood being cooked in milk. This conduct made a deep impression on his superstitious dupes, and when combined with his continual praying and his daily relation of the visions he had the preceding night, and the visits of saints and the repeated conversations he had with the Holy Ghost, the poor half-breeds were convinced in their souls that Riel was God's envoy and that it would be a mortal sin to refuse to obey and follow him as the chief appointed by God to lead them: They had no guilty knowledge

that they were breaking the law. They believed that they could not do wrong when God himself and the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary had sent a chosen servant and representative to lead and guide them; no feeling or connection less powerful could have induced them to spurn the advice and prayers of the good priests who had been the guides of themselves and their forefathers for generations.

Riel had a book which he read or pretended to read from to convince the people of the holy character of his mission. He called it the "Prophecies of St. Bridget," a great Irish saint, who he said had foretold hundreds of years ago all the things that were to occur during the years 1885 and 1886. He said that she foretold that the wickedness of the world would have become so great that, from the head of Rome down, the powers of the world would be destroyed, even the Government of Canada, the world's rulers would be destroyed and swallowed up in a general whirlpool of destruction. St. Bridget had foretold that God had appointed a second saviour to redeem mankind amid the final destruction and restore peace, morality and prosperity to the nations; that man must be a descendant of St. Louis; then he went on to prove that he was descended from St. Louis and that the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary had visited him and told him that he was the chosen man who was appointed so many hundred years ago, and whose coming was predicted by St. Bridget, the great Irish saint, to redeem mankind, and that his dear brother half-breeds were the first he would redeem.

From the time of Riel's arrival in the country he had been unceasingly going among the half-breed people telling them of the injustice done them by the Government, and showing them that only by meetings and petitions and agitating, could they ever hope to recover their rights. He declared himself their leader, and that if they would only follow him, he would secure for them all their rights and privileges from the Government at Ottawa without bloodshed.

Riel, to get all the people together, had recourse to a ruse. He told them that they must all assemble at Batoche on the 18th day of March, for the purpose of going all together to St. Laurent on the 19th to celebrate the festival of St. Joseph, who is the patron saint of the half-breed people, as St. George is of the English, St. Patrick of the Irish, and St. Andrew of the Scotch, and to make the occasion the more interesting it was announced by Riel that his friend and Secretary Jackson, who had become a convert, would be publicly baptised on St. Joseph's day. When the people assembled from all parts as they were ordered to do at Batoche on the 18th day of March, Riel and his friends at once circulated a report that the mounted police were coming down on the people, and they would all be killed if they did not stand together and follow his inspired instructions. Riel further announced that God had kindly caused them to be assembled together and had put supplies within their reach, meaning and pointing out the various stores in the vicinity, and arms in their hands, through him Riel, he having told them all to bring their guns with them to the celebration, so that they might pay more honor to their patron saint by firing a "feu-de-joie" after mass in his honor, &c. I give this outline of his proceedings to show how thoroughly he had matured his plans to get the people together, and to make them more blindly place themselves in his power by getting them to break the law. Riel next sent out armed parties to bring in all those who had not already come, and they were ordered to bring them by force if they did not come voluntarily. When Riel had once got the people to commit themselves by pillaging the stores, &c., he next told them that 500 mounted police under Major Crozier were on the way to slaughter them all, and that they must stand together and act under his instructions, and obey him without question, for God had commissioned him to lead and direct them, promising them that there would be no bloodshed, which they firmly believed, or I am certain they would not have consented to remain and meet the police force.

Once Riel had got the unfortunate half-breeds into his power he made them believe that their only chance for life was to stay with him, as there would be no mercy shown them by the Government or by the mounted police, and that his intention was to so conduct matters that without any bloodshed he would secure them the full recognition of their rights; by such promises as these and by resorting to every

possible trick of language and action, by pretending to be specially commissioned by God and the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist to lead the half-breed people through all their difficulties to a glorious success without shedding any blood, and without any danger; by kneeling down and with his arms spread out like the arms of a cross, his eyes cast up to heaven and his voice raised aloud to God in prayer, and sometimes by throwing himself on the ground shouting to God for directions, and to protect the half-breeds; it was in this way that he kept the poor, ignorant people subject to his power and influence. I heard him harangue the poor people often and say to them, "you know that all power and authority is given to the Holy Father the Pope of Rome, you well know that the Holy Ghost descended from heaven and dwells in the heart of the Holy Father, you know that where that Holy Spirit is there must be all power and authority. Well, the Holy Ghost left Rome in the interest of the poor half-breeds of America and took up his residence in the heart of the greatest living saint of the world, the Holy Bishop Bourget, of Montreal. Now, dear half-breeds, here is a letter, he cried, holding a paper up towards heaven, from that great saint, Bishop Bourget, written to me, who am to be the saviour of my people, acting under the influence of the Holy Ghost, and that holy saint tells me in this letter that I have a mission to fulfil, that grand mission is to liberate the whole world, but first I have to liberate the half-breed people whom I love so much, who are my own flesh and blood, who are my brothers, and who live in my heart."

By such means as these he fascinated a large number of his poor credulous followers, and by terrorizing over and making prisoners of those who, like myself, could not be deceived by his pretended divine mission, Riel kept under his authority numbers of good, honest and loyal men who longingly wished for the means of being freed from their disagreeable and false and dangerous position, but who were powerless in his hands, or, under his influence, believing that he was commissioned by God. Among those who, to my personal knowledge, were detained and kept in subjection, either through fascination and superstition, or through being kept in hourly fear of personal danger to themselves and to their wives and children or friends, were: Joseph Arcand, Alexander Cadieux, Emmanuel Champagne, Joseph Délorme, Maxime Dubois, Phillip Gariépie, Pierre Gariépie, Pierre Henri, Alexis Labombard, Maxime Lepine, Albert Monkman, Moïse Ouellette, Moïse Parenteau, Pierre Parenteau, Daniel Parenteau, Ignace Poitras, sen., Ignace Poitras, jun., Baptiste Rocheleau, Francis Tourond, Patrice Tourond, Baptiste Vandal, Pierre Vandal, and many others.

To show how unreliable are the reports or minutes of the Council which were kept of meetings and proceedings, I may state that Riel, to plunge his followers, whether they were willing ones or not, as deeply as possible into danger, so as to keep them in his power, passed a motion of Council that every proceeding before the Council should be considered to be passed unanimously, and that all the names were to be entered as being present at every meeting, whether the persons were present or not, so that by this novel means he succeeded in implicating men who were innocent, being forced into compliance by him, and made them, as far as he could, responsible for his acts; for I declare that the whole Council was Riel. The so-called members of his Council were mere cat's-paws in his hands. He ordered and passed and did whatever he pleased, and threatened death to all who dared to oppose him. Here I may explain the presence of names to a very important document now in the hands of the Government. Riel ordered Maxime Lepine and myself to go to Major Crozier to demand his surrender, handed me the letter which was to be given to the Major. Lepine and myself were obliged to go, we dare not refuse, but what was our astonishment to discover, on examining the letter, to find our own names signed to it along with others. We saw at once it was a plan of Riel's to compromise us beyond hope of justification. We determined not to deliver the letter. I gave it to Lepine, who I suppose returned it to Riel, for it was found among the other papers, no doubt placed there for the intended purpose of compromising all those whose names were signed to it. I am fully satisfied that the minute book of Riel's so called council was, from the beginning, cooked regularly to compromise the people, so as to compel them to sink or swim with Riel, and I do

not hesitate to say that they were left where they would fall into the hands of the Government for the same purpose.

On that same night, when Maxime Lepine and myself were sent to demand the surrender of the mounted police, Riel, in a most violent speech, incited the people to take Fort Carlton. "Now," cried he, "is your time, let us go and revenge the death of Goulet" (meaning Goulet who lost his life by being drowned in the Red River, at Winnipeg, in trying to escape from the Canadian volunteers, who were chasing him, soon after the arrival of the force at Fort Garry, in 1870). The whole people were very much incited under his harangue. Maxime Lepine and Moise Ouellette interfered between Riel and the excited people, and, at the imminent danger of their own lives, prevented him from carrying out his object, a midnight attack on the fort, which might have resulted in a fearful massacre of innocent and unoffending people. To show how the half-breeds were led on by Riel, I declare that up to the last moment many English half-breeds were staunch supporters and followers of Riel, and it was only their superior education and want of belief in Riel's Divine mission that prevented them from being to-day as much in the power of the law as the French half-breeds are. Many English half-breeds and whites also encouraged the poor French half-breeds up to the culminating point and then cautiously left them to their fate, and to the infamous and blasphemous leadership of Louis Riel, who has plunged them into distraction, despair, starvation and death.

I declare and depose that this deposition has been written at my dictation; that it has been read over to me in English and French, but it contains the truth and I have signed.

CHAS. NOLIN.

Sworn to and acknowledged before me, at Regina,
in the North-West Territories, this 7th day
of August, A.D. 1885.

HY. LEJEUNE, *Justice of the Peace in and for the North-West Territories.*

CANADA:
North-West Territories, }
To wit:

I, Vital Fourmond, of St. Laurent, Director of Catholic Missions, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:

1. That I am perfectly aware of the uprising of the half-breeds and of the causes which led thereto, and I am compelled to declare that the poor half-breeds were coaxed and forced into that disastrous rising through orders and insane instigation of Louis Riel.

2. From what I personally witnessed and heard from, before, during and after the establishment of Riel's so-called Provisional Government, whether at St. Laurent or at Batoche, the evidence of this my deposition is so certain and manifest that it does not admit of any doubt.

3. Louis "David" Riel, in his strange and alarming folly, fascinated our poor half breeds as the snake is said to fascinate its victim, abusing, for his own ends, the great confidence that all the half-breeds reposed in him, a confidence founded upon his influence over their minds through his great and impassioned language, and above all on the appearance of his profound religious feeling and devotion, which he displayed in the most glaring and hypocritical manner, which was rendered so convincing to their minds by his public proclamation of his mission as an inspired prophet, which he forced upon their imagination in the most insidious and diabolical manner; he proclaimed himself a new Moses, who had come to deliver his people from bondage and to place them in a new land of promise, where they would enjoy the greatest liberty and happiness and soon become masters of the world, as he would soon march them on Winnipeg by way of Portage la Prairie, and thence to subjugate Canada, and afterwards the whole of the States of the old world, until he, their inspired leader, would be crowned king of the world, and sit in

the chair of St. Peter at Rome as the Pope, in proclaiming which he did the inviolable authority of the Tyrants of Europe, is and ought to be deprived of all his temporal powers and privileges. The Spirit of God has left the Pope of Rome, and has taken up its abode in the holy person of that great saint Archbishop Bourget of Montreal, from whose soul the Spirit of God has passed into the soul of your leader Louis Riel, thus, said Riel, I have received my divine mission conveyed to me in this letter from that saint and bishop, hear the words, "You have a grand mission to fulfil, you must accomplish it at all points." Now, cried he to his poor superstitious listeners, this is a proof of my commission from heaven, and I have been confirmed in it through the Holy Ghost, who has come to me and has taken up His abode in my soul and through me is now beginning on the great work of modern times, that is, to carry out a grand and most necessary reform of the whole world. To finish the complete influence over the poor half-breeds he afterwards strongly insisted on his sacred mission, insisted on the gravity and legitimate nature of their claims against the Ottawa Government, the indifference of the Government to their humble petitions and demands and the consequent misery and distress into which they were plunged, and out of which he alone, as God's agent, could lift them up and make them happy, notwithstanding the power of the Government of Canada, and of their other heartless tyrant, the Hudson's Bay Company, and notwithstanding the power and evil influence of the priests, who were traitors to their sacred calling and were using their influence on the side of tyranny and the oppression of the poor half-breed people.

4. The Sunday before the outbreak, Riel, after mass, came to my house and spoke to me as follows:—"You have turned the pulpit of truth into one of falsehood, politics and discord, in daring to refuse the Holy Sacrament to all those who would take up arms in defence of their sacred rights." Another time, at the store of Walter & Baker, at Batoche, in a public meeting of the people, seeing that he was losing ground in consequence of the influence of the religious feeling of the poor people, he jumped up, his eyes flaming like the eyes of a veritable maniac, which gave him such a striking appearance that it forcibly impressed the people, he cried: "How can these poor people, whom you try to deceive and mislead as to the truth of my divine mission, for one moment believe you when they have the proof before them that you are a traitor to them, and you are unworthy of their confidence? How dare you say that it is a crime to take up arms against the tyrant in defence of their rights?" I replied to him: "Yes; I said it often before, and I repeat it here to your face, and in the face of these poor misguided people whom you are leading to destruction, despair and death, it is a crime to take up arms against the constituted authorities; it is a crime to raise the standard of rebellion. God proclaims it the duty of all Christian people 'to render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things are God's.'" He, Riel, replied: "Yes, render to God glory, honor and adoration, but to the tyrants of the world render that which is due to them; sling back their authority, which they have usurped, in their teeth; tumble them down from power, that is what God orders." "Listen", cried he, "to this priest who dares to tell you that it is a crime you are committing, under my direction, in fulfilment of my sacred mission, who dares to call rebellion your taking up arms in a sacred cause, a cause ordained and directed by God, the cause of your native land which lies bleeding and prostrated at the feet of tyrants, the sacred cause of the rights, the liberties, the lives of your wives and children for all time to come."

5. To impress the people and keep them within his power, this man, Riel, resorted to all kinds of trickery. Often have I seen him praying aloud, prostrating himself in prayer and ordering all the others to do so. Thus he made a deep impression on his poor ignorant dupes and so convinced them of his divine mission that it was impossible to convince them that he was a trickster and would lead them to destruction. Riel so played on their ignorance that he made them believe in his power to work miracles; they firmly believed this. I have heard them say that Riel could make it thunder and could cure disease without medicines. Riel himself, declared that he was once the victim of an incurable disease of the heart, but that on the 24th

of May he had cured the disease by his divine power. He also declared that should he be killed it did not matter, he would be with them again alive and that would prove to them his divine mission. He cried, "it is the Holy Ghost that speaks, who shall dare disbelieve me?"

6. When Riel had completely fascinated these poor people, and held them body and soul at his will, he next, to complete his object and plunge them into rebellion beyond recall, he announced that 500 mounted police were on the way to slaughter them: men, women and children, to the last one. "Oh, my friends, look at those devils murdering your whole nation, see your wives and daughters ravished before your streaming eyes, see your wives and children tortured, dishonored, disembowelled, cut in pieces by those savage soldiers, who are paid and kept by tyrants to kill, slaughter and dishonor the half-breed nation." "To arms, to arms, or will you crouch and submit? God tells you to follow me. The Holy Ghost is with you in my person; courage, we will conquer." Oh, my poor people, I could not restrain them; they were under the infatuation of this arch actor and trickster till he got them committed by the effusion of blood; then they were in his power, and he used that power without any feeling of mercy. I heard him say and proclaim, "Death, death, death, to anyone who tries to desert," and many of the poor people had guns pointed at their hearts, by Riel's orders, because he suspected them of wishing to get away, and to complete his terrorism over the poor people he declared it to be his determination to put me thus, deponent, in the front of the battle.

I knew Phillip Garnot, I saw him among the people in the rebel camp, but I am certain he did not take any part with Riel until the 21st or thereabouts. I spoke to him and expostulated with him on being among the misguided people. "What can I do?" said he, "I am forced to be here, my life would be taken did I refuse to appear to act at least, and now I must do all I can to save the lives of the poor people who are shut up in Battleford, that is what consoles me in this dreadful affair; I may prevent the attack or give timely warning to save the lives of the Canadians." And I sincerely believe that Garnot was acting under compulsion and in fear of his own life; also, I know that he was always good and kind to the prisoners while they were in his power or within his reach or succor, and he was always kind and considerate and polite to myself, unlike Dumont, Riel and others, who were threatening, brutal and insulting towards me.

7. I also declare that during the trouble I had conversations with several of the persons who were in the rebel camp with Riel, and I found a large number of them there against their will, and only remained there because of the fear of being shot down did they try to escape or desert, as sentence of death had been proclaimed against all persons who would try and get away. I wish to particularly mention Maxime Lepine, Moise Ouellette, Pierre Parenteau, Emmanuel Champagne, and as I before mentioned, Philip Garnot, all of whom I firmly believe were kept in the rebel camp through terror of their own lives and for fear of their families being punished, should they attempt to escape.

8. Alexander Fisher, I can positively say, would have escaped while at St. Laurent, but for the fact that he had his two little daughters in the convent school there, but feared the vengeance of Riel should he escape. I saw Fisher from day to day. He never had arms or did he take any interest or part in Riel's acts or proceedings except when forced to do so, and I knew that in simple derision he once signed a paper as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, and told me the next time he met me, and I laughed with him at the joke, for it was nothing else. Riel always compelled lukewarm persons to commit themselves if possible in writing, Fisher knew this, and in derision and to mark his contempt for which he was compelled to sign, wrote himself Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West.

9. In conclusion, as an humble and old servant of God, and as one who has been seventeen years among the half-breeds of this country, who knows their simplicity, how easily they are led away by designing and conscienceless people, such as this man Riel, who being one of themselves, who was looked upon as their born and natural leader, one who knows well that the poor ignorant half-breeds were encouraged on

from step to step in the late uprising till their false white pretended friends and their English fellow half-breeds left them on the very verge of rebellion and bloodshed, in the name of God, I, His most humble servant, in the agony of my aged and suffering heart, cry aloud to the judge before whom these poor deluded, deceived half-breeds have to appear for sentence, mercy! Oh, earthly judge, in the name of the great Judge in Heaven, from whose sacred lips the proclamation of mercy as He expired on the cross of salvation was given to the world—in His name, mercy.

V. FOURMOND.

Sworn and acknowledged before me at Regina, }
in the North-West Territories, this 7th day }
of August, A.D. 1885.

CHAS. NOLIN, *Justice of the Peace in and for the North-West Territories.*

THE QUEEN vs. MAXIME LEPINE.

CANADA. }
North-West Territories, }
To wit:

I, Charles Nolin, of St. Laurent Parish, in the North-West Territories, contractor, make oath and say:

1. When the rebellion began said Lepine was off on a freighting trip from Troy to Prince Albert, and on the 19th of March last past, by threatening and opposing Louis Riel, at the imminent risk of his, the said Lepine's own life, saved mine, and afterwards, on the 21st day of March and other days, prevented, in the same manner, the massacre of other persons whom the said Riel had made prisoners and wished to take the lives of.

2. On the night that said Lepine and myself were sent to demand the surrender of Fort Carlton by Major Crozier, said Riel in a speech incited the people saying, "Now is the time, let us go and take Carlton; let us go and avenge the death of Goulet (meaning the Goulet who lost his life in the year 1870, after the arrival of the troops at Fort Garry), and the said Maxime Lepine and Moise Ouellette (now awaiting sentence for treason-felony) were the men who, at the imminent risk of their own lives, interposed between the said Riel and the excited people, and prevented a midnight attack on Fort Carlton, which might have resulted in a fearful massacre.

3. I heard said Lepine often say that the rebellion would not have begun had he been at home.

4. On the Sunday before the battle of Duck Lake, Riel ordered Lepine to go with a party to take Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney prisoner (it having been reported that the Governor was on his way north with Colonel Irvine), and Lepine positively refused to go, or to be a party to such an outrage, whereupon Dumont said, "I will go and take him prisoner, and if necessary will wash my hands in his blood."

5. Two hours before the fight at Duck Lake I had a very serious conversation with said Lepine, in the course of which I said to him that from the appearance of things I feared that there would be bloodshed before many hours, and that I was determined to escape as I would not under any circumstances be present at any act of blood. Lepine replied: "I also from my soul condemn the very thought of any blood being spilled, Riel has most solemnly pledged himself to me that no blood will be spilled. I have confidence in his promises in that respect, and I believe it to be my duty, even at personal risk and danger, to remain here and prevent bloodshed should Riel prove false in his pledges to me." And I thus depose, and am fully convinced that Lepine was actuated by the humane motive of preventing bloodshed by remaining in the rebel camp.

6. When I escaped he solemnly declared that he would not fight nor countenance any fighting, nor would he ever take up arms.

CHAS. NOLIN.

Sworn before me at Regina, in the said }
Territories, this 7th day of August, }
A.D. 1885.

HY. LEJEUNE, *a Justice of the Peace in and for the North-West Territories.*

THE QUEEN vs. ALEXANDER P. FISHER.

CANADA :
 North-West Territories, }
 To wit. :

I, Charles Nolin, of St. Laurent Parish, in the North-West Territories, contractor, make oath and say :

1. That Alexander P. Fisher, above mentioned, was sent for by Louis Riel on or about the twenty-first day of March last past, who directed four or five armed men to go and bring him, the said Fisher, to the Council, and the said four or five men whose names are not known to me brought said Fisher by force, to the place where said council held its meetings at that time, from, as I believe, his own house.

2. The said Fisher was then a widower, and his three children were at the Sisters' school at said St. Laurent, and the said Fisher had a valuable cable and ferry boat at Batocho.

3. On the twenty-fifth day of March, Albert Monkman, Baptiste Boyer, William Boyer, George Fisher, the younger, and said Alexander P. Fisher and myself, made a secret compact at the house of said Baptiste Boyer, that each and every of us would escape, and thereafter could not escape for want of a horse, and for other reasons which prevented his escape.

4. The said Alexander P. Fisher was, to my certain and personal knowledge, always opposed to the rebellion, and that every act done by him up to that time (25th March, 1885), in the rebellion, was done when forced by Riel to do the same, and that his refusal would have endangered his life.

CHAS. NOLIN.

Sworn before me at Regina, in said }
 Territories, this 7th day of }
 August, A.D. 1885.

HY. LEJEUNE, *a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Territories.*

THE QUEEN vs. JOSEPH ARCAND, ALEXANDER CADIEUX AND OTHERS.

CANADA :
 North-West Territories, }
 To wit :

I, Robert Jefferson, of Battleford, in the North-West Territories, farm instructor, make oath and say :

1. That Arcand and Cadieux, above mentioned, were at Battleford during the latter part of the rebellion for the purpose of standing between the Indians on one side and the half-breeds and teamsters and other white people on the other, and they did nothing else during their stay in the camp.

2. I saw Alexander Cadieux, above mentioned, *alias* "Kitty-way-hoe," standing at the door of the tent of the scout Fontaine a prisoner about the sixth day of May last past, and keeping the Indians away from the said tent.

3. That the said Arcand and Cadieux, while in said camp, did nothing criminal or disloyal, on the contrary their actions were all on the side of humanity and order.

ROBERT JEFFERSON.

Sworn before me at Regina, in said }
 Territories, this 11th day of }
 August, A.D. 1885.

HY. LEJEUNE, *a Justice of the Peace in and for the North-West Territories.*

THE QUEEN *vs.* ALBERT MONKMAN.

CANADA :
 North-West Territories, }
 To wit :

I, Charles Nolin, of St. Laurent Parish, in the North-West Territories, contractor, make oath and say :

1. On the nineteenth day of March last past, Louis Riel caused my arrest and trial before himself and associates, and the said Albert Monkman spoke in English to said Riel very strongly against the course he had taken in causing my arrest, and against any further steps or any trial taking place, and afterwards, when Riel and Gabriel Dumont urged the people to condemn me to death, said Monkman, both at that time, and after such trial, opposed Riel with all his might.

2. The said Monkman, when afterwards sent with me and a guard of twenty men to ask the English half-breeds to join the rebels, did not advise them to go, but, on the contrary, advised them to remain at home, as he was anxious to hinder and prevent any attack upon Fort Carlton and thereby prevent bloodshed.

3. The said Monkman was most anxious to escape at that time, but wished to release the prisoners first, which he stated he was able to do or expected to be able to do.

4. On the twenty-sixth day of March last past, before the Battle of Duck Lake, he, the said Monkman, tried to allow the prisoners then at Duck Lake to escape, and nearly succeeded in doing so.

CHAS. NOLIN.

Sworn before me at Regina, in said
 Territories, this 7th day of }
 August, A.D. 1885.

HY. LEJEUNE, *a Justice of the Peace for the said Territories.*

'THE QUEEN *vs.* EMMANUEL CHAMPAGNE.

CANADA :
 North-West Territories, }
 To wit :

I, Charles Nolin, of St. Laurent Parish, in the North-West Territories, contractor, make oath and say :

1. That Emmanuel Champagne above named returned to his home at Batoche, in said Territories, on or about the twenty-first day of March last past, and that during his absence he had been made a councillor in Riel's provisional government.

2. He directed his name to be erased from the list of said councillors at once on hearing of same, which was not, however, done and said to me that he was against having anything to do with the rebellion, and that his age should have prevented his being forced to take part in same.

3. He was not a participant in the battle at Duck Lake, nor in the robberies, which, up to that time, had taken place, nor had he up to that time taken any part in the illegal measures of said council.

4. He resided only about one-half of a mile from the place where said council then held its sittings, and was at home except when sent for and compelled to go to said sittings by Riel's agents.

CHAS. NOLIN.

Sworn before me at Regina, this }
 7th day of August, A.D. }
 1885.

HY. LEJEUNE, *a Justice of the Peace in and for said Territories.*

THE QUEEN vs. ALBERT MONKMAN AND OTHERS.

CANADA :
 North-West Territories, }
 To wit :

I, Vital Fourmond, of St. Laurent, in the North-West Territories, priest, make oath and say :

1. That said Albert Monkman during the rebellion tried to escape from Batoche and to desert from the camp of Riel, but was discovered in the act of doing so and was thereafter made a prisoner by the rebels, and was thereafter until the end of the rebellion a prisoner of Riel's.

V. FOURMOND.

Sworn before me at Regina, in the }
 North-West Territories, this }
 7th day of August, A.D. 1885. }

CHAS. NOLIN, *a Justice of the Peace in and for said Territories.*

THE QUEEN vs. FRANCIS TOUROND AND PATRICE TOUROND.

CANADA :
 North-West Territories. }
 To wit :

I, Roger Goulet, of Batoche, in the North-West Territories, farmer, make oath and say :

1. From the twentieth day of March last past to the thirteenth day of April last past, Francis Tourond, above mentioned, was not at Batoche in said Territories, but was at his mother's house, near Fish Creek, and never went to said Batoche until the time of the battle of Fish Creek.

2. About the twenty-third day of March last past, Louis Riel came to the church where the people were assembled and told them : " You will go to Garnot's and get the prisoners and give them over to the Indians to kill them to-night ; also the two prisoners at Solomon Venn's, but you will see that the Indians do not torture them." Then Patrice Tourond stepped forward and said : " If you kill those men you must kill me first." Riel then said in a kind of huff : " Tout Tourond " meaning your name is all round and you will remain all round.

3. I have known both of said Touronds over seven years and they have always been sober, honest men and were of the best men in the North-West.

ROGER GOULET.

Sworn before me at Regina, in said }
 Territories, this 7th day of }
 August, A.D. 1885. }

CHAS. NOLIN, J. P., *a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Territories.*

THE QUEEN vs. ALBERT MONKMAN AND OTHERS.

CANADA :
 North-West Territories, }
 To wit :

I, Charles Newitt, of Prince Albert, in the North-West Territories, merchant's clerk, make oath and say :

1. I was wounded and left on the field of the battle of Duck Lake, and shortly after the said Albert Monkman came to me and said he was sorry that the battle had taken place and that I had been wounded, and he offered to do all that he could for my comfort, and afterwards came to me every day. I was in the rebel camp from the twenty-sixth to the thirtieth day of March last past, he offering me the same assistance.

2. He said, after the battle, that he would go to the Council and try to get the other prisoners as well as myself off, and a while afterwards he returned to me saying that he had got the consent of the Council to my being let off, and thought he had succeeded in getting their consent to letting all the others off, except Lash and Ross, whom the other members of the Council would not let off because they were officers of the Government; he appeared to be one of the best of the whole lot while I was there.

3. After I was taken up stairs at Duck Lake he came to us and told us (the prisoners) to keep away from the windows for fear that the Indians would shoot us.

CHARLES NEWITT.

Sworn before me at Regina, this }
12th day of August, A. D. }
1885.

OWEN HUGHES, a Justice of the Peace in and for the North-West Territories.

THE QUEEN vs. PHILIP GARIEPIE AND OTHERS.

CANADA: }
North-West Territories, }
To wit: }

I, Eleazer Swain, of Batoche, in the North-West Territories of Canada, farmer, make oath and say:

1. That immediately after the fight at Duck Lake I arrived upon the ground, and there saw Philip Gariepie and a number of others near to where Charles Newitt was then sitting.

2. Newitt appeared to have been wounded, and exhibited signs of having been struck upon the forehead and hand, and a conversation was going on among those about as to the cause. I heard it stated by several of these people, who were half-breeds and Indians, that the said Newitt had been struck in the manner above mentioned by an Indian.

His
ELEAZER X SWAIN.
Mark.

Sworn before me at Regina, in said Terri- }
tories, this 6th day of August, A.D. }
1885, after having been first read and }
then explained to the deponent, who }
made his mark thereto in my presence. }

HUGH RICHARDSON, Stipendiary Magistrate for the North-West Territories.

THE QUEEN vs. EMMANUEL CHAMPAGNE.

CANADA: }
North-West Territories, }
To wit: }

I, Thomas McKay, of Prince Albert, in the North-West Territories, Esquire, make oath and say: That I am well acquainted with Emmanuel Champagne, who has always borne a good character up to the time of the rebellion, and who interposed to save my life, as I have already deposed in the case of the Queen vs. Louis Riel.

THOMAS MCKAY.

Sworn before me at Regina, in }
the said Territories, this 7th }
day of August, A.D. 1885. }

H. LEJEUNE, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Territories.

THE QUEEN *vs.* EMMANUEL CHAMPAGNE, ALEXANDER P. FISHER, PHILIP GARIEPIE, PIERRE GARIEPIE, PIERRE HENRI, MAXIME LEPINE, PIERRE PARENTEAU, MOISE PARENTEAU, JOSEPH PILON, BAPTISTE ROCHELEAU, FRANCIS TOUROND, PATRICE TOUROND, BAPTISTE VANDAL, PIERRE VANDAL AND JOSEPH ARCAND.

CANADA :
North-West Territories. }
To wit :

I, Hillyard Mitchell, of Duck Lake, in the North-West Territories, Esquire, make oath and say :

1. I have for some time been personally acquainted with each and every of the above named, Emmanuel Champagne and others, and have for several years been one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the said Territories.

2. From my personal knowledge of the above named, Emmanuel Champagne and others, I have no hesitation in stating that they had always been honest and peaceable inhabitants and law-abiding and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen to the time of the late rebellion.

HILLYARD MITCHELL.

Sworn before me at Regina, in the }
North-West Territories, this 7th }
day of August, A.D. 1885.

CHAS. NOLIN, *a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Territories.*

THE QUEEN *vs.* EMMANUEL CHAMPAGNE, JOSEPH ARCAND, PIERRE HENRI, IGNACE POITRAS (THE ELDER), IGNACE POITRAS (THE YOUNGER), PIERRE PARENTEAU, MOISE PARENTEAU, JOSEPH PILON, BAPTISTE VANDAL, MOISE OUELLETTE, MAXIME LEPINE, ALBERT MONKMAN, MAXIME DUROIS, ALEX. P. FISHER, PATRICE TOUROND AND FRANCIS TOUROND, *ET AL.*

CANADA.
North-West Territories. }
To wit :

We, Harold Edward Ross, Peter Tomkins, William Tomkins and Thomas Eastwood Jackson, all of Prince Albert District, in the said Territories, severally make oath and say :

1. That during the time of our imprisonment in the rebel camp at Batoche and vicinity we received considerate treatment and kindness from the above named defendants, Joseph Arcand and others, some of them supplying us with food, others of them protecting us as much as in their power lay from attacks of the Indians, cautioning us to keep away from the windows and doors for fear of being shot at by Indians and others, and generally exhibited a spirit of kindness and friendly feeling towards us. They also, many of them, stood between us and threatened death at the hands of Louis Riel, to the best of our information. We, therefore, feel it a duty, as Christian men, to recommend them in turn to the mercy of the court. We especially recommend Baptiste Vandal, Ignace Poitras, Joseph Pilon, Baptiste Rocheleau, Albert Monkman, Alexander P. Fisher, Emmanuel Champagne and Patrice Tourond to the mercy of the court for their marked humanity and kindness to us while in prison. And this declaration on our part is not a new-born feeling. Whilst we were prisoners we mutually determined, should we escape with our lives, that, should these men, in turn, be arrested and imprisoned, and put upon their trial, that we, in gratitude for their kindness, would not fail to come forward

and give evidence on their behalf, which we now do, and we earnestly recommend them to the consideration and mercy of their judge.

HAROLD E. ROSS,
PETER TOMKINS,
WILLIAM TOMKINS,
THOS. E. JACKSON.

Sworn before me and acknowledged by the }
deponents, Harold Edward Ross, Peter }
Tomkins, William Tomkins and Thos. }
Eastwood Jackson, at Regina, in said }
Territories, this 7th day of August, }
A.D. 1885.

DIXIE WATSON, *Clerk of the Court.*

THE QUEEN vs. MAXIME DUBOIS.

CANADA :
North-West Territories, }
To wit :

I, George Ness, of Batoche, in the North-West Territories, contractor, make oath and say :

That Maxime Dubois, above named, frequently told me during the rebellion that he was desirous of escaping and would do so were it not for his wife and family of five or six children, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, he took a very minor part in the rebellion and would not have done anything at all had he not been forced to do so on peril of his life.

GEORGE NESS.

Sworn before me at Regina, in the }
said Territories, this 7th day of }
August, A.D. 1885.

DIXIE WATSON, *Clerk of the Court.*

THE QUEEN vs. JOSEPH PILON.

CANADA :
North-West Territories, }
To wit :

I, George Ness, of Batoche, in the North-West Territories, farmer, make oath and say : That I have good reason to believe and do verily believe that Joseph Pilon, above named, tried to avoid being connected with the rebellion of 1885 by hiding and in other divers ways, and that had it not been for his wife and family of eleven children, would have succeeded in so doing, and would not be in prison to-day. The said Pilon resided for several years near where my residence then was, and I had the best opportunity for arriving at the above belief.

The said Pilon took a very minor part in said rebellion, and that on peril of his life and against his will.

GEORGE NESS.

Sworn before me at Regina, in }
said Territories, this 7th day }
of August, A.D. 1885.

DIXIE WATSON, *Clerk of the Court.*

THE QUEEN vs. MOISE PARENTEAU AND BAPTISTE VANDAL.

CANADA :
 North-West Territories, }
 To wit:

I, George Ness, of Batoche, in the North-West Territories, farmer, make oath and say :

1. That Moise Parenteau, above named, and Baptiste Vandal, above named, were very kind to the prisoners, on or about the twenty-first day of March last past, and, I believe, took a very minor part in the rebellion and not of their own free will.

GEORGE NESS.

Sworn before me at Regina, in }
 said Territories, the 7th day }
 of August, A.D. 1885.

DIXIE WATSON, *Clerk of the Court.*

THE QUEEN vs. ALEXANDER P. FISHER AND PHILIP GARNOT.

CANADA :
 North-West Territories, }
 To wit:

I, Louis Marion, of Duck Lake, in the North-West Territories, freighter, make oath and say :

1. That Alexander P. Fisher, above mentioned, was a prisoner at large, and not under arms from eighteenth to twentieth March last past, staying at home, except when sent for by Louis Riel and brought by force to Batoche, in said Territories, across the river from his home.

2. That Philip Garnot, above mentioned, had no connection with the rebellion until the twentieth day of March last past, or thereabout, when he was brought by force from his boarding house to the church, both at Batoche and in said Territories, and he began to act as secretary, taking no personal or individual part in the doings of the Council, but merely acting as a scribe to the Council.

LOUIS MARION.

Sworn before me at Regina, in said }
 Territories, this 7th day of }
 August, A.D. 1885.

CHARLES NOLIN, *a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Territories.*

THE QUEEN vs. ALEXANDER P. FISHER.

CANADA :
 North-West Territories, }
 To wit:

I, George Ness, of Batoche, in the North-West Territories, farmer, make oath and say :

1. That the said Alexander P. Fisher, on or about the 27th day of March last past, informed me that he was against the rebellion, and had tried to escape, but failed to do so, and that he would not be there at all had it not been for his children.

2. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, he did not, of his own free will during the whole rebellion, commit any rebellious or treasonable act, but at the risk of his life and in the presence of and under superior force.

GEORGE NESS.

Sworn before me at Regina, in the said }
 Territories, this 7th day of August, }
 A.D. 1885.

DIXIE WATSON, *Clerk of the Court.*

THE QUEEN vs ALEXANDER P. FISHER AND OTHERS.

CANADA :
 North-West Territories. }
 To wit :

I, Harry Walters, of Prince Albert, in the North-West Territories, merchant, make oath and say :

1. That Alexander P. Fisher, above named, was, during the time I was a prisoner of Riel's from the 18th to the 21st day of March last past, a prisoner at large of said Riel's and informed me that he only wished to protect his property there, and I believe that he tried to prevent some of the rebels from getting any property stored in his house.

2. During that time he never carried arms of any kind.

H. WALTERS.

Sworn before me at Regina, in }
 said Territories, this 7th }
 day of August, A.D. 1885.

J. ANSDELL MACRAE, *Justice of the Peace in and for North-West Territories.*

THE QUEEN vs. ALEXANDER P. FISHER.

CANADA :
 North-West Territories. }
 To wit :

I, Hillyard Mitchell, of Duck Lake, in the North-West Territories, merchant, make oath and say :

1. I have well known Fisher during the last nine years, and he is a faithful, honest man, and I have never heard him utter a sentiment of disloyalty.

2. On or about 20th day of March last past he informed me he was a prisoner at large of Louis Riel's at Batoche, taking no part in the rebellion, and said he would leave but wanted to stay to care for his family and property, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief he was a bitter enemy of the said Riel from the time the said Riel came to the country on and until the breaking out of the rebellion, and never was by his own free will a rebel, and only allowed himself to be used in the movement from a natural weakness for absurdity and being laughed at, and not from any evil or criminal intention.

HILLYARD MITCHELL.

Sworn before me at Regina, in the }
 said Territories, this 7th day of }
 August, 1885.

H.Y. LEJEUNE, *a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Territories.*

THE QUEEN vs. IGNACE POITRAS, THE ELDER, BAPTISTE VANDAL, PHILIP GARIEPIE, PIERRE GARIEPIE, ALEXANDER P. FISHER, MAXIME LEPINE, MOISE OUELLETTE, PIERRE PARENTEAU AND EMMANUEL CHAMPAGNE.

CANADA :
 North-West Territories, }
 To wit :

I, Thomas McKay, of Prince Albert, in the North-West Territories, Esquire, make oath and say :—

1. I have been for some time personally acquainted with each and every of the above named, Ignace Poitras, the elder, and others, and have, during a long time past, been a magistrate in and for the said Territories.

2. From my personal knowledge of the above named parties I have no hesitation in saying that they have always enjoyed the reputation of being honest and peace-

able inhabitants, and I had ever recognized them as law-abiding and loyal citizens of Her Majesty the Queen at the time of the late rebellion.

THOMAS McKAY.

Sworn before me at Regina, in }
the said Territories, this 7th }
day of August, A.D., 1885. }

HILLYARD MITCHELL, *a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Territories.*

THE QUEEN vs. JOSEPH ARCAND, ALEXANDER CADIEUX, AND OTHERS.

CANADA :

North-West Territories, }

To wit :

I, Louis Cochin, of Battleford, in the North-West Territories, priest, being duly sworn, depose and say :

1. I was a prisoner in the camp of Poundmaker from about the twelfth of April till about the sixteenth of May, or to the time of Riel's surrender, the news of which reached us four days later.

2. I saw Joseph Arcand, who is well known to me, for the first time among those in the camp on the third of May; it was Sunday, about seven o'clock in the evening. The said Arcand had, I understood, just arrived with others from Batoche, whence they had been sent by Riel to protect the prisoners from the savages.

3. Joseph Arcand was one of the most ardent of the half-breeds in protecting the prisoners from being killed, maltreated or robbed by the savages; he was always on the watch to guard the prisoners from danger, and I was indebted to him for his devoted protection of myself from danger and annoyance. I passed nearly half the time with him and he never used one solitary expression of disloyalty towards the Government, nor did he ever commit any hostile act; he occupied himself altogether in attending to the safety of the prisoners, white and half-breed, in the camp.

4. It was Joseph Arcand who was specially active and successful in saving the life of one of the white prisoners, a teamster, who is I believe at present in Regina. Arcand also protected a scout named Fontaine from threatened death at the hands of the Assiniboines, that same scout Fontaine who so ungratefully accused his protectors on his return to Battleford. This fellow Fontaine, to my personal knowledge, is totally unworthy of any belief, he is well known as a gaol bird, and in fact was liberated from gaol to become a scout. Joseph Arcand had left Poundmaker's camp three days before we heard of the battle at Batoche.

5. Pierre Vandal came to Poundmaker's camp at the same time with Arcand. This young fellow seemed to be a follower of the others simply through curiosity as a companion of some of the other half-breeds, and when he mounted guard with the others it was for the sole and only purpose of protecting the prisoners from the savages, who were only prevented from falling upon the prisoners by the most devoted and active efforts of the half-breed guards. I often passed hours with this young man Vandal and conversed with him and spoke to him in condemnation of Riel, and in favor of the Government, to which he assented and often condemned the rebellion. During all the time he was in the camp he positively did nothing but protect, to the very best of his power, the prisoners, white and half-breeds, from the savages, to which he devoted his whole attention; his conduct was invariably praiseworthy and kind. I am bound in conscience and gratitude to accord to him my best thanks and strong recommendation.

Alexander Cadieux, *alias* "Kitty-way-hoe," came to the camp with the others above mentioned. He is a pure savage, but has lived among the half-breeds, and is very ignorant. He has a great deal of influence with the savages, and through that influence he was enabled to save the lives of the teamster prisoners who were on the point of being killed by the Indians, who were very furious and determined. As one whose life was saved by the combined exertions and devotion of these poor men, when life was every moment in danger, I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to God and my gratitude to these poor men, and pray at the hands of the judge who is

to pass the sentence of the law upon them, a merciful view of any fault they may have ignorantly committed, in view of the fact that they risked their own lives to save the lives of Her Majesty's subjects—men, women and children—from the fury of the savages.

L. COCHIN.

Sworn to and acknowledged before me, }
at Regina, in the North-West Ter- }
ritories aforesaid, this 13th day of }
August, A.D. 1885.

DIXIE WATSON, *Clerk of the Court.*

THE QUEEN vs. ALBERT MONKMAN, MAXIME LEPINE AND BAPTISTE VANDAL AND ALEXANDER P. FISHER AND PHILIP GARNOT.

CANADA : }
North-West Territories, }
To wit:

I, Thomas Sanderson, of Carrot River Settlement, in the North-West Territories, farmer, make oath and say :

1. The night of the twenty-first day of March last past, when I was arrested and made a prisoner, Albert Monkman came to me evincing a friendly feeling, asked me my name and where I lived; he then asked me what I intended to say to Louis Riel, when I would be brought before him. I answered that I was determined to give my mind fully to Riel, to condemn him and his actions strongly and to tell him that the man who was accused of being the murderer of Scott in former days was not one who should attempt to plunge the half-breeds into revolution, which would lead to disaster and death. Monkman said, "for God's sake, if you value your own life don't do that, temporize with him rather than irritate him, which may lead to the loss of your life, as I know that you stand in very great danger, because of the feeling against the Carrot River settlers generally, and against you in particular." He cautioned me not to speak to him or appear friendly in the presence of Riel, for, said he, "I am already suspected by Riel, but be assured that I will do everything in my power for you." Next when the release of the prisoners, Peter Tomkins, William Tomkins, John W. Astley and Newitt was under consideration Monkman advocated and pleaded for their release before Riel and the council at Duck Lake; and in consequence of Monkman's advocacy strongly expressed, and the strongly expressed advice of Maxime Lepine and Baptiste Vandal, who sided with and supported Monkman on behalf of the prisoners, it was carried that the prisoners should be liberated, but Dumont opposed it, whereupon Riel ordered Monkman to saddle a horse and go to Carlton, as I firmly believe, for the purpose of getting him away, and the consequence was, the prisoners were not released. In consequence of the conduct of Monkman, Lepine and Vandal, on behalf of the prisoners, I feel it a duty to strongly recommend them to the most favorable consideration and mercy of the court. I further state that Monkman declared to me, and he appeared to be sincere, that he would do anything in his power to prevent Riel from bringing the Indians into the rising, as he said if they were brought into it, bloodshed would follow. I believe that he did do all that he could in that respect, but I knew that he appeared to be suspected and watched by Riel, and he was kept as much as possible out of the way by being sent or ordered off from one place to another, and never appeared to have much opportunity of making himself heard in the Council. While I was a prisoner, Philip Garnot evinced a friendly feeling towards the other prisoners and myself, bringing us tobacco and books both at Duck Lake and Batoche. At Batoche we were in his house, as he stated by his request of Riel in our behalf, and we were all well fed and attended to by him while there.

THOMAS SANDERSON.

Sworn before me at Regina, in said }
Territories, this 7th day of }
August, A.D. 1885.

DIXIE WATSON, *Clerk of the Court.*

RETURN

(SUPPLEMENTARY, PARTIAL)

(52a)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 5th March, 1886;—For copies of all documents forming the record in the cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late Rebellion, including the Jury Lists, the names of the Jurors, the lists of the Jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the charges of the Judge, the names of the Judges who tried the different cases, the names of the Counsel for the prosecution and for the defence, the pleas entered, the verdicts, and the sentences, and in short of every document whatever relating to the said trials.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
16th March, 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 16th March, 1886.

As a supplementary partial return to an Address of the Honorable the House of Commons, dated the 5th inst., for copies of all documents forming the record in the cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late rebellion, including the jury lists, the names of the jurors, the lists of all jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the charges of the judge, the names of the judges who tried the different cases, the names of the counsel for the prosecution and defence, the pleas entered, the verdicts and the sentences, and in short, of every document whatever relating to said trials, the undersigned has the honor to transmit herewith transcripts of the records and proceedings in the eleven cases mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed.

A. POWER, for D.M.J.

SCHEDULE.

Further Return (in part) of all cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late Rebellion.

Name.	Place.
1. Manachoos (Bad Arrow) and Kittimakegin (Miserable Man)...	Battleford.
2. Papuh-make-siek (Round the Sky).....	do
3. Pa-pa-mah-cha-kwayo (Wandering Spirit).....	do
4. Apis-chaskoos (Little Bear).....	do
5. Louison Mongrain.....	do

Name.	Place.
6. Wah-wah-Nitch (Man without Blood).....	Battleford.
7. Ikta	do
8. Nabpae (Iron Body).....	do
9. Charles Ducharme <i>alias</i> Charlebois, and Wa-waa-seh-oween (Dressy Man).....	do

QUEEN vs. MANACHOOS (BAD ARROW), KITTIMAKEGIN (MISERABLE MAN.)

Copy of Record and Proceedings.

CANADA: }
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of John Alfred Martin, of Battleford, in the North-West Territories of Canada, Sergeant in the North-West Mounted Police, taken the second day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Stipendiary Magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada, who saith:

That Manachoos, otherwise called Bad Arrow and Kittimakegin, otherwise called Miserable Man, on the second day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, kill and murder one Charles Gouin against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen her Crown and dignity.

J. A. MARTIN.

Signed before me the day, month and year }
first above mentioned at Battleford, in }
the North-West Territories of Canada. }
CHAS. B. ROULEAU,
Stipendiary Magistrate for N.W.T. }

CANADA; }
North-West Territories, }
Saskatchewan District, }
Battleford Division. }

The second day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five in the Saskatchewan district, Battleford division, in the North-West Territories of Canada;

Before Chas. B. Rouleau, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories, exercising criminal jurisdiction under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign and the amendments thereto, entitled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts relating to the North-West Territories;

Manachoos (Bad Arrow) and Kittimakegin (Miserable Man), two Cree Indians, of Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories aforesaid, who are now prisoners in close custody at Battleford aforesaid, stand charged this day before the said stipendiary magistrate sitting in public open court, assembled for the trial of the said Manachoos (Bad Arrow) and Kittimakegin (Miserable Man).

For that they the said Manachoos (Bad Arrow) and Kittimakegin (Miserable Man), on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as Frog Lake in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully and of their malice aforethought, kill and murder one Charles Gouin, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity;

Being duly arraigned the prisoners to this indictment plead—Not guilty.

William McKay, Esq., after having been duly sworn, acted as interpreter.

William Sharpe, Esq., Barrister, represents the Crown.

The prisoners being asked whether they wished to be tried by the stipendiary Magistrate alone, or the stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace, with the intervention of a jury, make their option to be tried by the stipendiary magistrate alone.

With the consent of the prisoners their trial is fixed for the third day of October, 1885.

BATTLEFORD, 2nd October, 1885.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for N.W.T.*

BATTLEFORD, 3rd October, 1885.

Present:—Chas. B. Rouleau, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories; William Sharpe, Esq., Barrister, Crown prosecutor, and William Mackay, Esq., interpreter.

The case of the Queen *vs.* Manachoos (Bad Arrow) and Kittimakegin (Miserable Man), accused of murder, being called, was proceeded with.

Evidence of Prosecution

Toussaint, *alias* Calling Bull, a Cree Indian, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—I was living at Frog Lake for about five years. I worked for Delaney, the Indian farm instructor. I was at Frog Lake at the time of the massacre. It was the third of the month, and three days after Sunday, in the spring of this year, early in the morning of that day I was in Pritchard's house. When I came out of the house I saw Indians all round, amongst them the two prisoners. Charles Gouin was coming from the direction where the sun rises towards me. When Charles Gouin saw Quinn fall after being shot, he turned back to retrace his steps, and the prisoner Manachoos (Bad Arrow) fired and shot Gouin, and he fell near the door of Pritchard's house. Charles Gouin fell first on his face, he turned round and supported himself on his elbow, then Kittimakegin (Miserable Man) came forward and shot him in the chest. He fell and choked a little while, and then ceased to move and died.

Cross-examined by one of the prisoners:—I repeat that I saw Manachoos (Bad Arrow) fire first at Gouin, and Kittimakegin (Miserable Man) came up and fired also at him, then Gouin fell dead. It was the two prisoners who killed Gouin.

The other prisoner states that he does not intend to ask questions, as the witness has told the truth.

NAOKESIEKOOKEYAISE (Four Sky Thunder) having solemnly affirmed to tell the truth, saith as follows:—

I was at Frog Lake at the time of the massacre. Manachoos told me that day that he shot Gouin, and that the latter fell down. I met Miserable Man before. I was living in the same tent. Miserable Man, the prisoner, told me that Bad Arrow, the other prisoner, fired at Gouin first, and that he had fired at him also. Gouin was lying on his side when Miserable Man shot him. Bad Arrow told me the same thing also. Miserable Man told me he was urged to do so by one of Big Bear's sons and Bad Arrow by Wandering Spirit. Miserable Man told me that Gouin was only wounded when he fired at him. He told me he had shot him in the right side of the chest.

The prisoners decline to cross-examine.

KAMANITOWAS (Idol) being duly sworn, saith as follows:—

I was present at the Frog Lake massacre. When I heard the first ^{or} shots fired I was with two other Indians near a root-house, close by Delaney's house. I then went in the direction of the shooting. When I came to Delaney's house I saw a white man lying at the door of Pritchard's house. I walked toward him and I heard him gasping. When I was very close I saw Miserable Man, one of the prisoners, fire at him. The white man was lying on his back. I did not see the flesh wound, but whatever was in the gun went into the body. I knew the white man's name. It was Charles Gouin (here the witness gives Gouin's Cree name). After the time Miserable man had fired I went to Gouin and I heard him and saw him gasping for breath. Then I went to John Pritchard's house. When I came out Gouin was dead.

The prisoners both state that the witness told the truth and decline to cross-examine him.

This closes the case on behalf of the Crown.

The prisoners declare they have no witnesses to examine.

The prisoners are declared guilty of murder by the stipendiary magistrate.

Sentence—Death.

The two prisoners, Manachoos (Bad Arrow) and Kittimakegin (Miserable Man), to be hanged by the neck till death follows, on the 27th day of November, 1885.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for N.W.T.*

BATTLEFORD, 3rd October, 1885.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of all the proceedings and evidence had and taken in said case.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for N.W.T.*

BATTLEFORD, 5th October, 1885.

QUEEN vs. PAPUH-MAKE-SICK (ROUND THE SKY).

Copy of Record and Proceedings.

CANADA: }
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of John Alfred Martin, of Battleford, in the North-West Territories of Canada, Sergeant in the North-West Mounted Police, taken this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada, who saith:

That Papuh-Make-Sick, otherwise called Round the Sky, on the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five at the locality known as Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder one François Xavier Fafard, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

J. A. MARTIN.

Sworn before me the day, month and year }
above mentioned, at Battleford, in the }
North West Territories of Canada. }

CHARLES B. ROULEAU,

Stipendiary Magistrate for the North-West Territories.

CANADA, }
North-West Territories, }
Saskatchewan District, }
Battleford Division. }

The first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in the Saskatchewan district, Battleford division, in the North-West Territories of Canada.

Before Charles B. Rouleau, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories, exercising criminal jurisdiction under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, and the amendments thereto, entitled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts relating to the North-West Territories;"

Papuh-Make-Sick (Round-the-Sky), a Cree Indian, who is now a prisoner in close custody at Battleford aforesaid, stands charged this day before me the said stipendiary magistrate, sitting in public open court, assembled for the trial of the said Papuh-Make-Sick (Round-the-Sky);

For that he the said Papuh-Make-Sick (Round-the-Sky) on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada, as aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder one François Xavier Fafard, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Being duly arraigned the prisoner to this indictment pleads "not guilty."

William Mackay, Esq., after being duly sworn, acted as interpreter.

William Sharpe, Esq., barrister, represents the Crown.

The prisoner being asked whether he wishes to be tried by the stipendiary magistrate alone or by the stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace, with the intervention of a jury, makes option to be tried by the stipendiary magistrate alone.

Evidence for the Prosecution.

KOSIPEKANNEW (The Thunder) having solemnly affirmed to tell the truth sayeth as follows:—

I was present at the Frog Lake massacre three days before Easter Sunday, 1885. I saw the priest (Fafard) lying on the ground after being shot. The first time I saw him I was about thirty feet from him, and I went on in the same direction as some Indians who were following some white men. Afterwards I came back to where the priest was lying, and I saw the prisoner fire at the priest. The priest was lying on the ground on his face, and the prisoner fired at him on the crown of the head. The prisoner was almost over him. He held the muzzle of the gun quite close to his head. There were a number of Indians around. The Indians were saying that the priest was shamming—that he was not dead. I heard a number of shots fired before I saw Father Fafard lying on the ground. I saw Father Fafard move after he was lying on the ground. I heard him groan (here the witness imitates the sound he made) after the prisoner fired at him. I am positive of it. I was at the time about twenty feet from Father Fafard.

Cross-examined:—I was about twenty feet from the prisoner and the priest when I heard him groan.

OSASAWBOW (a Cree Indian) being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—

I was present at the Frog Lake massacre. Wandering Spirit was the first man that fired at the priest, Father Fafard. The priest fell, and I went to look at him. He was lying on his face. I then bent over him and walked round him to see where the wound was. The wound was across the middle of the neck. The ball went through, and the blood was running. I saw also the blood running from his mouth and nose. I went away and came back and I saw Father Fafard lying on the ground. There were several Indians around him when I heard them say "He is still breathing." When I heard them say that, there was none very near him. Then Manachooks, an Indian, told the prisoner to fire at the priest. Then the prisoner came and fired one shot on the crown of the head of the priest. I never saw the priest move or make any noise. I am first cousin to the prisoner. I was around a good deal with the prisoner that day.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

SAWAYON (a Cree Indian) being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—

I was present at the Frog Lake massacre. I heard some shots fired that day. I went from the camp in the direction of the firing. I saw one priest lying on the ground. That was the priest that came there recently. I then saw the other priest lying on the ground, and I went quite near him, and I saw blood running on the ground and I stepped back. He was breathing, because his back was moving up and down as a person breathing. He was lying on his face with his hands folded under his head. I saw the wound near the back of the neck and I saw the blood running. I thought the bullet had passed through the side of the neck. When the Indians came where Father Fafard was lying, Manachooks said "He is still breathing, shoot him." The prisoner then stepped forward and shot the priest on the top of the head. The priest moved after the shot.

Cross-examined :—I went away as soon as the prisoner fired at the priest. I don't suppose that the prisoner took any notice of me. I heard only Manachooks say "shoot him."

This closes the evidence for the prosecution.

Evidence on behalf of Defence.

OSASAWOEOW being re-called on behalf of the defence, says as follows :—

(The prisoner then declines to examine him, as he states he had told the truth in his examination for the prosecution.)

The prisoner declares he has no witnesses to examine.

This closes the case.

Prisoner declared guilty by the stipendiary magistrate.

Sentence—Death.

The prisoner to be hanged by the neck till death follows, on the 27th day of November, 1885.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for N.W.T.*
BATTLEFORD, 1st October, 1885.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of all the proceedings and evidence had and taken in said case.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for N.W.T.*
BATTLEFORD, 5th October, 1885.

QUEEN vs. PA-PA-MAH-CHA-KWAYO (WANDERING SPIRIT).

Copy of Record and Proceedings.

CANADA :
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of Alexander David Stewart, of the city of Hamilton in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, chief of police, taken the 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada, who saith :

That Pa-pa-mah-cha-kwayo, otherwise called Wandering Spirit, on the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder one Thomas Quinn, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity

A. D. STEWART.

Sworn before me the day, month and year }
above mentioned, at Battleford, in the }
North-West Territories of Canada. }

CHARLES B. ROULEAU,
Stipendiary Magistrate for the North-West Territories.

CANADA :
North-West Territories, }
Saskatchewan District, }
Battleford Division. }

The twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in the Saskatchewan district, Battleford division, in the North-West Territories of Canada;

Before Charles B. Rouleau, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories, exercising criminal jurisdiction under the provisions of the Act of Par-

liament of Canada, passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, and the amendment thereto, entitled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts relating to the North-West Territory;"

Pa-pa-mah-cha-kwayo (Wandering Spirit) a Cree Indian, of Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, who is now a prisoner in close custody at Battleford aforesaid, stands charged this day before the said stipendiary magistrate sitting in public open court, assembled for the trial of the said Pa-pa-mah-cha-kwayo (Wandering Spirit);

For that he, the said Pa-pa-mah-cha-kwayo (Wandering Spirit), on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as Frog Lake, in the North West Territories of Canada aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder one Thomas Quinn, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

After being duly arraigned the prisoner to this indictment pleads "guilty."

William Mackay, Esq., after having been duly sworn, acted as interpreter.
Sentence—Death.

Prisoner to be hanged by the neck till death follows, on Friday, the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N. W. T.*
BATTLEFORD, N. W. T., 22nd September, 1885.

A true and certified copy.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N. W. T.*

QUEEN vs. APIS-CHASKOOS (LITTLE BEAR).

Copy of Record and Proceedings.

CANADA :
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of John Alfred Martin, of Battleford, North-West Territories, and Dominion of Canada, Sergeant in the North-West Mounted Police, taken the 9th day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the North-West Territories aforesaid, who saith :

That Apischaskoos, otherwise called Little Bear, on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully, and of his own malice aforethought, kill and murder one George Dill, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

J. A. MARTIN.

Sworn before me the day, month and year }
first above mentioned, at Battleford, in }
the North-West Territories of Canada. }

CHAS. B. ROULEAU,
Stipendiary Magistrate for the North-West Territories of Canada.

CANADA :
North-West Territories, }
Saskatchewan District, }
Battleford Division. }

The ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in the Saskatchewan district, Battleford division, in the North-West Territories of Canada :

Before Charles B. Rouleau, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories, exercising criminal jurisdiction under the provisions of the Act of the Parlia-

ment of Canada passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign and the amendments thereto, entitled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts relating to the North West Territories;"

Apischaskoos, otherwise called Little Bear, a Cree Indian, of Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, who is now a prisoner in close custody at Battleford aforesaid, stands charged this day before the said stipendiary magistrate sitting in public open court assembled, for the trial of the said Apischaskoos (Little Bear);

For that he, the said Apischaskoos (Little Bear) on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder one George Dill against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Being duly arraigned the prisoner to this indictment pleads "not guilty."

William Mackay, Esq., being duly sworn, acted as interpreter.

William P. Sharpe, Esq., barrister, represents the Crown.

The prisoner, being asked whether he wishes to be tried by the stipendiary magistrate alone or by the stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace, with the intervention of a jury, makes option to be tried by the stipendiary magistrate alone.

The following evidence was adduced on behalf of the Crown:—

OASAWEHOW, a Cree Indian, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—

I know the prisoner. I saw him during the massacre at Frog Lake. He was on horseback that day riding amongst the houses. I saw him coming from the direction where the white men were fired at. The prisoner was armed. I saw Dill there that day. I saw him also after he was dead. He was killed by a bullet.

Prisoner declines to cross-examine.

KOPISIKINNEW (Thunder), a Cree Indian, having solemnly affirmed to tell the truth, says as follows:—

I know the prisoner, and I saw him at Frog Lake the day of the massacre. The massacre took place about three days before Easter last. I saw him mounted and following the trader Dill, and I saw the prisoner firing two shots at Dill while he was mounted. There are four Indians whom I knew. These four Indians were firing. Dill fell while the firing was going on. It was the result of the shooting that caused Dill's death. I don't think he was sick before that.

Cross-examined:—It was when the last shot was fired that Dill fell.

KAMAMTOWAS a Cree Indian, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—

I know the prisoner. When we were in the prison together the prisoner told me that he fired two shots at the trader (Dill) but that he missed him. The prisoner did not tell me where it was. The prisoner must have referred then to the Frog Lake massacre.

Prisoner declines to cross-examine.

This concluded the case for the Crown.

The prisoner declares he has no evidence to adduce, as the witnesses for the Crown stated what was true.

Prisoner declared guilty by the stipendiary magistrate.

Sentence—Death.

The prisoner to be hanged by the neck till death follows, on the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*
BATTLEFORD, 9th October, 1885.

I certify that the above is a true copy of all the proceedings and evidence had and taken in this case.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

QUEEN vs. LOUISON MONGRAIN.

Copy of Record and Proceedings.

CANADA :

North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of Alexander David Stewart, of the city of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, chief of police, taken the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories who saith :—

That Louison Mongrain and Wa-wa-se-he-wein, otherwise called Dressy Man, on the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as Fort Pitt, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, kill and murder one David Lattimer Cowan, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

A. D. STEWART.

Sworn before me the day, month and year }
above mentioned at Battleford, in the }
North-West Territories of Canada.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU,

Stipendiary Magistrate for the said North-West Territories.

CANADA :

North-West Territories, }
Saskatchewan District, }
Battleford Division.

The twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in the Saskatchewan district, Battleford division, in the North-West Territories of Canada :

Before Chas. B. Rouleau, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories, exercising criminal jurisdiction under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign and the amendments thereto, intituled : "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts relating to the North-West Territories :"

Louison Mongrain and Wa-wa-se-he-wein (Dressy Man) two Cree Indians of Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, who are now prisoners in close custody at Battleford aforesaid, stand charged this day before the said Stipendiary Magistrate, sitting in open court, assembled for the trial of the said Louison and Wa-wa-se-he-wein (Dressy Man).

For that they the said Louison Mongrain and Wa-wa-se-he-wein (Dressy Man) on the 15th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as Fort Pitt, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, kill and murder one David Lattimer Cowan, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

After being duly arraigned the prisoners to this indictment plead "not guilty."

William Mackay Esq., after being duly sworn, acted as interpreter. The prisoners elected to be tried by the stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace with the intervention of a jury.

The trial of said prisoners was fixed for the 25th of September, 1885.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N. W. T.*

The case of the Queen *vs.* Nabpace *alias* Iron Body being called, is proceeded with and the following evidence is adduced.

Evidence on the part of the Crown.

OSISAWEHOW, a Cree Indian, being duly sworn, doth depose and say :—

I know the prisoner. I belong to Puskeya-Kewino Band. The prisoner belongs to Big Bear's Band. I was present at Frog Lake during the time of the massacre. I saw Quinn and Gouin killed. I saw the prisoner there at that time. I did not see him do anything there at that time. The white people were near by walking towards the camp, followed by the prisoner and other Indians. The white people were not going to the camp of their own accord. The Indians whom I knew that were following the white people were Askik-Puskookyoo Mamekwesno, and the prisoner. They were armed. The white people were not armed. The white people were gathered together by Big Bear's Indians to the point where I saw them marching them off. The reason the white people were not armed is because their guns were taken from them by Big Bear's Indians that morning. George Dill was amongst the white people whom I saw marching off. I was standing then between John Pritchard's house and a storehouse. Afterwards I followed in the direction of the white people. I heard shots in that direction, and the first I saw lying on the ground were Delaney and Gowanlock. A little further on I saw the two priests lying. They were killed at that time. I saw three white people running. They were followed by some Indians. The white people were Williscraft, Gilchrist and George Dill. It was too far off for me to see who the Indians were that were following. I think there must have been three if not more. I saw Nabpace again in the tent. The whole time of the massacre did not last more than the time to smoke a pipe.

Prisoner declines to cross-examine.

KOPISIKENEW (Thunder), having affirmed solemnly to tell the truth, says as follows :—

I know the prisoner. I was present at the Frog Lake massacre. I saw the prisoner there. I know a trader that was there (Dill), but I did not know him by his English name. I saw him together with other white men followed by Indians. The prisoner was one of the Indians. When I came in full view of the white people, while the firing by the Indians was going on, I saw two men running. It was the trader (Dill) and a young man (Gilchrist). There was a dog along with them. When I first saw the Indians running after them I could not recognize them, but when I got to the top of the ridge I saw but one white man, that was the trader (Dill). He turned round towards the Indians while they were firing at him. He appeared to have lost all hope. The Indians that were firing at him were Apischaskoos, Nabpace, the prisoner, Mamekwesew and Paskookuyoo. I saw Nabpace, the prisoner, firing at Dill. During this firing I saw Dill fall. He was lying there dead.

Prisoner declines to cross-examine.

This closes the case for the Crown.

Evidence for the Defence.

APISCHASKOOS (Little Bear), being duly sworn, doth depose and say :—

I was present when the trader Dill was killed. I saw the white man turn round and the prisoner fired at him and knocked him down.

Crown declines to cross-examine.

KAMANIBOWAS, being duly sworn, doth depose and say :—

I did not hear that you killed the trader Dill. A brother of mine asked the prisoner how it was that he had not killed anybody. The prisoner answered that he had killed only one dog.

Crown declines to cross-examine.

This closes the evidence for the defence.

The prisoner declared guilty of murder by the stipendiary magistrate.

Sentence—Death.

KAPESINMOKOE (a Cree Indian) being duly sworn doth depose and say :—

I was present at Fort Pitt when Constable Cowan was killed. When I was coming down the brow of the hill at Fort Pitt, I saw the policeman that was killed. I saw him fall. Then I saw the prisoner, Louison Mongrain, arriving where Cowan was lying. I was quite close to Louison, the prisoner. The prisoner held his gun towards the policeman who raised his hands saying "don't brother, don't," and fired two shots at him in the front part of the head. I was awakened by the shots of the gun before. Louison Mongrain, the prisoner, is the only Indian I saw firing at Cowan when the latter was lying down.

Cross-examined :—Prisoner had on a helmet, a pair of trousers and a shirt, he had no blanket on. He had a twelve-shooter rifle. I was the next man to prisoner when he fired at Cowan.

ALFRED SMITH, of Fort Pitt, laborer, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith :—

I was a prisoner in Big Bear's camp during the month of April. I saw the body of Cowan the day after his death.

The prisoner declares that he has no questions to ask.

This closes the evidence of the Crown.

Evidence on behalf of the Prisoner.

MESINACHAPAYO, a Cree Indian, having declared solemnly to tell the truth, says as follows :—

I was standing about fifty feet from where Cowan was lying. I saw Mongrain there but I did not see him fire the shots.

Cross-examined :—I never heard the prisoner say that he had shot Cowan. I saw Mongrain there but I did not see him fire the shots.

Prisoner declares that he does not want to call any more witnesses.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

P. C. PAMBRUN, *J. P.*

BATTLEFORD, 25th September, 1885.

Sentence, death.

Prisoner to be hanged by the neck until death follows, on the 22nd day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

BATTLEFORD, 25th September, 1885.

A true and certified copy.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

QUEEN vs. WAH-WAH-NITCH (MAN WITHOUT BLOOD).

Copy of Record and Proceedings.

CANADA;
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of John Alfred Martin, of Battleford, in the North-West Territories and Dominion of Canada, sergeant in the North-West Mounted Police, taken the 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the North-West Territories of Canada, who saith :—

That Wah-wah-nitch, otherwise called Man Without Blood, on the 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as Dewan and Tremont's farm, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, did feloniously, and wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and

murder one Bernard Tremont, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

J. A. MARTIN.

Sworn before me the day, month and year }
first above mentioned at Battleford, in }
the North-West Territories of Canada. }

CHARLES B. ROULEAU,

Stipendiary Magistrate for the said North-West Territories.

CANADA :

North-West Territories, }
Saskatchewan District, }
Battleford Division. }

The fifth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in the Saskatchewan district, Battleford division, in the North-West Territories of Canada ;

Before Charles B. Rouleau, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories, exercising criminal jurisdiction under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, and the amendments thereto, entitled : "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts relating to the North-West Territories ;"

Wah-wah-nitch (Man Without Blood) an Assiniboin Indian, of Battleford, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, who is now a prisoner in close custody at Battleford, aforesaid, stands charged this day before the said stipendiary magistrate sitting in public open court, assembled for the trial of the said Wah-wah-nitch (Man Without Blood).

For that he the said Wah-wah nitch (Man Without Blood) on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as Dewan and Tremont's farm, in the North-West Territories of Canada, aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder one Bernard Tremont against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Being duly arraigned the prisoner to this indictment pleads "guilty."

John Edward Kelly being duly sworn, acted as interpreter.

Sentence—Death.

Prisoner to be hanged by the neck till death follows on Friday the twenty seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for N.W.T.*

BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., 5th October, 1885.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of all the proceedings and evidence had and taken in said case.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for N.W.T.*

BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., 5th October, 1885.

QUEEN vs. IKTA.

Copy of Record and Proceedings.

CANADA :

North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of John Alfred Martin, of Battleford, in the North-West Territories, and Dominion of Canada, sergeant in the North-West Mounted Police, taken the 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada, who saith :

That Itka, on the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as the Stoney Reserve, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder one James Payne, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

J. A. MARTIN.

Sworn before me the day, month and year }
first above mentioned at Battleford, in }
the North-West Territories of Canada. }

CHAS. B. ROULEAU,

A Stipendiary Magistrate for the said North-West Territories.

CANADA :
North-West Territories, }
Saskatchewan District, }
Battleford Division. }

The fifth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in the Saskatchewan district, Battleford division, in the North-West Territories of Canada :

Before Chas. B. Rouleau, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories, exercising criminal jurisdiction under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, and the amendments thereto, entitled : "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts relating to the North-West Territories ; "

Itka, an Assiniboine Indian, of Battleford, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, who is now a prisoner in close custody at Battleford aforesaid, stands charged this day before the said stipendiary magistrate, sitting in public open court, assembled for the trial of the said Itka ;

For that he, the said Itka, on the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as the Stoney Reserve, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder one James Payne, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Being duly arraigned, the prisoner to this indictment pleads "guilty."

John Edward Kelly, being duly sworn, acted as interpreter.

Sentence—Death.

Prisoner to be hanged by the neck till death follows, on Friday the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*
BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., 5th October, 1885.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of all the proceedings and evidence had and taken in said case.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*
BATTLEFORD, 5th October, 1885.

QUEEN vs. NABPACE (IBON BODY).

Copy of Record and Proceedings.

CANADA :
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of John Alfred Martin, of Battleford, in the North-West Territories of Canada, sergeant in the North-West Mounted Police, taken

this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada, who saith :

That Nabpace, otherwise called Iron Body, on the 2nd day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder one George Dill, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

J. A. MARTIN.

Sworn before me the day, month and
year first above-mentioned, at Battle-
ford, in the North-West Territories of
Canada. }

CHAS. B. ROULEAU,

A Stipendiary Magistrate for the North-West Territories of Canada.

CANADA :
North-West Territories, }
Saskatchewan District, }
Battleford Division. }

The eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in the Saskatchewan district, Battleford division, in the North-West Territories of Canada :

Before Chas. B. Rouleau, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories, exercising criminal jurisdiction under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, and the amendments thereto, entitled : " An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts relating to the North-West Territories : "

Nabpace, otherwise called Iron Body, a Cree Indian, of Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, who is now a prisoner in close custody at Battleford aforesaid, stands charged this day before the said stipendiary magistrate sitting in public open court, assembled for the trial of the said Nabpace *alias* Iron Body ;

For that he, the said Nabpace *alias* Iron Body, on the 2nd day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as Frog Lake in the North-West Territories aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder one George Dill, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Being duly arraigned, the prisoner to this indictment pleads " not guilty."

William Mackay, Esq., being duly sworn, acted as interpreter.

William P. Sharpe, Esq., barrister, represented the Crown.

The prisoner being asked whether he wishes to be tried by the stipendiary magistrate alone, or by the stipendiary magistrate and the justice of the peace with the intervention of a jury, makes option to be tried by the stipendiary magistrate alone.

Trial fixed for 9th October, 1885.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU,

Stipendiary Magistrate for the North-West Territories.

BATTLEFORD, 8th October, 1885.

BATTLEFORD, 9th October, 1885.

Present : Chas. B. Rouleau, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories.

William P. Sharpe, Esq., barrister, Crown prosecutor, and William Mackay, Esq., interpreter.

BATTLEFORD, 25th September, 1885.

Present: Chas. B. Rouleau, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories, and Pierre Chrysologue Pambrun, Esq., J.P., with the intervention of the following jurors who were duly sworn, to wit:

~~Witnesses~~ George W. Gairdner, 1; Alexander McKenzie, 2; J. F. D. Parker, 3; Jules Gagné 4; H. Millie, 5; Jonathan Rose, 6.

William Sharpe, Esq., represents the Crown.

On behalf of the Crown Mr. Sharpe enters a *nolle prosequi* in favor of the prisoner "Dressy Man."

Evidence of the Prosecution.

CLARENCE LOUSBY, a constable of the North-West Mounted Police, being duly sworn doth depose and say:—

On the fifteenth of April last (1885) I was at Fort Pitt. I started from Fort Pitt on the fourteenth to go to Frog Lake with Constable Cowan and Henry Quinn, to find out where Big Bear was. The next day we came back about half a mile from the fort. Big Bear and his band were camped on the top of the hill. Cowan and I kept together and were going towards the fort. When we crossed the bridge the Indians commenced firing at us. We did not fire at them before. By that firing Constable Cowan and I got wounded. I did not see Cowan when he fell off his horse.

Prisoner declines to cross examine.

JOHN ALFRED MARTIN, a sergeant in the North-West Mounted Police, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—

I was at Fort Pitt, in the North-West Territories, on the 15th day of April last (1885). Big Bear and his band arrived there on the 14th of the same month and demanded a surrender of the fort. Before Cowan was shot there were no shots fired between the police and the Indians. About an hour before Cowan was shot, Mr. McLean, of the Hudson Bay Co., was negotiating with the Indians. The Indians had promised not to kill anyone if the police would surrender the fort. I saw Constable Cowan falling from his horse. There was considerable firing, both at Lousby and Cowan, at the time, by the Indians. Cowan was about 500 yards from the fort when he fell. About half an hour after Cowan fell I saw one Indian, about the size of the prisoner, with a white blanket on, fire a shot at Cowan, quite close to him, about a couple of yards. Before that shot was fired, two of the Indians felt whether Cowan was breathing or not.

Prisoner declines to cross-examine.

KASOWAKAYO, a Cree Indian, having solemnly affirmed to tell the truth, says as follows:—

I got into Big Bear's camp some time in May. I saw the prisoner, Louison Mongrain, and heard him say, "I wonder who killed Cowan? I was the first who came to him when he was lying on his back; and Cowan put his hands up, saying, 'Don't, brother,' and I fired two shots at him." The prisoner did not state where the shots entered Cowan's body. There was a woman present when that conversation took place between me and the prisoner. I do not know her name.

Cross-examined.—The night Big Bear son's wife died is the night I had that conversation with the prisoner Mongrain.

TOUSSAINT, *alias* Calling Bull (a Cree Indian) being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—

I know the prisoner. I heard the prisoner talking about the death of Cowan at Fort Pitt. It was just a short time after he was killed. Prisoner Mongrain said "that the policeman was killed. I went up to him and he raised his hands, and when I went to fire at him he said 'don't brother' and I fired two shots at his head." Prisoner did not tell me that, but I was near by and I heard him tell the other Indians.

Cross-examined.—That the conversation took place at the prisoner's fireplace. I am unable to tell how many Indians were present. I do not think there were many women present.

The prisoner to be hanged by the neck till death follows on the 27th day of November, 1885.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

BATTLEFORD, 9th October, 1885.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of all the proceedings and evidence had and taken in this case.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

QUEEN vs CHARLES DUCHARMES, ALIAS CHARLEBOIS, AND WAWA-
ASEHOWEEN (DRESSY MAN).

Copy of Record and Proceedings.

CANADA :
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of Alexander David Stewart, of the city of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, chief of police, taken the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the North-West Territories of Canada, who saith :

That Charles Ducharmes, otherwise called Charlebois, Wahsahgamap, otherwise called Bright Eyes, and Wawasehoween, otherwise called Dressy Man, on the thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, did feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, kill and murder one Puskayak, otherwise called "She Wins," against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

A. D. STEWART.

Sworn before me the day, month and year }
above mentioned, at Battleford, in the }
North-West Territories.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for N.W.T.*

CANADA :
North-West Territories, }
Saskatchewan District, }
Battleford Division. }

The twenty-third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in the Saskatchewan district, Battleford division, in the North-West Territories of Canada.

Before Chas. B. Rouleau, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories, exercising criminal jurisdiction under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, and the amendments thereto, entitled : "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts relating to the North-West Territories :"

Charles Ducharmes, otherwise called Charlebois, Wahsagamap (Bright Eyes) and Wawasehoween (Dressy Man), three Cree Indians, of Frog Lake, in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, who are now prisoners in close custody at Battleford aforesaid, stand charged this day before the said stipendiary magistrate, sitting in public open court, assembled for the trial of the said Charles Ducharmes alias Charlebois, Wahsagamap (Bright Eyes) and Wawasehoween (Dressy Man) ;

For that they, the said Charles Ducharmes alias Charlebois Wahsagamap (Bright Eyes) and Wahwasehoween (Dressy Man), on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the locality known as Frog Lake,

in the North-West Territories of Canada aforesaid, did feloniously and wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, kill and murder one Puskayak (She Wins) against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

After being duly arraigned the prisoners to this indictment plead "not guilty."

William Mackay, Esq., after being duly sworn, acted as interpreter.

The prisoners elected to be tried by the stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace with the intervention of a jury.

The trial of the said prisoners was fixed for the 25th September, 1885.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N. W. T.*

BATTLEFORD, 23rd September, 1885.

BATTLEFORD, 25th September, 1885.

Present: Chas. B. Rouleau, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories, and Pierre Chrysologue Pambrun, Esq., J.P., with the intervention of the following jurors who are duly sworn, to wit: Harry Phipps, 1; Charles Antherston, 2; Hugh Canamow, 3; John Connor, 4; George H. Clouston, 5; Hartley Gisborne, 6.

William Sharpe, Esq., represents the Crown.

Evidence of Prosecution.

François Dufresne, of Fort Pitt, in the North-West Territories, yeoman, being duly sworn, says as follows:—

On the 16th of April, or about that time, I was a prisoner in Big Bear's camp, at Frog Lake. I saw the murdered woman Paskayak two days before she was killed. When I saw her she was walking to the camp with a stick in her hand. The day the woman was killed some Indian said: "Here is the cannibal going." I went where the old woman was and I saw her sitting in a tent. I told the Indians she was sick. "No;" they said: "She is a cannibal and we are going to kill her." I told them they had better tie her and she would get better in a few days. I heard the Indians say that anybody that would kill the woman it would be all right. An Indian came and told me she was to be killed and I went out and saw the Indians carrying the woman in a skin. Amongst the Indians carrying the old woman I saw Charles Ducharmes with a stick in his hand, Dressy Man had an axe, and Bright Eyes had a gun. The Indians carried that woman about a mile from the camp and placed her on the ground and she knelt on the hide, and one of the prisoners Charles Ducharmes was standing beside the woman and said: "My friends you asked everybody to kill that woman and nobody would do it. After I strike her, don't say I struck the old woman and laugh at me." All the Indians said "yes." Then prisoner Ducharmes struck the woman with his stick a hard blow on the side of the head and the woman fell on her side. As soon as the woman fell on her side Bright Eyes fired a shot at her head. I saw the blood run from her head and the powder burn her hair. He put the gun very close to her head. There was another Indian that fired at the woman but he is not a prisoner. The Dressy Man, the other prisoner, gave the woman a blow with a sharp side of the axe which made a big gash in her neck. The blood flowed from that wound.

Cross-examined.—When Ducharmes struck the blow I did not see the woman trying to get up. It was Bright Eyes that I saw firing the first shot at the woman. There were two shots fired at the woman.

PASKWYAK, a Cree Indian, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:

I saw the Cree woman killed before the leaves came out. I saw prisoner Ducharmes there with a stick in his hand, and struck the woman on the head, and the woman fell over. There were no Indians between the prisoner Ducharmes and the woman. After prisoner Ducharmes struck the woman I saw Bright Eyes firing a shot at her. He hit the woman, but don't know what part of the body. I

saw Dressy Man the prisoner, but I am not certain if he had any weapon. I saw that woman only twice previous to the murder. I heard the old woman say it would be better to take her away from the camp and kill her, because if they did not that she would destroy the women and children.

Prisoner declines to cross-examine.

This closes the evidence for the prosecution.

The prisoners state that they have no evidence to adduce, as the witnesses for the prosecution stated what was true.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate, N.W.T.*

P. C. PAMBRUN, J. P.

BATTLEFORD, 25th September, 1885.

The jury returned a verdict of Bright Eyes guilty of murder.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate, N.W.T.*

P. C. PAMBBUN, J. P.

BATTLEFORD, 25th September, 1885.

Sentence, death, against the two prisoners, Charles Ducharmes and Dressy Man.

Charles Ducharmes and Dressy Man to be hanged by the neck till death follows, on the twenty-seventh day of November next, eighteen hundred and eighty-five. And Bright Eyes sentenced to twenty years in the Manitoba Penitentiary.

BATTLEFORD, 25th September, 1885.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

A true and certified copy.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

RETURN

(SUPPLEMENTARY, FINAL)

(52b)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 5th March, 1886 :—For copies of all documents forming the record in the cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late Rebellion, including the Jury Lists, the names of the Jurors, the lists of the Jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the charges of the Judge, the names of the Judges who tried the different cases, the names of the counsel for the prosecution and for the defence, the pleas entered, the verdicts, and the sentences, and, in short, of every document whatever relating to the said trials.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
March, 1886.

Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, 18th March, 1886.

As a Supplementary Final Return to an Address of the Honorable the House of Commons, dated the 5th instant, for copies of all documents forming the record in the cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late rebellion, including the jury lists, the names of the jurors, the lists of all jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the charges of the judge, the names of the judges who tried the different cases, the names of the counsel for the prosecution and defence, the pleas entered, the verdicts and the sentences, and, in short, of every document whatever relating to the said trials, the undersigned has the honor to transmit herewith transcripts of the records and proceedings in the four cases mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed.

A. POWER, *for D. M. J.*

SCHEDULE.

Supplementary Final Return of all cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late rebellion.

Name.	Place.
1. Mus-sin-ass.....	Battleford.
2. Co-pin-ou-way-win.....	do
3. Pee-yay-cheew.....	do
4. Wah-Piah.....	do

AYLMER, QUE., 17th March, 1886.

SIR,—Enclosed I have the honor to forward a true and certified copy of all documents in my possession of persons tried before me at Battleford for treason-felony, and also the account of Joseph Woods for copying the same.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N. W. T.*

The Hon. the Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

CANADA :
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of John Alfred Martin, of Battleford, in the North-West Territories of Canada, sergeant in the North-West Mounted Police, taken the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates, in and for the North-West Territories of Canada, who saith:—

That Co-pin-ou-way-win, Mussinass and Pee-yay-cheew, not regarding the duty of their allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love and obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our Lady the Queen does and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days as well before as after that date, together with divers other evil disposed persons to the said John Alfred Martin unknown, did, within the Dominion of Canada, compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against our said Lady the Queen within Canada, in order by force and constraint to compel her to change her measures and counsels, and the said felonious compassing and imagination, invention, device and intention, then feloniously did express and utter and declare by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

In order to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said Co-pin-ou-way-win, Mus-sin-ass and Pee-yay-cheew, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that

day, at and near the locality called Battleford, in the North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said John Alfred Martin unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm.

And further, to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said Co-pin-ou-way-win, Mus-sin-ass and Pee-yay-cheew, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, at or near the locality known as "Cut-Knife Hill," in the said North West Territories of Canada, together with certain other evil-disposed persons to the said John Alfred Martin unknown, feloniously and wickedly did express, utter and disclose their said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention by feloniously publishing a certain letter or writing addressed to one Louis Riel, who was then with certain other evil-disposed persons to the said John Alfred Martin unknown, in open rebellion and insurrection against our said Lady the Queen, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, in the words following, to wit:—

"CUT KNIFE HILL, 29th April, 1885.

"To Mr. LOUIS RIEL,—I want to hear news of the progress of God's work. If any event has occurred since your messengers came away, let me know of it. Tell me the date when the Americans will reach the Canadian Pacific Railway; tell me all the news that you have heard from all places where your work is in progress. Big Bear has finished his work; he has taken Fort Pitt. 'If you want me to come to you, let me know at once,' he said; and I sent for him at once. I will be four days on the road. Those who have gone to see him will sleep twice on the road. They took twenty prisoners, including the master of Fort Pitt. They killed eleven men, including the agent, two priests and six white men. We are camped on the creek just below Cut Knife Hill, waiting for Big Bear. The Blackfeet have killed sixty police at the Elbow. A half-breed, who interpreted for the police, having survived the fight, though wounded, brought this news. Here we have killed six white men. We have not taken the barracks yet, but that is the only entire building in Battleford. All the cattle and horses in the vicinity we have taken. We have lost one man, a Nez Percé killed, he being alone, and one wounded. Some soldiers have come from Swift Current, but I do not know their number. We have here guns and rifles of all sorts, but ammunition for them is short. If it be possible we want you to send us ammunition of various kinds. We are weak only for the want of that. You sent word that you would come to Battleford when you had finished your work at Duck Lake. We wait still for you, as we are unable to take that fort without help. If you send us news send only one messenger. We are impatient to reach you. It would give us—encourage us much to see you, and make us work more heartily. Up to the present everything has gone well with us, but we are constantly expecting the soldiers to visit us here. We trust that God will be as kind to us in the future as he has in the past. We, the undersigned, send greeting to you all.

"POUNDMAKER,
"CO-PIN-OU-WAY-WIN,
"MUS-SIN-ASS,
"MEE-TAY-WAY-IS,
"PEE-YAY-CHEEW.

"When this reaches you send us news immediately, as we are anxious to hear the news. If you send us news, send as many men as possible."

The said Co-pin-ou-way-win, Mussin-ass and Pee-yay-cheew then well knowing that the said Louis Riel and the said other evil-disposed persons were then in open rebellion and insurrection against our said Lady the Queen, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in like case offending

against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

J. A. MARTIN.

Sworn before me the day and }
year first above-mentioned, at }
Battleford, in the said North- }
West Territories of Canada. }

CHAS. B. ROULEAU,

A Stipendiary Magistrate for the said North-West Territories.

A true and certified copy.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

CANADA : }
North-West Territories, }
Saskatchewan District. }

The fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in the Saskatchewan district, Battleford division, in the North-West Territories of Canada:

Before Chas. B. Rouleau, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories, exercising criminal jurisdiction under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, and the amendments thereto, entitled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts relating to the North-West Territories,"

Co-pin-ou-way-win, Mus-sin-ass and Pee-yay-cheew, three Cree Indians, of Battleford, in the North-West Territories aforesaid, who are now prisoners in close custody at Battleford aforesaid, stand charged this day before the said stipendiary magistrate, sitting in public open court, assembled for the trial of the said Co-pin-ou-way-win, Mus-sin-ass and Pee-yay-cheew.

For that they the said Co-pin-ou-way-win, Mus-sin-ass and Pee-yay-cheew are accused, at several dates, of treason-felony against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Being duly arraigned, the prisoners plead: Co-pin-ou-way-win and Mus-sin-ass not guilty, Pee-yay-cheew guilty.

WILLIAM MCKAY, Esq., being duly sworn, acted as interpreter.

William P. Sharpe, Esq., barrister, represents the Crown.

The trial of the two prisoners, Co-pin-ou-way-win and Mus-sin-ass, after having made option to be tried by the stipendiary magistrate alone, is fixed by consent to the 8th day of October 1885.

The sentence of Pee-yay-cheew is deferred till after the trial of the two other prisoners.

BATTLEFORD, 5th October, 1885.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

A true and certified copy.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

BATTLEFORD, 8th October, 1885.

Present: Chas. B. Rouleau, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories.

William P. Sharpe, Esq, barrister who represented the Crown, and William McKay, Esq., who acts as interpreter.

The case of the Queen vs. Co pin-ou-way-win and Mus-sin-ass, accused of treason-felony, being called, the following evidence was taken.

Evidence on Behalf of the Prosecution.

PIERRE CHRYSOLOGUE PAMBRUN, of Battleford, farmer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—

About the end of March last, there was an outbreak of the Indians in the vicinity of Battleford. I saw Co-pin-ou-way-win amongst the Indians, when I overtook their camp. The Indians told me they were coming down to make a demand on the Indian Agent Rae. There were a large number of Indians; they were armed. I went to speak to the Indian Agent Rae and when I came back towards about six o'clock, p.m., all the Indians were south of Battle River. When I came back to the barracks from my place next day, in the evening all the houses and stores on the south of Battle River had been plundered by the Indians.

The prisoners decline to cross-examine.

ASSISKIWNATAUKO (The Old Woman Earth), having solemnly affirmed to tell the truth, says as follows:—

I know the prisoners by sight. I was here at the time the stores were raided by the Indians. I cannot say that I saw the prisoners there.

The prisoners decline to cross-examine.

K-YAM KA-PIT (One-who-sets-still), having solemnly affirmed to tell the truth, says as follows:—

I was here when the Indians raided the stores. I know Mus-sin-ass, one of the prisoners. I did not see him that day. I saw him start with the Indians of Sweet Grass' Reserve. I saw him coming towards Battleford. I don't remember to have seen Mus-sin-ass amongst the Indians.

The prisoners decline to cross-examine.

ROBERT JEFFERSON, of Eagle Hill, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—

I was farm instructor on Poundmaker's Reserve at the time of the outbreak. The Indians left the reserve towards the end of March last. As soon as the Indians came back from Battleford, about the first of April last, I considered myself as a prisoner. At one time, about the 12th of April last, the prisoner Co-pin-ou-way-win came to superintend the digging of a grave. I saw the two prisoners, but I cannot say I saw them armed at any time. The young men were armed all the time, the old men were armed only occasionally. The prisoners were in the camp three or four days before the battle of Cut Knife and after the battle. I am sure the prisoners were in the camp all the time, with the exception of Co-pin-ou-way-win who went away for a short time. Co-pin-ou-way-win went to fetch in his brother, who was a day's march from camp. He brought him along with him, saying that he was a very good counsel.

I saw the letter produced in court. It is my hand-writing. One Indian came and told me I was wanted. I followed him into a tent in the middle of the camp. There were six or eight men in the tent, to wit: Poundmaker (the chief) Co-pin-ou-way-win, Mitcheways, Pee-yay-cheew, Jakecum, Mus-sin-ass, The-man-who-shot-the-eagle, Pitche-was and myself. I believe Poundmaker said to sit down, they wanted me to write a letter. They got the back of a cart, paper and pencil and they began to dictate. They would dictate in turn. Co-pin-ou-way-win dictated the principal part of it. Mus-sin-ass took part in it also. That letter is the joint dictation of the names which are at the foot of the letter. I told them that this letter should be signed by somebody. Co-pin-ou-way-win said; let Poundmaker sign it. I asked Poundmaker and he said: "Yes." Then the whole of them said: "Put down all our names," and they all agreed to their names being put down. There is no doubt whatever that I was authorized by the two prisoners to sign their own names to the letter. Jobin, one of the half-breeds, made the alteration about the messenger. I gave the letter to Poundmaker and a messenger left with it to take it to its address.

Cross-examined:—I am not certain that I came into the tent last. I never said that Co-pin-ou-way-win was first to speak. I am certain that you prisoners told me to put down your names. Co-pin-ou way-win had sent for his brother long before he went for

him himself. He went for his brother the day before "Cut Knife" battle. Co-pin-ou-way-win sent Mistatimwas for his brother. Mistatimwas' principal mission was to bring his father down and tell Co-pin-ou-way-win's brother *en passant*.

Re-examined by permission of court:—The object of the rebellion amongst the Indians was to make a complete change in the government of the country.

Re cross-examined:—I heard the Crees say that Riel told them that the Americans were to take possession of the country.

THOMAS MAGUIRE, of Battleford, gunner in "A" Battery, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—

I knew Louis Riel when he was a prisoner after the battle at Batoche. As far as I know I believe he was the leader of the rebellion.

Prisoners decline to cross-examine.

This concludes the evidence on behalf of the Crown.

Evidence on behalf of the Defence.

MITCHEWAYES (Conjuror) a Cree Indian, having duly affirmed, doth depose and say:—

I was present in the tent when Jefferson was there, but never heard Co-pin-ou-way-win nor Mus-sin-ass tell him to put their names at the foot of the letter. The party who wanted the letter to be written was Jakecum. I say that Jakecum was the principal man who dictated the letter. I did not hear Co-pin-ou-way-win send a messenger for his brother. I never heard him advise anybody to do any harm. The prisoner Co-pin-ou-way-win was the last manto come into the tent. I never saw you at any time take up arms against the white man. You were always trying to keep the Indians peaceable. Ever since I knew Mus-sin-ass I never knew he did any wrong to the white men. I never heard you urge the young men against the white men. During all that trouble I always heard you trying to prevent all trouble.

I never heard Mus-sin-ass authorize anybody to put his signature at the foot of the letter. I never heard you dictating this letter.

Cross-examined: I was in the tent when the letter was written. It was Poundmaker's tent. I was sent to come by someone, I don't remember the name. I went in and sat near the door of the tent. I did not look around to see who was there. There was another man besides the prisoners there, that was "The man who shot the eagle," but I don't think he remained long there; I noticed also Jakecum. We went there in the tent for the purpose of hearing news that Jakecum was to read, so stated Poundmaker. Mus-sin-ass was a councillor before the outbreak, but I don't know about Co-pin-ou-way-win.

Jakecum wanted to send a letter to his friends to tell them about his plans. All I can remember about the letter is that they gave some news that they had received which I don't remember. I did not hear anything about the composition of the letter amongst themselves, except by Poundmaker and Jakecum. Jefferson was there. I was a councillor before the outbreak. I was here the day the Indians came to Battleford. I saw Mus-sin-ass, but I don't remember to have seen Co-pin-ou-way-win. The prisoners were in the camp. There was no sufficient light in the tent for me to see them all in the tent.

KI HI-WA-KA PIM-WAT (One that shoots the eagle) having affirmed solemnly to tell the truth, says as follows:

To Mus-sin-ass:—I did not hear you say that you wanted to give your name to the letter, I never heard you dictating any part of the letter.

Cross-examined:—When I went to visit Poundmaker in his tent, Mus-sin-ass came after me, and Jakecum after Mus-sin-ass. Jakecum said to Poundmaker that he wondered if Jefferson would write a letter to send to his friends, and he stated also that he would like some other Indians there, and some were called in. He stated he wanted to let them know what had taken place out west here. Then I left the tent. Jakecum came from Duck Lake. He must have brought news of the Duck Lake fight. I was amongst the Indians that came to Battleford. I saw the two prisoners with us.

REV. LOUIS COCHIN, O.M.I., being duly sworn, deposeth and saith as follows:—
It is not within my recollection that Co-pin-ou-way-win took any active part in the rebellion. I know personally that he has tried to do good, that he has protected me and the other prisoners against the Assiniboines and other Indians.

Not cross-examined.

This closes the evidence of the defence.

Declared guilty.

Sentence: Two years in the Manitoba penitentiary.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

A true and certified copy.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

BATTLEFORD, 8th October, 1885.

CUT KNIFE HILL, 29th April, 1885.

TO MR. LOUIS RIEL :

I want to hear news of the progress of God's work. If any event has occurred since your messengers came away let me know of it. Tell me the date when the Americans will reach the Canadian Pacific Railway. Tell me all the news that you have heard from all places where your work is in progress. Big Bear has finished his work. He has taken Fort Pitt. "If you want me to come to you let me know at once," he said, and I sent for him at once. I will be four days on the road. Those who have gone to see him will sleep twice on the road. They took twenty prisoners, including the master of Fort Pitt. They killed eleven men including the agent, two priests and six white men. We are camped on the creek just below Cut Knife Hill, waiting for Big Bear. The Blackfeet have killed sixty police at the Elbow. A half-breed who interpreted for the police, having survived the fight, though wounded, brought this news. Here we have killed six white men. We have not taken the barracks yet, but that is the only entire building in Battleford. All the cattle and horses in the vicinity we have taken. We have lost one man, a Nez Percé killed, he being alone, and one wounded. Some soldiers have come from Swift Current, but don't know their number. We have guns and rifles of all sorts, but ammunition for them is short. If it be possible, we want you to send us ammunition of various kinds. We are weak only for the want of that. You sent word that you would come to Battleford when you had finished your work at Duck Lake. We wait still for you, as we are unable to take the fort without help. If you send us news send only one messenger. We are impatient to reach you. It would give us—encourage us much to see you, and make us work more heartily. Up to the present everything has gone well with us, but we are constantly expecting the soldiers to visit us here. We trust that God will be as kind to us in the future as he has in the past. We, the undersigned, send greeting to you all.

POUND MAKER,
CO-PIN-OU-WAY-WIN,
MUS-SIN-ASS,
MEE-TAY-WAY-IS,
PEE-YAY-CHEEW.

When this reaches you send us news immediately, as we are anxious to hear the news.

If you send us news send as many men as possible.

A true and certified copy.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

QUEEN vs. WAHPIAH.

CANADA :
North-West Territories. }

The information and complaint of Joseph Quigley, of Battleford, in the North-West Territories of Canada, constable in the North-West Mounted Police, taken the

twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the North-West Territories, who saith :

That Wahpiah, otherwise called White Man, not regarding the duty of his allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our Lady the Queen does and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days, as well before as after that date, together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Joseph Quigley unknown, did, within the Dominion of Canada, compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against our said Lady the Queen, within Canada, in order by force and constraint to compel her to change her measures and counsels, and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention then feloniously did express, utter and declare by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :

In order to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he the said Wahpiah, otherwise called White Man, afterwards, to wit, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on divers other days, as well before as after that date, at or near the locality known as Fort Pitt, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together with other evil-disposed persons to the said Joseph Quigley unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring into effect his felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, he the said Wahpiah, otherwise called White Man, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year aforesaid, and on divers others days as well before as after that date, at or near the locality known as Frenchman's Butte, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, did conspire, consult, confederate, assemble and meet together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the said Joseph Quigley unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen, within this realm, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in like case offending against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

JOSEPH QUIGLEY.

Sworn before me the day, month
and year first above mentioned,
at Battleford, in the North-
West Territories of Canada. }

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

A true and certified copy.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

THE QUEEN vs. WAHPIAH (WHITE MAN).

Accusation - Treason-felony.

WILLIAM P. SHARP, Crown prosecutor.

WILLIAM MCKAY, Esq., interpreter.

The prisoner pleads not guilty and elects to be tried summarily by the stipendiary magistrate without the intervention of a jury.

Evidence for the Prosecution.

JAMES K. SIMPSON, of Fort Pitt, in North-West Territories aforesaid, clerk, being duly sworn, doth depose and say :

I know the prisoner. On the 2nd of April last (1885) I was made a prisoner at Frog Lake by Big Bear's Indians. I saw the prisoner when Big Bear's band came

back from Pitt, about two weeks after the massacre. The prisoner carried a gun and he remained with Big Bear's band all the time to my knowledge. The fight at Frenchmen's Butte took place about the 28th of May last (1885). I saw the prisoner up to that time, and after at Loon Lake. He was with the Indians then at that latter place during the fight. The prisoner was one of the leaders in the council tent of the Indians; that is the place where the Indians decide all their actions. The evening before the fight at Frenchmen's Butte, Big Bear's Indians were looking after the prisoners, and as they thought I had escaped, they enquired where I was, and other Indians answered: "I was sitting with them." I remarked the prisoner was amongst the party. The Indians were then aware that the loyal troops were near. The prisoner was taking a part in seeing that the white prisoners should not escape. There were some Indians who remained behind fighting at Frenchmen's Butte, and the prisoner was not with us, who were about four miles from the battlefield. The Indians told me that they wanted to upset the present Government and get the Americans to come into the country.

Prisoner declines to cross-examine.

WILLIAM B CAMERON, formerly of Frog Lake, now of Battleford, in the North-West Territories, clerk, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:

I know the prisoner. I was made prisoner by Big Bear's band on the 2nd of April last (1885), and I remained as such till the 28th May last (1885), about the time of the fight at Frenchman's Butte. I first saw prisoner two or three weeks after the Frog Lake massacre. I think I saw him all the time around with Big Bear's Indians, more particularly with Wandering Spirit, who had the most influence amongst the Indians. When Indians were dancing the prisoner used to sit alongside of Wandering Spirit. The latter used his influence for bad. I saw the prisoner leading the white prisoners in company with Wandering Spirit to the centre of the camp, where they had their dancing tent. I saw a sword in the possession of prisoner. He had also an officer's black coat on. I escaped on the evening of the day the first shots were fired at Frenchman's Butte. Prisoner was amongst Big Bear's band, who were fighting. The prisoner was one of those who was looking for Henry Quinn when he was recaptured.

Cross-examined:—The reason I state that the prisoner was one of those who were looking after Henry Quinn is that he was going around the camp and in amongst the tents like a man looking for something.

SAKAMAN, a half-breed, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—

Desnoyers is my real name. I was at Fort Pitt during the time of the siege last spring (1885), I cannot state what month. The ice was running in the river at the time. The first time I saw the prisoner he was at Vermillion River, the leaves were about coming out. It was a little below Frog Lake. I saw him next at the latter place. The prisoner had a gun and a sword-bayonet. He had a police coat with stripes on the arms. At the time they were searching for Henry Quinn the prisoner was amongst the Indians. I saw him going around and in the dancing tent of Big Bear's Indians. He used to speak at the council. I never heard in there anything good in favor of the prisoners. All I heard was to guard them and other times to kill them. The prisoner belongs to Thunder Child's reserve, near Battleford.

Prisoner declines to cross-examine.

ROBERT HUDSON, of Battleford, baker, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—

I was at Pitt about the 17th of April last (1885). Pitt had been besieged by the Indians on the 15th of same month. I was made a prisoner by the Indians on that day. I saw him on the 16th April last, with Mr. Dickens' sword on. I remember speaking to Mr. Quinn about him. The prisoner always carried a gun. I remained a prisoner amongst Indians for two months and over. I saw him till the time we got to Loon Lake. I did not see him after Big Bear's party left us at Loon Lake.

Cross-examined:—I am not certain to have seen prisoner the day I was taken prisoner, but I am certain of the day after.

JOHN PRITCHARD, of Fort Pitt, interpreter of the Indian Department, being duly sworn, doth depose and say :—

I was a prisoner in Big Bear's camp from the 2nd April, 1885, till June of the same year. I saw the prisoner amongst Big Bear's Indians shortly after the capture of Fort Pitt. When Henry Quinn was in my tent, the prisoner came in and stated he wanted to kill him. Every time the tent was erected for council or dance, I saw the prisoner there. He seemed to take a prominent part in it. He was a man to talk a lot. Prisoner always saying not to release the white prisoners. It was at Frog Lake where I first saw the prisoner.

Prisoner declines to cross-examine.

This closes the case on behalf of the Crown.

The prisoner states that he has no evidence to adduce.

The prisoner declared guilty by the stipendiary magistrate.

Sentence: Six years penitentiary.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

A true and certified copy.

CHAS. B. ROULEAU, *Stipendiary Magistrate for the N.W.T.*

BATTLEFORD, 21st October, 1885.

MESSAGE.

(52c.)

LANSDOWNE.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons copies of certain letters of a confidential character, respecting the Rebellion in the North-West Territories during the year 1885.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 29th March, 1886.

* * * * *

DEAR SIR,—The French half-breeds on the Saskatchewan River, and a section of the English half-breeds living between the two rivers, have been holding meetings at St. Laurent, at which meetings all the members were sworn to secrecy. Notwithstanding this, enough has transpired to show that grave trouble will arise in the country unless repressive measures are adopted by the Government.

A number of resolutions were passed of a violent nature. Amongst others, resolution No. 3: "That they, the half-breeds, do not recognize the right of the Government to the North-West Territories," and appointed delegates to proceed to Montana, U.S., and invite Louis Riel to come over and be their leader in any further action they may determine on.

The delegates so appointed, named: Gabriel Dumont, Moise Ouellette, Michel Dumas and James Isbester, left yesterday for Montana to carry out the object of their mission. The French half-breed race living on the Saskatchewan numbers about 700 male adults, and are gathering force every year by immigration from Manitoba and the southern parts of the Territories.

These men are not farmers, merely cultivating small patches of land little larger than kitchen gardens. They live by hunting and freighting. Their occupation as hunters was ended by the disappearance of the buffalo and there is not sufficient

overland freighting going on in the country to afford labor to a third of their number, hence they are getting poorer year by year.

This in reality is the real source from which this agitation arises, although pretended grievances against the Government are pushed to the front.

These men avow that the Indians are in sympathy with them.

The French half-breeds are closely related to the plain Indians and there is a danger of the half-breeds persuading the Indians to join them should an uprising take place.

The Indians have no arms or ammunition it is true, but both arms and ammunition in considerable quantities belonging to the defunct Saskatchewan military organizations are scattered throughout the country without protection and could be seized at any moment.

These scattered arms and ammunitions should be collected and placed under police surveillance at Prince Albert, and the force increased to the extent of thirty men with an officer in command. A strong detachment should also be stationed at St. Laurent. I have an intimate knowledge of the character of these half-breeds, and, as you are aware, some influence over them. Many of the men I have spoken to are averse to any agitation leading to a breach of the law, but, that a number of Riel's abettors in the Red River troubles are resident in their midst and are promoters of this movement, and candidly state that they believe that if Riel is allowed to visit their settlements serious disturbances will arise therefrom.

In my opinion, and it is also the opinion of the Rev. Father André, who is the superintendent of the Roman Catholic missions on the Saskatchewan, that these delegates should be shadowed and if Riel accepts the invitation and attempts to cross the boundary line he should be made prisoner.

The Rev. Father also agrees with me that if Riel is not allowed to enter the country, the influence we can bring to bear on the body of the people will counteract the influence of that section of them who are leaders in this movement.

Any letters Riel might write would be of little avail. This matter I thought of such importance that I wired Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, who arrived at Battleford on the 13th instant, as follows:—"Are you coming east? If not, like speak you over wire; important." Next morning I spoke to Governor Dewdney over the wire, telling him it was important I should meet him, if possible, giving him a mere outline of what had taken place. He could not then state what his movements would be, but said he would wire me in a day or two of his decision, since when I have not heard from him on this subject.

It is therefore well, I think, that you should put the Government in possession of these facts with as little delay as possible, impressing on the Premier the necessity of prompt investigation. * * * *

Re-Manitoba Rights.

18th June, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—I think there has not been since the commencement of the agitation a better time to strike than the present. Everything seems ripe for it. I am certain seven-eighths of the people of Winnipeg are in our favor, and I am certain four or five hundred good men will accomplish our object without any difficulty whatever. The fact of the matter is this, we have nothing to resist us, the military here is nothing more than a pack of boys, and we have easy access to the store-rooms. We had a small meeting to-night, and the parties present were unanimous in favor of making a strike at once. Now I think that if we delay we will not only be losing ground and the thing will never be accomplished. I would like to know the possible number of men who can be got from the country to assist in the scheme. I hope you will come to some definite conclusion at your council meeting.

Believe me I am in perfect sympathy with you, and I am ready at any time to take part in the more active part of the business and see if we can't get the people

their rights. Kindly let me hear from you in the matter at your earliest convenience and oblige.

Yours fraternally,

MACK HOWE, J. G.

GEORGE PURVIS, Esq., Brandon, Secretary Farmers' Union.

(*Private and Confidential.*)

I think you have made a small mistake in your appointment of Mr. Baily to the position he holds. I will not attempt here to give reasons, but consider it yourself.

I would suggest some good farmer who has been some time in the country and an actual farmer now.

Yours,
M. H.

CARLTON, 7th January, 1885.

(*Confidential*)

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith a confidential report from Mr. Howe, from Prince Albert. It relates to the matter upon which I telegraphed you in cypher from here a few days ago. I had personal interviews with those mentioned in Inspector Howe's report, and they feel confident that Riel is sincere in saying he wishes to leave the country, and will do so as soon as he has the means. I quite agree with Père André, with whom I had a talk relating to this matter at Prince Albert a few days ago, that if this man Riel was out of the country the normal quiet would be restored. For, granting that his power to make serious trouble may be but problematical, yet his very presence here causes a feeling of uneasiness among the half-breeds and Indians, which, as you know, is taken advantage of by others who are neither half-breeds nor Indians, to further their own schemes and ends. Riel, certainly, has great influence with the half-breeds, and that being admitted, means influence with the Indians as well. They regard him as a man who has suffered for them and their cause, and that he is here to work in their interest. He knows full well how to play upon their superstitious natures, and though to white men some of his sayings and doings and proposed reforms seem absurd, even ridiculous, to the simple-minded natives the very absurdity of his expressions and ideas make him appear to them so much the greater man and benefactor to their people.

Of late he has appeared in the role of a religious reformer, and I am informed by one who certainly knows, that he has influenced even in that direction people proverbial for their regard for the teachings of their church and clergy, proving his influence, which he might use with embarrassing results.

The man says he has personal claims, the amount mentioned would cover those claims.

The matter of the claims of the half-breeds for scrip, and as to the manner of dividing and sub-dividing the land upon which they have already settled, imperatively requires the immediate attention of the Government, and that decisions at once be given for or against the wishes of those interested.

In the interest of this country I strongly urge a settlement of those important matters.

I need not enter into particulars as to the claims for scrip nor as to the changing of shape of the lots settled upon from ten chains front and two miles long to the regular block lots. You have heard and understand what is wanted, no doubt, quite well.

Some of the half-breeds report that the Indians are quite in accord with them, even the Sioux, and will act at any time and manner they wish. I do not, however, believe that there is universally with the Indians such an understanding, though there are undoubtedly bands and individuals among other bands who look to Riel and the half-breeds as their champions, and who, I think, have promised to join or act with them as they bid, and the greater the chances may be of the half-breeds and malcontent Indians accomplishing whatever object they have in view so many more

Indians proportionately would join them, and if any movement or agitation is the least successful it would be very apt to attract the whole Indian population either as strong sympathisers or active participants.

I have, &c.,

L. N. CROZIER.

Hon. EDGAR DEWDNEY, Governor N.W.T., Regina.

(Confidential.)

PRINCE ALBERT, 24th December, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that Mr. McDowell, member for the North-West Council, returned yesterday from St. Laurent, to which place he went accompanied by Père André, at the request of Louis Riel, who wished to hold a conversation with him as member for the district.

Riel stated that he was thinking shortly of returning to Montana if the Government would only give him the means to do so; he further stated that he wished representation made to the Government that if a certain sum was paid to him in cash (Mr. McDowell seems to think he would accept \$5,000), he would at once leave the country. He says that he has such influence with the half-breeds that any rights they think they have or claims upon the Government would be at once dropped by them if he advised them to do so.

He says he is very poor and has actually nothing to live upon, and if he cannot procure means to leave the country, as well as something to settle upon his wife and family, he will starve, which might make him desperate.

As soon as the Government gives him what he asks for, he will, he says, give up all connection with the other half-breeds, in fact throw them all over and pledge himself not to return to this country.

His influence among the half-breeds is very great he says, and that they will obey him most implicitly in whatever policy he may assume politically or otherwise. He says he should like to see Sir John but cannot procure the means to go to Ottawa.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HOWE, *Inspector.*

Commanding Officer North-West Police, Battleford.

PRINCE ALBERT, 7th July, 1884.

YOUR HONOR,—Your telegram affords me an opportunity to write you about an event of which you are sure to receive several different accounts, which will be colored according to the views and interests of the persons writing to you. I assure you I have no other design in writing to you than to keep you informed about the true state of things. Riel and delegates have arrived from across the line. The news may surprise and alarm you about the tranquility of the country, but you can set your mind quiet about that and have no fear of any disturbance in the country. You know I am known to be a friend of Mr. Riel, and I look to the event of his arrival among us as a danger for the peace of our community, but now I do not entertain the least suspicion about Riel causing any trouble. He acts quietly and speaks wisely. From all the reports I heard about him, he blamed strongly Charles Nolin for having refused to present your Honor with an address.

I enclose here the report of the delegates sent to Mr. Riel, and, too, the answer of Mr. Riel for his reasons accepting the request of the people of the Saskatchewan to come and see them in order to help them to obtain their rights from Government. You will see that answer is suitable, and smells not of treason. Those documents, of which I send you true copy, were handed to Louis Schmidt, as secretary of the committee appointed to organize, last spring, a deputation to Mr. Riel. L. Schmidt has been kind enough to provide me with a copy of these documents, which are to be made known at the meeting to be held next Tuesday at the South Branch, among English half-breeds. Mr. Riel is to come there. I think it is important that you should know those documents, which will show you Riel means no mischief.

You will receive alarming reports about the danger in which the country is in consequence of Riel's arrival. Do not believe a word. Those persons will be very glad that you should commit some rash act. They will send and advise you to have Riel arrested. For God's sake, never commit such an act before you have good motives to justify such an act. A good many persons will urge you to send here 200 or 300 policemen. They will be glad to see Government go to expenses, because that will be so much money put in their pockets. Nothing so far requires to send one man more to keep the peace of the country. The half-breeds, English as well French, understand too well the foolishness and the consequences of rising in a rebellion against the Government, and Riel seems really to act by good motives and to have no bad design. A man will not bring his wife and children along with him if he intended to raise a rebellion, and Mr. Riel has brought his wife and two little children with him, and that is the best proof that he has no bad intentions.

I write to you in earnest and tell you my sanguine conviction there is no danger of any trouble if you let quiet Mr. Riel, but if you or any official interferes with him or try to have him arrested there is almost a certainty of trouble, and half-breeds and Indians will join together; so, as long as Mr. Riel conducts himself quietly why trouble him and rouse the anger of the people? Excuse, Governor, my writing. I write in a great hurry, but I hope you will be able to make out what I mean. I will rather be long and tedious than miss to tell you something that is important for you to know. If you want to know something particularly I will be ready always to oblige your Honor and to send you full details.

With my best wishes, I remain, Sir, your humble servant.

FATHER ANDRE.

To Governor DEWDNEY, Regina.

PRINCE ALBERT, 23rd July, 1884.

DEAR MR. RIEL,—I sent the reports off in good shape by mail last night. We telegraphed to the *Free Press* to have your speech wired (about 1,000 words) I made a copy for the *Mail*, and returned the original in case they should wire us to-day.

I met Mr. Beatty, Mr. Isbester introduced me as he was starting for Carrot River, and sent with him two letters, one to a prominent Conservative, the other to a Liberal that they might act in unison. Without rousing any personal prejudice I described the great benefits which you had conferred upon us, so I think they will not look a gift horse in the mouth but suspend their judgment for the present and set to work. I invited them to make out their requirements and choose a delegate to executive committee, sending document and name to me. Mr. Beatty will set all going smoothly and then set out for his new home in Stony Creek district, where he will consolidate a strong North-West party. Beatty is the man who objected to my condoning Deacon's interference, you will remember, a good, solid man.

To-day I shall finish up work in town, and to-morrow start for the Lower Flat, &c. I will try and get out to your place towards end of week. Please be working up the petition into shape and we will get in neat form before the committee is called to endorse or alter it as they see fit. I have secured the Dominion Register and the Consolidated Act of Manitoba, will bring them out with me. There is a big work for us while the petition is waiting an answer, but I think we will be ready for a stiff campaign when the answer does come.

A number of trimmers are awaiting to see if the current in your favor will last, by the time they are satisfied it will be too late for them to bother us much if disposed to do so. T. J. Agnew proposed to MacIise that the Conservatives should take counsel together and adopt your platform under their party name. If they do so they will be snared by their own subtilty. Men who are willing to betray their country for party ends are going to learn that it is a speedy form of political suicide. Just imagine that they understand our policy. What a mess they would soon make of it?

MacIise is going to put his ideas into shape and hand them in to me.

I settled matters, commercial and political, with J. F. Bell, shook hands with him and cordially asked him to show his brain power in our work. He was somewhat astounded, I think, by my change of front, but I hope will shortly gather himself together and wire in. J. O. Davis is thinking the mercantile aspect out, also other merchants.

I set Joe Knowles to work on the solution of the statistical problem, and I think he will do good work for us.

I have seen Barker and other mechanics in regard to the effect of the Government policy on trade.

There is no necessity for awaiting statistics, of course, before drawing up the petition. That is a very simple matter, and could be done without any returns at all, in fact, for he who runs may read the numbers under which we labor. In the same time I have circulated the fullest invitation for every man to hand in his list. The town may possibly not elect its delegates in time for our drawing up the petition, but they have been invited to do so, and I will try and bring a good man with me in their behalf. I shall be just as well pleased if they reserve their strength for the statistical work, and we will not be ready for that till Knowles and I have come to a focus. He has a good head for that kind of business.

A clear, concise, logical petition will strengthen our hands more than a month of speechifying. Any bungling work will earn for us the contempt of the business men.

I have got on a friendly footing with Owen E. Hughes, and will cautiously try to induce him to give us his ideas. He is a shrewd business man.

I may write up a reassuring explanation of our work in a manner to disarm prejudice, and put in the *Times* for the benefit of our home audience.

I am in good health except a slight cold, and enjoy good rest, and hope that you also are in good shape. We will not get much respite until after the petition, but we can rest calm and peaceful as to the result, while the enemies of our God are tossing on their beds devising evil things against themselves.

Clarke, Sproal & Co. have gone up to Battleford. They will inevitably prepare the good men to receive our doctrines, for they will associate with the oppressors of the people. The idea of sending an apostle in a quiet way up the river is suggesting itself to the minds of many, and I let it work. Providence knows the right man for the right work, and there is no use dictating to Him.

MacIse wrote privately to Blake asking him not to stop at L. Clarke's, and Blake wrote back that his health would not permit him to visit the North-West this summer. Your visit may cause him to change his plans, but I can keep posted through MacIse, who has kept up a correspondence with him since 1882.

Fisher is my lieutenant among the young men of the place, and keeps me posted as to the enemy's movements in that quarter. I think Deacon, who is a Methodist, has seen Mr. Parker, but Mr. Parker is too sound on principle to be lost to us. Mr. McWilliams, the Presbyterian minister, who has hitherto been a Liberal, stated last night at supper table that "he has yet to learn what our grievances are." It is the misfortune of clergymen that they see only one side of a man's character, and Mr. Sproal is a prominent pillar of the Presbyterian church; yet Mr. McWilliams is too good a man, I think, to be blinded for any length of time. I will leave him to form his opinion from events, and our petition may enlighten him as to our grievances.

It is Mr. Elliott's opinion that Mr. Jackson is too clever and lacks tact. My past line of action justifies that opinion, and it is perhaps as well that they are so well satisfied with a false key.

Dr. Porter's wife is a niece of Donald A. Smith, who is a close friend of Swanson's, and invests his money for him. These circumstances have their significance, but I believe their good hearts will carry them through. "The smoking flax he will not quench."

Clarke, the druggist, is apparently trying to serve God and Mammon. Let us pray that the best may prevail. The influence of an unprincipled friend is a terrible snare to a young man, especially one of keen intellect.

The *Free Press* has just wired for Riel's speech in full. I am going up with Ab. Porter after dinner. I have a great affection for Ab; I believe him to be a good honest soul.

I have got the prices paid to Hudson Bay Company contrasted with prices paid ordinarily for supplies, a valuable document; also the answer of the Secretary of State (Chapleau) to Norquay, anent Manitoba demands.

If any of our friends think I am not getting through business fast enough, please reassure them. You know me and my work, and an element of discontent is dangerous to the same.

I think I see our way clear to raising all the funds we want.

I think I have stated everything at present. I miss you very much, but it is as well that I learn to keep a close direct hold on the Father's hand.

Your friend,

WILL. JACKSON.

I can't find my seal, all right, yet the enemy will only use it to their own destruction if they do intercept it.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES.

To the gentlemen of the committee entrusted with the seven Resolutions adopted by the people of the Saskatchewan, William Cromartie, President, Louis Schmidt, Secretary.

GENTLEMEN,—As your delegates for that purpose, we have travelled the long journey of about seven hundred miles to seek an interview with Mr. Riel.

We had to go in the Territory of Montana as far as St. Peter's mission, situated in the county of Louis and Clerk, beyond Sun River, at the foot of the great Rockies.

We found him humbly and respectably employed as a teacher in the Industrial College of the Jesuit Fathers of that place. After having acquainted him with the object of our mission we handed him our credentials and the six resolutions on which we had to consult with him, also the document whereby our public invites him to the North-West. We asked him to come with us if he could and to aid us. This interview took place on the 4th of June. Mr. Riel read our papers of trust, and begged to be allowed twenty-four hours to think the matter over before giving an answer. We were received by Mr. and Mrs. Riel in a very friendly manner, their courtesy was sincere, simple and true. Generally when one enters the house of a very poor man the feeling of the visitors is more or less painful, but entering Mr. Riel's house our impression was different. The humble condition of his home reminded us of the opportunities he had for several years to become rich, and even to make an exceptional fortune, and how at all risks he stood firm by the confidence of his people. We know how much he wrought for Manitoba and how much he struggled for the whole North-West, and seeing how little he worked for himself, we came back after a long trip of some fourteen hundred miles with twice as much confidence in him as we had on leaving to go and seek him in a foreign land.

After taking into consideration the object of our visit, Mr. Riel told us that his advice from the other side of the line would be of no use to the North-West, he said that it had always been his principle to assist, as far as it laid in his power, those who happened to be in need of help within his reach. The people of the British North-West were particularly dear to him as he had suffered a great deal for their cause and welfare; that he had yet interest identical in several ways with theirs, and when invited as he was by a special delegation to go and strengthen their peaceable efforts in support of their rights, he could not refuse his help, little as it was, said he.

He concluded to accompany us with his family, he retired from his employment on the 9th June, and we had the pleasure to start with him on the 10th. Our trip would have been pleasant in every way had it not been that Mrs. Riel had great trouble with her baby fallen sick on account of exposure. We sincerely hope that now the journey being over the child will soon recover.

Mr. Riel comes to help us without pretensions. He hopes that before long the North-West will be quite united and that the Government will see its way to do what is right towards every class of our people.

Further information with regard to our delegation will be given to your committee at such time and place as you may see fit, and we have the honor to enclose herewith the written answer given to the delegates by Mr. Riel, who besides now personally explained his views on each of the resolutions and on the line of action which we have to follow. His conversation inspires us with the greatest confidence, as his intentions are to help us, but if we understand him well he will help us without any wish on his part to embarrass the Government.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your delegates and humble servants,

GABRIEL DUMONT,
J. ISBESTER,
MOISE OUELLETE,
M. DUMAS.

ST. PETER'S MISSION, 5th June, 1884.

To Messrs. James Isbister, Gabriel Dumont, Moïse Ouelette and Michel Dumas.

GENTLEMEN,—You have travelled more than 400 miles from the Saskatchewan country, across the international line, to make me a visit. The communities in the midst of which you live have sent you as their delegate to ask my advice on various difficulties which have rendered the British North-West as yet unhappy under the Ottawa Government. Moreover, you write me to go and stay amongst you, your hope being that I for one could help to better in some respects your condition. Cordial and pressing is your invitation. You want me and my family to accompany you. I am at liberty to excuse myself and say no. Yet, you are waiting for me, so that I have only to get ready, and your letters of delegation give me the assurance that a family welcome awaits me in the midst of those who have sent you. Gentlemen, your personal visit does me honor and causes great pleasure, but on account of its representative character, your coming to me has the proportions of a remarkable fact; I record it as one of the gratifications of my life. It is a good event, which my family will remember, and I pray to God that your delegation may become a blessing amongst the blessings of this my fortieth year.

To be frank is the shortest. I doubt whether my advice given to you on this soil concerning affairs on Canadian territory could cross the borders and retain any influence. But here is another view. The Canadian Government owe me two hundred and forty acres of land according to the thirty-first clause of the Manitoba treaty. They owe me also, five lots, valuable on account of hay, timber and river frontage. Those lots were mine according to the different paragraphs of the same thirty-first clause of the above-mentioned Manitoba treaty. It is the Canadian Government which have deprived me, directly or indirectly, of those properties. Besides if they only pay attention to it a minute, they will easily find out that they owe me something else.

Those my claims against them are such as to hold good, notwithstanding the fact that I have become an American citizen. Considering then your interest and mine, I accept your very kind invitation. I will go and spend some time amongst you. By petitioning the Government with you, perhaps we will all have the good fortune of obtaining something. But my intention is to come back early this fall.

Montana has a pretty numerous native half-breed element. If we count with them the white men interested in the half-breed welfare, by being themselves heads of half-breed families or related to them in any other way, I believe it safe to assert that the half-breed element of Montana is a pretty strong one. I am just getting acquainted with that element. I am one of those who would like to unite and direct its vote so as to make it profitable to themselves and useful to their friends. More-

over, I have made acquaintances and friends, amongst whom I like to live. I start with you but to come back here sometime in September.

I have the honor, gentlemen delegated to me, to be your humble servant,

LOUIS RIEL.

PRINCE ALBERT, 21st July, 1884.

HONORABLE SIR,—Since my last letter to your Honor nothing has happened to disturb my belief that Riel, in coming to this country, has not any bad design in view. He has acted and spoken in a quiet and sensible way every time he has had opportunity of appearing before the public, and no one can point out any act or word of his which is liable to create any disturbance in the country. All his endeavors, so far as I know, are to make the people understand that in answering to their call he has in view no other object than to help them by legitimate and peaceful means. Riel, he says himself, of 1869 and 1884 are quite two different men. We have now in the country a regular Government which exists by authority of Her Majesty the Queen; in 1869 he made a stand against Canada, which wanted to take possession of the country without any previous agreement to secure the rights of the people of Manitoba and the North-West, but to-day the North-West is an integral part of Canada, and having the experience of almost nine years spent in the States, he is able to assure his countrymen, the half-breeds, they are better off on this side of the line, and does not wish them to become Americans. He has passed through a hard school in which he has learned a good many useful lessons, and the one he sets to heart is to remain quiet and to work for his fellow countrymen by open and fair ways. Everywhere Riel goes he is creating the most favorable impressions in his favor, and with the exception of ten or twelve prejudiced persons he seems to be very popular, not only amongst the French, but also among the English population. Five or six persons here at Prince Albert who think themselves superior to other men, and think they have the right by birth (and you may be sure the Royal Prince is one of them) to lead the people, have been greatly offended because a great number of citizens at Prince Albert sent to Riel a petition asking him to come down and address them at a public meeting, every misfortune, murder, bloodshed, were sure to be the result if Riel was mad enough to come down; that was the prospect put before us during all last week, by those prophets *de malheur*, but they were greatly disappointed in their expectations. Riel came down last Saturday, and he received a really hearty and enthusiastic welcome from the people of Prince Albert. The meeting went out quietly, only one man tried to raise a row, and he was put out quickly. There was a mass meeting, such as Prince Albert has never seen; people came from the country to meet Mr. Riel, from everywhere, and they went back struck with the quiet and gentle way he spoke to them. I enclose here a summary of his speech. The enthusiastic welcome which Riel received at Prince Albert, I account on one hand by that feeling of mere curiosity of the people to see and to hear a man whose name has been before the public for so long a time, and who held so large a place in the history of the country, and on the other hand, by the wish to defeat the intrigues of a certain clique of men here at Prince Albert, who have tried so much to stop Riel from coming to Prince Albert. To-day those men have failed, and have seen their expectation to see a riot fall down, and they are greatly disappointed and will try to represent things under a black cloud, not according to real facts, but according to their imagination; they will try to distort the simplest things, and will represent Riel as bound to disturb the peace of the country; but, Governor, as an honest man, I tell you the country is quiet, and as far as I can see, Riel has no other purpose than to help the people in their difficulties. He strongly advocates peace and union among all the several sections of the country. I have not heard a hard word fall from his mouth. What are his purposes? They are a good many and require a long time if he wanted to see them carried out. 1st. He wants the half-breeds to have a free grant to the land they occupy; he wants to agitate to have the three districts of Saskatchewan, Alberta, Assiniboia, erected into

Provinces, or at least to have each district represented in Parliament; he wants the land laws amended to suit more the rapid settlement of the country. These, as far as I remember, are the leading points to which he addressed the people of Prince Albert last Saturday. I went to hear him and I may say that he speaks well and eloquently, he speaks fluently English and his expressions are just and correct. He created a great sensation and was immensely applauded all through his long address, and his opponents are obliged to credit him with much talents and a clever way to bring the people over to him. I could not help admiring him to see how, situated as he was, he overcomes all the difficulties which surround him and draws the sympathies of the assembly towards him. What will be the end of all this? The end will be that we will have for a time plenty talk, plenty meetings, plenty petitions, and after a time the excitement will get over and we will become calm as usual, and Riel who is our wonder to-day, will become a common mortal for us, and we will be as much advanced as we are to-day, and these great reforms will become stale things, and the big men will go down. That, sir, is my impression of the present state of things. We wanted something to occupy us for a while talking about him, and put an end to the talk about the crops and the poor prospect before us to have a good one.

Now, as far as my opinion is worth anything, I advise strongly not Government to interfere with Riel as long as he keeps quiet. I cannot hide from you that his influence for good or evil is great among the half-breeds, French as well as English; he has great many admirers even among the white population, and the Indians in the North-West will remain quiet as long as the half-breeds will not set a bad example to them. They all look on Riel as their leader, and the Government ought to act wisely not to create an outbreak by any rash act of theirs. I am convinced there is not any danger of disturbance. The arrival of Riel has acted as a calm on all the agitated minds, and all his words are to advocate peace and good feelings among all the people in the country. I write you what I think right. I have no purpose in view but to see our people quiet and satisfied, and keep you informed how things are going on among us. I have seen Riel three or four times, and so far have nothing but good to say of him. To see him and to converse with him leaves no doubt in anybody's mind he is gentle and modest in expressing his views, and he is far from being bitter against the Government. In his public utterances I did not hear Riel speak contemptuously of anybody in disapproving things, he is always respectful towards persons in authority, and he shows really himself a perfect gentleman, whatever to the contrary some notorious persons may say.

My letter is already long enough, but it is not very soon, Governor, I will afflict you with the penance of reading another.

With all my best wishes for you, I remain your obedient and respectful,

A. ANDRÉ.

RETURN

(52f)

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 7th April, 1886:--For copies of the Commission or Commissions, and instructions issued to the Commissioners appointed to enquire into and report upon the losses sustained in the North-West Territories during the recent rebellion.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
13th April, 1886.

COPIES OF ALL LETTERS OF INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE LOSSES SUSTAINED IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES DURING THE RECENT REBELLION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Ottawa, 26th February, 1886.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of the Interior to inform you that you have been appointed, along with Mr. Henry Muma, of Drumbo, Ontario, and Mr. Thomas McKay, of Prince Albert, District of Saskatchewan, to proceed to the North-West Territories for the purpose of considering any claims which may be presented to the Government for losses in connection with the recent Indian and half-breed insurrection.

You are yourself to be the chairman of the commission, and Captain George R. Young, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, will be the secretary.

The class of claims which it will be your duty to investigate may be briefly stated as claims for loss of property, or for imprisonment, or for forced emigration from the territory.

All the claims presented, whether they would seem to be included in the terms of the third paragraph of this letter or not, you should receive, with such evidence, to be taken under oath, as the claimants may desire to bring forward, but in forming your conclusions you will consider only such testimony as is applicable under the terms of the said third paragraph.

The claimant, as well as his witnesses, should be duly sworn, and his evidence taken either by yourself or by one or other of your colleagues, or by the secretary.

In cases where the claimant, for any valid reason, such as removal in the prosecution of his calling from the locality in which the loss is alleged to have occurred, is unable to appear personally before the commission to give his evidence, as provided in the next preceding clause, such evidence bearing upon the claim should be taken as the commission may be able procure, and the same should be submitted to the Minister of the Interior, with the opinion of the commission as to the manner in which the claim should be dealt with.

Each claim submitted to you should be reported upon separately, with the conclusions of yourself and colleagues endorsed thereon, and every case should be numbered and docketed with the name of the claimant.

In the execution of your duty you should be guided by equitable principles rather than by technical rule, exercising discretionary power of judging, as a juryman would, from considerations and circumstances not always appearing on the surface, as to the value of the evidence and the good faith of the claim. You should rather hear and judge than put yourself in the position of resisting a claim.

The principles to be applied to all cases may be briefly stated as follows:—

1st. Require all reasonable proof of every essential fact upon which a claim is founded.

2nd. Allow for all proved losses which are the direct and immediate consequence of the insurrection, and not attributable to the fault or negligence of the claimant.

3rd. Take a claimant's own sworn evidence as to the value of property lost, where of necessity such value was within his exclusive knowledge, but not otherwise.

4th. Have regard to all facts of a public and general nature, which may tend to throw light upon the good faith of each claimant.

5th. Claims for consequential damages, while they may be heard and the evidence noted, do not come within the scope of your duties, and in making your report you should disallow them.

It should be explained to all concerned that the object of your enquiry is to ascertain and pass upon claims for actual loss, but not for damages in the purely legal sense of that term.

There may be, of course, claims of an exceptional character, such as could not properly be ranked as coming under any of the definitions expressed in this communication. These should be submitted, through the Minister of the Interior, for the consideration of the Government, with a report of the views of yourself and your colleagues thereon.

It is desirable in the public interest that you should proceed to the North-West, on the business indicated in this letter, immediately.

Mr. Muma will accompany you to the North West, and Mr. McKay, who is at present at Prince Albert, will be asked to join you at such place as you may notify him of by telegraph.

Upon your departure for Winnipeg, Captain Young will be advised by telegraph to meet you there.

A cheque for \$ on account of expenses is herewith enclosed, and a sum of \$ has been placed to your credit in the Bank of Montreal, at Winnipeg. You will, of course, have to produce duplicate vouchers, duly signed and witnessed, for all expenditure made in connection with this enquiry, and all such vouchers must be approved of by yourself as chairman.

Your remuneration will be at the rate of \$15 dollars per diem, with an allowance of \$5 per diem for living expenses.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. M. BURGESS, *Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.*

J. ALPHONSE OUMET, Esq.,

Chairman of the Rebellion Losses Commission, Montreal.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 14th September, 1885.

Mackay joins you on same terms and for same purposes as Ouimet and Herchmer and will be found very useful.

He should be specially consulted about claims from Prince Albert and South Branch before making your report.

JOHN R. HALL.

HENRY MUMA, Esq. care of Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg.

(Confidential.)

OTTAWA, 10th July, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to my confidential letter of this day's date, asking you to proceed to the North-West Territories upon the special mission therein mentioned, the Minister directs me to request that you and your colleagues will report to him, confidentially, from time to time, after your visitation to the several districts:—

1. Whether there are likely to be any cases of real destitution therein during the coming winter.

2. Whether the destitution is likely to be confined to a few of the population of the district, or whether it is likely to be general.

3. Whether, in your judgment, it would be necessary that relief should be afforded by the Government to people in destitute circumstances in the district. If so, what form should the relief take, for what time should it be afforded, and how many people, in each case, would it be necessary to assist?

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

A. M. BURGESS.

HENRY MUMA, Esq., Drumbo, Ont.

P. S.—It may be desirable for you to communicate with me, especially on the subject of this letter, by telegraph, in which case please use Slater's telegraphic code, of which a copy is enclosed. The cypher will be sender add 300, receiver subtract.

A. M. B.

(Confidential.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 10th July, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—As already informed verbally, you have been selected by the Minister of the Interior, along with Mr. Lawrence Herchmer, of Birtle, in the Province of Manitoba, and Mr. J. Alphonse Ouimet, of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, to proceed to the North-West Territories for the purpose of privately investigating and ascertaining, for the information of the Government, the amount of damage suffered by persons in the Territories by reason of the recent half-breed and Indian insurrection.

The class of claims which it will be your duty to investigate may be briefly stated as direct claims for loss of property, or for imprisonment, or for forced emigration from the country.

Claims for consequential damages will not be considered; and as these could only arise in connection with the last of the three classes of claims hereinbefore mentioned, that is to say claims for forced emigration from the locality within which the claimant resides, it is to be understood that the word "forced" shall not be considered to imply emigration from mere alarm, but from serious danger to life and property; that is to say, the object of your enquiry is to ascertain as far as possible what claims are likely to be made upon the Government for actual loss, but not for damage in the purely legal sense of that term. It is desirable that you should ascertain in each case the antecedents and attitude of the person claiming to have suffered, particularly whether he has been loyal in his action and utterances, or otherwise, or whether he has openly or secretly encouraged the agitation which led to the outbreak. Mr. Ouimet and yourself may act separately or together as you may find most convenient, but I suggest that it would be most advisable that Mr. Ouimet and yourself, on account of his knowledge of the French language, should be invariably together, and perhaps to Mr. Herchmer might be allotted a section of country in which the French language is not much used.

Mr. Ouimet will join you at Owen Sound to-morrow and will hand you this letter of instructions with a cheque for \$200 on account of your expenses. The sum of \$1,000 has been placed to your credit in the Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg, and the same can be drawn against from time to time, as necessity may require. If you should need a

further credit, please to write, or telegraph, as the case may be, mentioning the amount.

On your arrival at Winnipeg please telegraph to Mr. Herchmer telling him by which train you will leave that city for the west, and asking him to meet you at the most convenient station on the railway. Immediately, of course, on his joining you, you will make him such advances on account of expenses as you may think fitting. Duplicate vouchers, duly signed and witnessed, will be required on account of all expenditure in connection with your commission, whether it has been incurred on your own account or on account of your colleagues.

It is, of course, understood that your enquiry is to be strictly private, and for the information of the Government, and it will be desirable that you should report to me from time to time, as your investigation progresses.

This letter of instruction, although addressed to you, is intended for the information and guidance of your colleagues as well.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

A. M. BURGESS, *Deputy Minister of the Interior.*

HENRY MUMA, Esq., Drumbo, Ont.

COMMISSION

APPOINTING Joseph Alphonse Ouimet, Thomas McKay and Henry Muma, Esquires, Commissioners under 31 Victoria, Chapter 38, to examine into and hear evidence concerning any claim for compensation for loss or damage arising out of the late Half-breed and Indian Insurrection in the North-West Territories.

CANADA.

(*LANSDOWNE.*)

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Joseph Alphonse Ouimet, of the City of Montreal, in our Province of Quebec, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law; Thomas McKay, of Prince Albert, in our District of Saskatchewan, Esquire; and Henry Muma, of Drumbo, in the County of Oxford, in our Province of Ontario, Esquire, and to all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS it is in and by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the thirty-first year of our reign, chaptered thirty-eight, and intituled: "An Act respecting Enquiries concerning public matters," amongst other things, in effect, enacted that whenever the Governor in Council deems it expedient to cause enquiry to be made into and concerning any matter connected with the good government of Canada, or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof, and such enquiry is not regulated by any special law, the Governor may, by the commission in the case, confer upon the commissioners or persons by whom such enquiry is to be conducted, the power of summoning before them any party or witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath orally or in writing (or on solemn affirmation if they be parties entitled to affirm in civil matters), and to produce such documents and things as such commissioners deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine.

And whereas we deem it expedient for you, the said Joseph Alphonse Ouimet, Thomas McKay and Henry Muma, to examine into and hear evidence concerning any claim for compensation for loss or damage arising out of the late outbreak in our North-West Territories of Canada, and that you be empowered to summon witnesses and to examine them under oath.

Now know ye that under and by virtue of the powers vested in us by the said Act, passed in the thirty-first year of our reign, chaptered thirty-eight, and intituled:

"An Act respecting Enquiries concerning public matters," and by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, we, reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, fidelity and ability, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint you, the said Joseph Alphonse Ouimet, Thomas McKay and Henry Muma, to be our commissioners to examine into and hear evidence concerning any claim for compensation for loss or damage arising out of the late Half-breed and Indian insurrection in our North-West Territories of Canada.

And we do hereby authorize and empower you as such commissioners to summon before you any party or witness and to require them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing (or on solemn affirmation if they be parties entitled to affirm in civil matters), and to produce such documents and things as you, our said commissioners, shall deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which you are hereby appointed to examine.

And we do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said Joseph Alphonse Ouimet to be the chairman of this our commission.

To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, place and trust, unto you the said Joseph Alphonse Ouimet, Thomas McKay and Henry Muma, together with the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the said office, place and trust of right and by law appertaining during pleasure.

And we do hereby require you to report to our Minister of the Interior of Canada the names of the several persons who you may ascertain and determine to have claims for compensation for loss or damage as aforesaid, together with the evidence taken before you, and any opinions you may see fit to express thereupon.

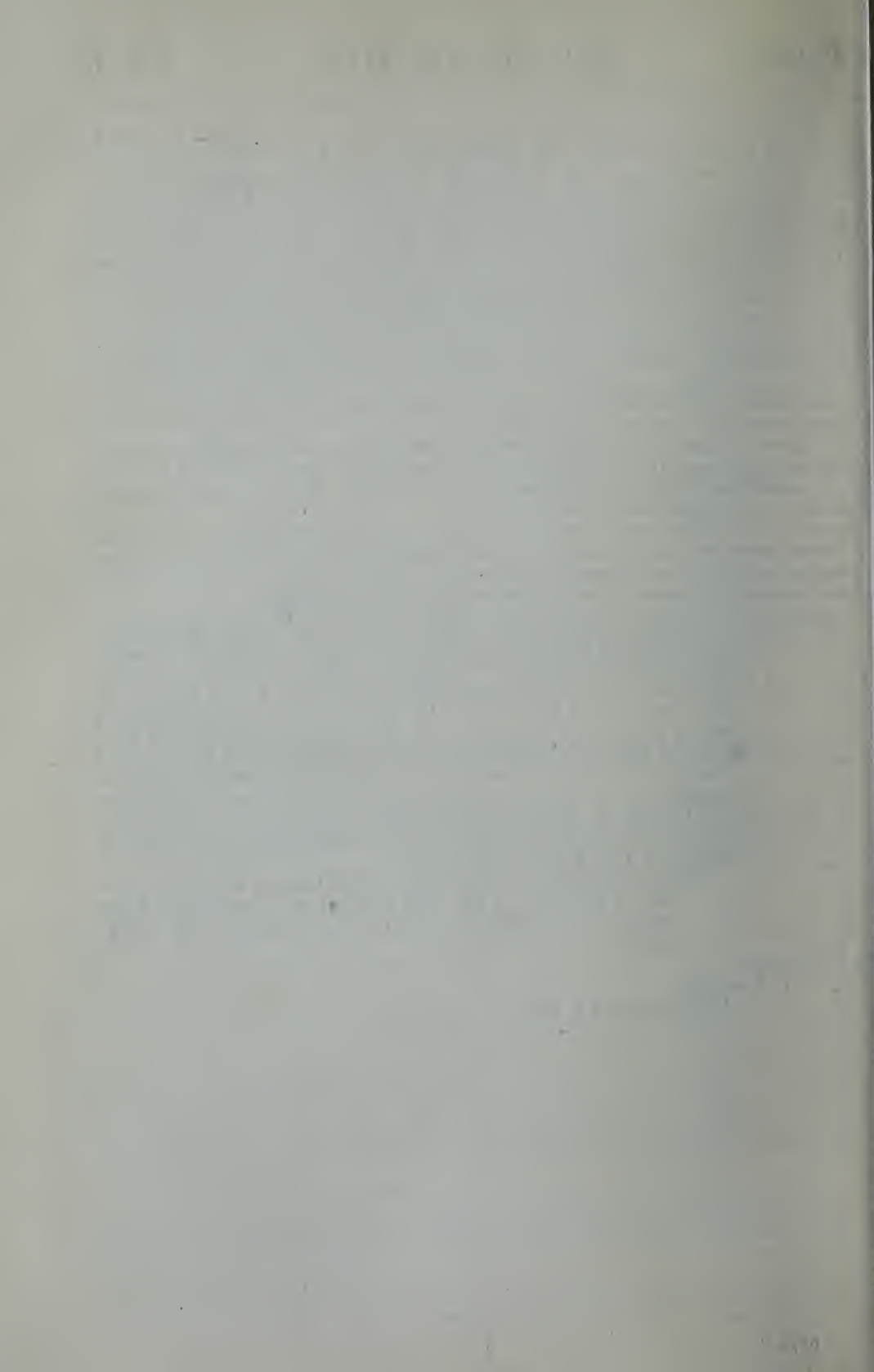
In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, our Right Trusty and Entirely-Beloved Cousin, the most Honorable Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, in the County of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, Viscount Caln and Calnstone, in the County of Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland; Knight Grand Cross of our most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At our Government House, in our City of Ottawa, this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of our reign.

By Command.

G. POWELL,

Under Secretary of State.



REPORTS

(62)

Of the Chief Engineer and General Manager Government Railways, the Dominion Government Agent in British Columbia, and the Engineer who personally inspected the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

OTTAWA, 9th December, 1885.

SIR,—Mr. Dunsmuir, president of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, under letter dated 27th October, ultimo, being addressed to the Hon. Joseph Trutch, submits plans and profiles of the altered alignments of their railway for the approval of the Governor in Council, the facts of the case are as follows, viz. :

A contract was entered into with the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company for the construction of that road, one of the conditions being that the maximum grade should not exceed 80 feet per mile, and the minimum degree of curves $7^{\circ} 10'$. The stipulations as to the character of the work was that it should be equal to the section of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia. Under this contract the company located their line, in compliance with the above conditions, and submitted the plans and profiles for the approval of the Governor in Council, and they were duly approved and returned to the president, and construction proceeded. Subsequently the alignment was changed by the company without any reference or authority from the Government, by the introduction of many 8° , 9° and 10° curves, Mr. Dunsmuir alleging that he was under the impression that he had power to make such changes under the clause of the contract, which required the character of the road to be equal to that of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia, but he appeared to have overlooked the fact that a limit was given in the contract to both the severity of grades and curves. Mr. Trutch, the Dominion Government Agent in British Columbia, who is well acquainted with Mr. Dunsmuir, states that he is satisfied that Mr. Dunsmuir, in making these changes in location, was sincere in his belief that he was acting within the terms imposed by the contract, and that no fraud was intended, and Mr. Brophy, who under my instructions inspected the line, reports that though the curves are sharper, that by reason of the timber in structures being very largely reduced, the road is more permanent than upon the original location, and that it must have cost the contractor about as much as if he had constructed it upon that location.

The railway is to be owned and operated by the company; they are, therefore, specially interested in having a good, safe and economical road to operate, and as they are building a substantial road, I suggest that inasmuch as the works of construction upon the change of location, and indeed upon the entire line, are nearly completed, that if the conditions of the contract as to the limit of the severity of the grades and curves can be modified, that the plans and profiles with the 8° , 9° and 10° curves be approved.

The road, as built, is, I am satisfied, from a personal inspection, equal to the Canadian Pacific Railway in eastern British Columbia through the mountains.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, *Chief Engineer and General Manager.*

OFFICE OF THE ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY COMPANY,
VICTORIA, B.C., 27th October, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you with reference to the further plans and profiles of this railway forwarded to you on the 9th instant, and referred to in your

letter to me of this date, being plans and profiles showing the altered alignment of the railway now under construction, that it is my intention and desire to have these plans and profiles transmitted to the Hon. the Minister of Railways, with a view to the concurrence and approval of the Government of the altered alignment shown thereon.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. DUNSMUIR, *President.*

Hon. J. W. TRUTCH, Dominion Government Agent, Victoria.

VICTORIA, B.C., 28th October, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—I send by express to-day to your address plan and profile of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, showing the altered alignment on which this work is being constructed, which plan and profile, bearing the signature of the company's chief engineer, Mr. Hunter, have been handed to me by Mr. Dunsmuir, president of the company, for transmission to the Minister of Railways for his consideration, with a view to the Governor in Council's approval of this altered alignment being obtained.

A copy of Mr. Dunsmuir's letter submitting this plan and profile is enclosed herewith.

I also send enclosed a copy of Mr. Brophy's report of the inspection recently made by him of this line of railway, and of the works thereon already completed or under construction.

Mr. Brophy has made a thorough examination of this work throughout, and states fully the reasons which he understands induced the company's engineers to make the several alterations of alignment which he refers to in detail, and he points out clearly and—as I consider—justly the comparative advantages and disadvantages to the railway itself of these alterations.

I understand from this report that Mr. Brophy's conclusion is that although the curvature has been increased materially by the alterations of alignment—and in some instances without sufficient reason—the railway now under construction on this altered alignment will, on the whole, be a more substantial and practically a better road than if built on the original location and design—the increase of curvature being more than compensated for as regards the practical value of the road, by the substitution of solid embankments on the altered—for long stretches of trestling on the original location much of which if built, he thinks, could not be replaced by solid banks on account of the steepness of the side hills on which it was designed to be erected.

I understand, also, from Mr. Brophy that, as far as he can approximately estimate, the first cost of the railway on this altered alignment will be little, if any, less than it would have been if constructed according to the approved location and design, though indeed it will be a cheaper railway to the company, as the expense of its maintenance will be lessened proportionately to the reduced amount of timber structures in it.

Mr. Brophy further reports that the bridges and trestles completed are very substantial structures, and that the whole of the work executed is unexceptionable, and fully satisfies the requirements of the specification being of the character at least equal to that of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia.

The only portions of this road which I have gone over are the first section of ten miles from Esquimalt, and that about seventeen miles in length between Chehalis River and Nanaimo River, which sections you inspected recently when I accompanied you and had the opportunity of conferring with you fully on the various questions involved in the alteration of alignment made by the company's engineers.

It would consequently be superfluous for me to write you my opinions on these points in detail.

I desire, however, to remark on the subject generally, that it is of course clear that the company have acted wrongly in altering the alignment of their railway without obtaining, or even asking, the approval of the Government, and they are certainly blameable for having so done.

It is much to be regretted that they have acted so unwarrantably. I am convinced, however, that their action in this respect was not actuated by disingenuous motives, but resulted entirely from misunderstanding of the conditions of their agreement with the Government.

Upon my mootng this matter to Mr. Dunsmuir—on receipt of your letter of 31st July, which conveyed the first intimation to me that the railway was being constructed on other than the approved location—I found that both he and his engineer were under the erroneous impression that clause 11 of the Agreement between his company and the Minister of Railways—which provides that the character of the railway and its equipment shall be in all respects equal to the general character of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia—applied to the alignment of the railway as well as to the works to be constructed; and that they omitted, under this mistaken apprehension, to appreciate that the company was definitely bound as to curvature and grade by the limitation of the 2nd clause of the specification in accordance with which the railway was contracted to be built, and that they further stated that they understood that the plans and profiles submitted by them and approved of by the Governor in Council, were to be regarded rather as a formality required to be fulfilled in order that the terms of the agreement should be exactly complied with than as laying down an exact location to be strictly conformed to; and that they would be held to have satisfied the real spirit and intent of the agreement if the alignment of the railway and its construction and equipment were found to be in all respects equal to the general character of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia and the equipment thereof.

I cannot but believe that the company was led into the fault which has been committed solely by these erroneous views, and I think the correctness of this conclusion is manifest from the following considerations:—The company has placed itself under great risk compared with any possible advantage to be gained from the course it has taken—it must have been evident to the company, had any dishonest motive induced this course, that the altered location of the railway must inevitably be apparent whenever the work was inspected by Government, the road is to be the company's own property, and to be operated by them and therefore the chief sufferer would be the company itself if the character of the road were practically degraded—and finally as a matter of fact the character of the railway works is superior to the requirements of the company's agreement with Government.

I am persuaded that if Mr. Dunsmuir, or either of his associates in the directorate, had had any previous connection with the construction of railways under Government subsidy and control, or had they had the benefit of the advice of a chief engineer of any experience in this respect, the mistake and fault committed by the company would have been avoided.

Upon review of all these circumstances, my conclusions are that—

1st. The company did not act with fraudulent intention in the fault they have committed.

2nd. The railroad now being constructed on the altered alignment quite fulfils except as to curvature, the terms of the company's agreement with Government; and—

3rd. If constructed on the approved location it would practically not be a better road.

4th. But an expenditure of \$200,000 or \$300,000 would be entailed on the company by such reconstruction, from which no benefit would be derived by the public or the company.

I do not hesitate, therefore, to express the opinion that it would not be advisable for the Government, as it certainly would not be in the interests of the public, that the company should be required to reconstruct their road on the original approved location, and that consequently the location indicated on the plan and profile now submitted for consideration and on which the road is being constructed, and in fact is nearly completed, with such modifications as the Minister may think fit to direct, may be concurred in.

Yours faithfully,

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH.

COLLINGWOOD SCHBEIBER, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief, C. P. R., Ottawa.

VICTORIA, B. C., 26th October, 1885.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have made an inspection of the alignments, gradients, grading, timber work, &c., on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, and beg to hand you the following report on the above work as compiled from notes taken on the ground, and from a close examination of the plans and profiles furnished by the company.

The chainage and mileage referred to in the report are taken from the original plans and profiles, the mileage commencing at Nanaimo and running southward to Esquimalt.

Alignment and Gradients.

From Station 47 near Nanaimo to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south some slight alterations have been made in the line and gradients generally with the object of reducing the work, and although there is no exceptional curvature the alignment could be improved in places at a comparatively small cost.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—Here the original line was located in low swampy ground and in close proximity to Southfield Shaft the property of the Vancouver Coal Company, with a level crossing on their railway from the mine to Nanaimo.

A change was made here, and the line carried to higher ground on the left. The grades were also raised to suit change of line, by which an overhead crossing of coal company's railway was secured. By this change the curvature has been increased somewhat, the maximum curve used being an 8 degrees, of which there are two on this portion, but the advantages gained in the stability of the road-bed and crossing of railway will, I think, justify the change.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—Line altered slightly in places, and curvature decreased. Line and grades generally improved.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 miles.—The only change in line on this portion is at the 9th mile, where two 8 degrees curves have been put in, with the object of reducing heavy rock cutting. The grades have been slightly altered in places, but are as favorable as original grades.

11 to 13 miles.—Line changed and carried to the right on higher ground to avoid bad swamp, and necessitating an increase in curvature between 11th and 12th miles to avoid heavy cutting in hard pan, but there is no exceptional curvature, the maximum being 6 degrees.

The grades have also been changed to suit alteration in line, the maximum gradient being 1·24 per 100, falling south for 2,100 feet.

13 to 25 miles.—A few alterations have been made in the line, in some cases decreasing and in others increasing the curvature, but there are no exceptional features, and the general alignment is good and practically the same as original line. The grades have also been changed generally, with the object of reducing the work, but in some cases, through low, swampy ground, increasing embankments. The maximum grade is 1·40 per 100, rising south for 2,500 feet.

25 to 29 miles.—The only change on this portion occurs at Station 1507 where a 4 degrees curve has been substituted for a 2 degrees, in order to keep the embankment out of creek. The grade has been raised from 1 to 2 feet through low ground from 25 to $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and generally to the 29th mile, increasing embankments and lessening cuttings. Maximum grade 1·25 per 100, rising south for 1,600 feet.

29 to 30 miles.—An alteration has been made here and the line carried to the right along steep side hill, in order to avoid a bad muskeg. This change involves some heavy side hill work and makes a better and more permanent road-bed, but necessitates a considerable increase in curvature. The maximum curve is a 7 degrees. The grades have also been adjusted to change in line, the maximum being 1·00 per 100, rising south for 1,100 feet.

30 to 33 miles.—No alteration has been made in the line but the grades have been raised generally, increasing embankments through low ground and decreasing cuttings. Maximum grade 1·50 per 100, falling south for 1,000 feet.

33 to 37 miles.—A considerable deviation from original line has been made here, for the purpose of securing a better crossing of the Cowichan River, a rapid stream subject to sudden floods. The present line crosses the Cowichan about 40 chains west, or above the original line and on higher ground, and is in all respects an improvement. The alignments and gradients on this deviation are as favorable as on original line.

37 to 39 miles.—The line is practically on the same ground as the original, but has been thrown more into cutting in order to keep embankments clear of Kokasalah River, which is here a rapid stream and subject to sudden floods. The curvature has been increased somewhat, the maximum curve being an 8 degrees, and there are two on this portion. The alignment generally is fair for the character of the ground, which is a steep and broken side hill.

The grades are about the same as original.

39 to 46 miles.—A considerable deviation from original line has been made here lessening the length of the line by about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile, and lowering summit near 45th mile by 60 feet. The maximum curve used is an 8 degree, and there are six on this deviation, but the total curvature is less than on the original line. The grades generally have been improved on this portion, the maximum grades being now 1.50 per 100 feet for 12,500 feet, and 1.45 per 100 for 1,650 feet, as compared with 1.50 per 100 for 13,500 feet, and 1.48 per 100 for 4,500 feet on original line.

46 to 48 miles.—There has been no alteration of any consequence on this portion, except about Station 1230 around the east arm of Shawnigan Lake, where an 8 degree curve has been substituted for a 7 degree, throwing line more into cutting and doing away with very heavy trestle work.

48 to 49 miles.—Here the line has been altered and curvature increased considerably, the maximum curve here is a 9 degrees of which there are three on this mile. The location is fairly good for the character of the ground which is a steep side hill intersected by deep ravines and with jutting rock bluffs necessitating very heavy cuttings and embankments.

49 to 52 miles.—Alterations have been made throughout these three miles generally by using sharper curvature and reducing cuttings, embankments and trestle work. The maximum curve here is 8 degrees, and there are eight on these three miles. By these changes from the 48th to 52nd mile a very large amount of trestle work would be dispensed with and embankment and cutting substituted. The curvature from the 48th to the 52nd mile is excessive, but cannot well be avoided owing to the configuration of the ground, and though some improvements might be made at one or two points as the work progresses, any extensive reduction in curvature from the present line will very largely increase the work.

52 to 58 miles.—A number of slight alterations have been made improving the alignment in places, but on the whole slightly increasing the curvature. The alignment generally is good and there is only one 8-degrees curve on this portion. By these alterations all trestle work has been dispensed with except about 600 feet. From the 47th to 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile at summit between Shawnigan Lake and Gold Stream, the grades are approximately the same as originals, the maximum being 1.50 per 100 feet for 26,500 feet, as compared with 1.50 per 100 for 27,800 feet on original line.

58 to 63 miles.—This part of the line is on a very steep mountain side, intersected by immense ravines and jutting rock bluffs and is the most difficult and expensive portion of the whole line. On the plans and profiles of original location the maximum curve shown is 7° 10' but with this limit of curvature the work would be excessively heavy, with long stretches of trestle work on steep side hill, which could not be replaced by embankment, but would have to be renewed periodically. The location throughout nearly the whole of these five miles has been changed, the line carried higher on the mountain side, and the grades raised, varying from 5 to 30 feet. The curvature has also been very much increased, there being on the present line nine 8 degrees, four 9 degrees, and eight 10 degrees curves. By these changes the permanency of the road-bed will be greatly increased by substituting cuttings and rock embankments for the immense stretches of trestle work shown on original profile.

The following are the points where exceptional curvature has been utilized: Station 671 to 681, two 9 degree curves, through heavy rock cutting and deep ravine. Lighter curvature here would necessitate heavy trestle work through ravine, and largely increase rock cutting. Station 633 to 652, one 9 degree and two 10 degree curves. One of these 10 degree curves runs through tunnel at Station 642. The grade here is about 23 feet higher than original, and any alteration from the present line will necessitate an enormous amount of additional work. On the original plan and profiles, the maximum curve shown here is a 7 degree, but from the similarity of the profile of original and present location, I am under the impression that there must have been some error in laying down the curves on the plan, and do not think the profiles shown could be had here with 7 degree curves. From Station 588 to 622 there are three 8 degree and three 10 degree curves. This is an exceptionally difficult piece of location, and the work, even with this curvature, is very heavy. On the present line, a straight crossing of Arbutus Canon is secured, where it is proposed to put in one 150 feet span Howe truss, with trestle approaches. The grading here is about completed, and any changes from present line will involve an enormous amount of additional work. The present grade, is 35 feet higher than original at this point. From Station 550 to 580 there are three 8 degree and one 10 degree curves at the crossing of the Big Ravine. Here it is proposed to fill in the ravine, with a rock embankment, to within 120 feet of grade, and on this embankment erect trestle work. This embankment on the present line would be about eighty feet high in centre of ravine. A good crossing can be had here with a lighter curve, but the work would be increased very much, as about 100 feet below the present line there is a perpendicular fall of seventy feet in the bottom of the ravine, and this would have to be filled up unless a long span truss bridge were utilized, and this would have to be on a sharp curve, as it is impossible to get a straight crossing without enormously increasing the work. The grade is thirty-two feet higher than on original line. From Station 473 to 542 there are three 8 degree, one 9 degree, and one 10 degree curves. The curvature here could be lightened, but at the cost of heavy additional work, as the grading is about completed. On the present line all trestle work is dispensed with, except 300 feet at Station 533, and 800 feet at the crossing of Double Head Canon, the balance of the road-bed being in cutting and on solid rock embankments. The grade at Station 520 is about seventeen feet higher than the original grade. From Station 440 to 473, the only exceptional curvature is at the crossing of Waugh's Creek where a 10 degree curve is used. This stream is in a deep gorge and when crossed by the line the bed of the stream is about ninety feet below grade. On the present line the shortest and best possible crossing is obtained and the public road which crossed the stream immediately below the railway line is not interfered with. A lighter curve at this point would necessitate an extensive and difficult diversion of this road, and would also very greatly increase trestle work. The present grade is about seven feet higher than original grade at this point. On the original plan and profile a 7 degree curve was shown here, but this must have been an error, as no such profile as there shown could be obtained here with a 7 degree curve. The grades from the 56th to the 63rd mile, are not as favorable as on original line, the maximum being now 1.50 per 100 feet for 23,600 feet as compared with 1.50 per 100 feet for 20,000 feet.

63 to 67 miles.—Two or three slight alterations have been made in the line and grades, but nothing of sufficient importance to call for special notice, and the general alignment is good.

67 to 68 miles.—Considerable changes have been made on this portion and the curvature increased. From Station 195 to 213 an alteration was made in order to leave sufficient space between the stream and line to form an embankment and dispense with a very large amount of trestle work. One 8 degree and one 9° 30' curves were put in here, but the latter is now being changed to an 8 degree. From Station 160 to 180 two 8 degree curves have been substituted for a 5 degree

and a 7 degree curve, with the object of reducing trestle work, but the saving effected is so slight that I do not consider the change was advisable.

68 to 69 miles.—No alterations have been made in the line, and the road-bed is built on original line. From the 63rd to 67th mile some slight alterations have been made in the grades, and from the 67th to 69th mile the grade has been lowered three feet to reduce trestle and embankment, but the ratios of gradients are about the same as original, and there is nothing exceeding 1.50 per 100.

69 to about 71 miles.—At Esquimalt. From Station 33 to 100 on this portion a deviation has been made from the original line, and the curvature considerably increased. The alignment is fair for the locality, but does not compare favorably with original line. The company's engineer states that this alteration was a necessity in order to enable them to prosecute the rest of the work, as the land owners along this part of the line refused right of way unless this deviation was made and the line carried along the water front to Dead Man's River, as now built; and that arbitration was impossible owing to retention in Ottawa of the company's land plans. Apart from this, the only advantage gained by this change is a small reduction in the amount of trestle work. There is nothing exceptional in the grades, as they have merely been adjusted to suit change in line.

Grading, Timber Work, &c.

At Nanaimo a good frame building for combined passenger and freight station has been erected and grading completed for siding about 1,400 feet long.

From Station 47 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south the grading is completed and all structures built except four small culverts and about 1,500 feet of trestle. Here the Nanaimo River is crossed by one 125 feet span Howe truss deck bridge with 200 feet of trestle approaches. The truss span rests on solid rock on north side and on trestle pier on south side of river, is a good substantial structure, and is now about completed.

From $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles at Chemainus River grading is completed, the structures are all in except one or two culverts, the track is laid and ballasting is now in progress. Some of the embankments on this portion are narrow in places, but are now being made up by train. At $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles the Chemainus River is crossed and the structure consisting of one 150 feet span Howe truss through bridge, with 200 feet of pile trestle approach on south side of river, is now under construction. The truss span rests on masonry abutments built on solid rock foundation on north side, and stone filled crib-work abutment with pile foundation on south side of river. An extension stream diversion is being made here in order to straighten channel of river above the bridge and prevent scouring on the south side.

From $25\frac{1}{2}$ to $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles, at Cowichan River, the grading is completed and structures all in except 700 feet of pile trestle. The Cowichan River bridge, which is now under construction, will consist of one 100 feet span and one 150 feet span Howe truss through bridge with stone filled crib-work pier and abutments built on pile foundations. There is also 300 feet of pile trestle approach on north side and 150 feet on south side of river.

From $34\frac{1}{2}$ to about 36 miles.—Near Kokasala River the grading is finished and structures in except 520 feet of pile trestles. The Kokasala bridge will consist of one 150 feet span Howe truss with pile approaches.

From 36 to $37\frac{1}{4}$ miles.—The grading is done but there are two or three small structures to be built.

$37\frac{1}{4}$ to $38\frac{1}{4}$ miles.—The grading is now in progress but very little has been done up to the 20th September.

$38\frac{1}{4}$ to $39\frac{1}{4}$ miles.—Grading is finished but structures are not. About 300 feet of trestle to be built.

$39\frac{1}{4}$ to 43 miles.—Clearing has been done on this portion but no other work except about 800 feet of grading near 43rd mile.

43 to $45\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—About 80 per cent. of the grading is completed and the balance is now in progress, but the structures have not been built.

From 45½ to 55 miles.—Very little work has been done except clearing, but grading is now in progress.

From 55 to 58¾ miles.—With the exception of some narrow embankments, and cuttings that require sloping, the grading is about finished. Several culverts and a large number of rock drains have been put in and there now remains only about 600 feet of trestle to complete the structures.

Near the 59th mile—A line tunnel in rock is now in progress and is about half completed. The dimensions of this tunnel when finished will be 160 feet long, 21 feet high, 17 feet wide at grade and 19 feet wide at springing of arch.

From 59 to 61 miles.—The grading is about finished, with the exception of two or three rock cuttings, and part of retaining walls and embankment from Station 620 to 630, but a large amount of trestle and bridge work has yet to be built, especially at Arbutus Canon and Big Ravine. At Arbutus Canon the excavation for foundation of trestles is nearly completed and the work of filling up the Big Ravine with rock embankment has been let by contract and is now in progress.

From 61 to 63 miles.—With the exception of one or two cuttings and embankments which are narrow in places and rock cut at Station 520 which is nearly through, the grading on these two miles is completed. There is however a very large amount of trestle work and bridge work yet to be done at Double Head Canon, Goldstream and Waugh's Creek. The excavation for foundations of trestles at the two latter are now under progress.

From the 58th to 62nd mile.—Very large amount of good solid retaining walls have been built to support embankments in places where otherwise it would have been almost impossible to make the embankments owing to the steep character of the side hills.

From 63 to 67 miles.—With the exception of part of slopes of cutting at station 220, the grading is completed and the structures are built.

From 67 to about 71 miles at Esquimalt.—With the exception of embankment and cutting to be widened about Station 200 for the purpose of decreasing curvature, the grading and structures are completed and track laid, but ballasting has not yet been done.

The work generally has been performed in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and the trestles and bridge work especially, will compare favorably with similar work on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The quantity of timber work saved by changes in line and dispensing with trestle work, from the 49th to 63rd mile, aggregates 4,500,000 feet B. M.

In conclusion, I would state that the notes from which the above report was compiled were taken on the ground previous to the 20th September, since which time a large amount of grading, timber work, fencing, track-laying, ballasting, &c., has been done.

Trusting the above report will be satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. BROPHY.

Hon. J. W. TRUTCH, C.M.G., Dominion Government Agent, Victoria.

COPIES

(62a)

Of Telegraphic Communications respecting the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

(Telegram from Victoria, B.C.)

Hon. J. H. POPE, Minister of Railways,
Ottawa.

4th April, 1886.

Resolutions approving sharpened curves, Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, passed Legislature to-day.

SMITHE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, 15th March, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward a copy of an Order in Council, dated 15th March, with reference to a telegram received from the Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, on the 25th February, stating that a Bill will be introduced into the Dominion Parliament authorizing assent to the alignment of the Nanaimo and Esquimalt Railway as it exists, provided that my Government concur. I have this day telegraphed to you as follows:—"Provincial Government concur in legislation authorizing assent to alignment Nanaimo Railway as it exists."

I have, &c.,

CLEMENT F. CORNWALL, *Lieut.-Governor.*

Hon. Secretary of State, Ottawa.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the 15th day of March, 1886.

Committee of Council have had under consideration a telegram from the Honorable Sir Alexander Campbell, dated 25th February, 1886, which states that a Bill will be introduced into the Dominion Parliament authorizing assent to the alignment of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway as it exists, provided that the British Columbia Government concurs; a detailed report from Mr. Brophy, C.E., on the alignment in question, and also a copy of a letter from the Honorable J. W. Trutch, C.M.G., Dominion Government Agent in British Columbia, forwarding the said report to the Engineer-in-Chief of Government Railways, and strongly recommending, for reasons therein set forth, that the alignment as it exists be concurred in.

The Committee agree with the views expressed by Mr. Trutch, and advise, therefore, that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to forward the following telegram and also a copy of this Minute to the Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada:—

"Provincial Government concur in legislation authorizing assent to alignment Nanaimo Railway as it exists."

Certified,

JNO. ROBSON, *Clerk Executive Council.*



RETURN

(64)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1886;—For a Statement, in detail, of the several Assets forming the sum \$72,791,837 stated by the Minister of Finance to be available in reduction of the Gross Debt of the Dominion.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
1st April, 1886.

Secretary of State.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the several Assets forming the sum of Seventy-two million seven hundred and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars (\$72,791,837), available in reduction of the Gross Debt of the Dominion.

INVESTMENTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Sinking Fund, Canada Reduced 4 per cent. Loan.....		8,249,899	59		
do Intercolonial Railway, 4 per cent. Loan.....		3,158,953	34		
do Rupert's Land Guaranteed 4 per cent. Loan.....		338,719	97		
do British Columbia 6 per cent. Loan.....		353,395	51		
do Guaranteed 4 per cent. Loans, 1875 and 1878.....		1,510,126	67		
do Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. Loan, 1874.....		1,397,704	05		
do do 4 do 1875.....		307,249	34		
do do 4 do 1876.....		626,605	39		
do do 4 do 1878-79.....		788,238	11		
do do 3½ do 1884.....		132,956	68		
					16,863,848 65
Consolidated Fund Investment Account.....		1,028,548	99		
Receiver-General's 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock.....		10,138	88		
Quebec Harbor Debentures.....		2,125,000	00		
Three Rivers do.....		75,734	50		
Montreal Harbor Commission.....		76,000	00		
Improvement of the St. Lawrence.....		2,339,504	10		
Graving Dock, Quebec.....		724,000	00		
Northern Railway Bond Account.....		73,000	00		
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. 5 per cent. Loan Account.....		21,650,700	00		
do do 4 do Advance Account.....		7,380,912	00		
St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Co.....		425,500	00		
					35,909,038 47
Union Bank of Lower Canada, Special Account.....		100,000	00		
Liverpool Bank, N.S.....		30,000	00		
					130,000 00
PROVINCE ACCOUNTS.					
Province of Canada Debt Account.....		82,779	82		
do Ontario do.....		3,891,771	11		
do Quebec do.....		2,122,485	06		
do Nova Scotia do Suspense.....		42,084	97		
do New Brunswick Debt Account, Suspense.....		463	39		
do Prince Edward Island Land Account.....		747,976	71		
do Ontario Emigration Account.....		6,572	20		
do Quebec Current Account.....		625,000	00		
					7,509,133 26
North Shore Railway Bond Account.....					1,351,595 00

STATEMENT, in detail, of the several Assets, &c., available in reduction of the Gross Debt of the Dominion—*Concluded.*

MISCELLANEOUS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Bank of Upper Canada Advance Account.....		103,316	53		
do Trustee do		150,000	00		
do Current do		29,027	35		
Bank of Prince Edward Island Liquidation Account.....		60,692	90		
Exchange Bank Account do		189,477	68		
Queen's Printer Advance Account.....		35,175	09		
Rails Loan Account.....		242,661	19		
Intercolonial Railway Stores Account.....	\$723,784	27			
Prince Edward Island Railway Stores Account.....	89,516	42			
Eastern Extension Railway do	6,243	90			
Stationery Office Stock Account.....		819,544	59		
Printing Contractor.....		32,180	76		
Manitoba School Lands Account.....		2,018	11		
		23,107	75		
				1,687,201	95
BANKING ACCOUNTS.					
Cash Account.....		4,567,229	01		
Specie Reserve Account		3,885,410	64		
Bank of Montreal, London		172,236	96		
Baring Brothers & Co.....		34,495	26		
Sir John Rose, Bart.....		38,749	20		
Mennonite Loan		52,943	89		
Icelandic Immigration		47,700	00		
Savings Bank, Nova Scotia, Special Account		26,793	14		
Sinking Fund Special Account.....		1,179	95		
Widows' Pensions, U.C.....		3,802	38		
Militia Paymaster		605	49		
Services.....		101	35		
Silver Coinage Account.....		88,891	53		
Silver 20c. pieces.....		2,140	90		
Intercolonial Railway Open Account	\$357,563	15			
do Windsor Branch Open Account.....	1,845	43			
Prince Edward Island Railway do ...	10,590	51			
Canadian Pacific do	241	67			
		370,240	76		
Savings Bank, Ottawa.....		260	91		
Cash Suspense Account		9,247	38		
Bank of Montreal Provincial Note Suspense Account.....		40,625	53		
Nova Scotia Savings Bank Cash do		194	67		
Baring Brothers & Co. Dividend Account.....		404	38		
Customs Suspense Account		36	67		
				9,343,290	00
				72,794,107	33
Difference arising from clerical errors in statement of 1st March, 1886, corrected in this revised statement				2,269	99
				72,791,837	34

REVISED STATEMENT.

Gross Debt, 1st March, 1886.....	\$281,318,484	06
Less—Good Assets.....	72,794,107	33
	<u>\$208,524,376</u>	<u>73</u>

E. & O. E.

JOHN A. TORRANCE,
Dominion Book keeper.

OTTAWA, 31st March, 1886.

RETURN

(66f)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th April, 1886;—For copies of the Award or Report of the Dominion Arbitrators, with the evidence and papers connected therewith, in the matter of claims in connection with Section 16 of the Intercolonial Railway, on the part of the estate of the late John Bannon, Esq.; the late William Muirhead, Esq., William Wilkinson, Esq., and the other claims investigated at the same time as those named above, and connected with the said Report or Award.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
31st May, 1886.

Secretary of State.

Re SECTION 16, INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY CLAIMS.

OTTAWA, 3rd March, 1886.

SIR,—The claims of the executor of the late John Bannon, the executor of the late Hon. Wm. Muirhead, Wm. Wise, David Lawson & Sons, late Philip Wall, Thos. F. Gillespie, Daniel Meagher, Wm. Gray and Judge Wilkinson, in connection with Section 16 of the Intercolonial Railway, having been referred to the official arbitrators for investigation and report, we have to inform you that at the end of October last, two of the Board, Messrs. Cowan and Compton, heard the statement of the claimants at Chatham, N.B.

The evidence taken and all the documents were laid before all the members of the board while in session here, during the latter end of February, and after duly considering the claims, I was directed to lay before you the annexed reports embodying their views.

I have, &c.,

JAMES COWAN, *Chairman.*

Hon. the Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

ESTATE OF LATE JOHN BANNON.

This is a claim of the executors of the estate of the late John Bannon, of Chatham, N.B., against the Intercolonial Railway, for goods supplied by the said late John Bannon to Mr. J. C. Gough, who was one of the contractors for Section 16 of that work.

The first witness who appeared before the arbitrators was the Rev. T. J. Bannon, Parish Priest of Chatham. He, being duly sworn, deposed, that he is the son of the late John Bannon, and one of the executors of the estate. He found

among the papers of his father after his death the following paper :—Filed as his Exhibit A.

“Received from John Bannon this day :

80 brls of flour at \$8.....	\$640 00
96½ bushels oats at 65c.....	53 08
2 brls. pork at \$22.....	44 00
489 lbs. butter at 25c.....	122 25
	<hr/>
	\$859 33
214 lbs. beef at 8c.	17 12
	<hr/>
	\$876 45

For which I promise to pay three months after date with interest.

“J. C. GOUGH,

“Per J. CARPENTER, *Witness*.

“CHATHAM, 22nd Nov., 1873.”

Witness says he also found among his father's papers the following telegram, which he filed as his Exhibit B:—

“21st March.

“By telegram from Fredericton to John Bannon.

“Deliver the flour, pork and oats to Carpenter, and I will carry out his arrangements with you for whatever he may buy.

“J. C. GOUGH.”

Witness says he knew Gough as contractor of Section 16 of the Intercolonial Railway, and that after the goods had been delivered, they had gone to Gough, and were used on Section 16. He spoke to his father when alive about the account, and the impropriety of giving credit, as he did not want his father to extend his business any further, owing to his being an old man, and having accounts worrying him. His father expressed perfect confidence in the account being paid, as the goods went to feed men and horses working on the section, and that the Government would pay. The goods were never paid for. His father died the 26th February, 1884.

The next witness was Wm. Wise, of Chatham, merchant. He says that the body of claimant's exhibit A is in his own hand-writing. The way he came to draw up the account was this: Mr. John Bannon, being an old friend of his, came to him to have the matter properly fixed. Joseph Carpenter signed the document in his presence as Gough's agent. The prices charged were fair cash prices at the time. To his own knowledge the goods were delivered to Carpenter's teams going to the Intercolonial Railway line. This was the only transaction Mr. Bannon had with Gough in 1873.

The third and last witness was Thomas Gaynor, of Chatham. He says he knew Carpenter, J. C. Gough's agent, to buy and forward goods for the men and horses employed on contract 16 of the Intercolonial Railway. He (witness) was employed in 1872 and 1873 by Mr. Gough, as his teamster, to haul goods to the line. He hauled two loads of flour from Mr. Bannon's and took it to the railway line. He knows that John Leahy, John Connors and Harry Goddard hauled goods from Bannon to the quarry, where men were at work at the time getting out stone for the culvert on Section 16.

This is the case, as made out by the claimants. It appears to be clear enough as regards the purchase and the delivery of the goods, and of their being used by Gough's men and horses working on the section. The main point upon which the claim is pressed is the fact, as claimant alleges, of the Government getting the benefit of the supplies. They, moreover, state that the whole cost of Section 16, after being finished by the Government, was less by many thousands of dollars than the sum tendered by King & Gough. No proof of this, however, was adduced.

Among the papers forwarded to the arbitrators for their information is a letter addressed to Sir Charles Tupper by the Hon. Peter Mitchell. It is dated from "Hot Springs, Arkansas, 27th April, 1884." In this letter Mr. Mitchell writes:

"You will recollect that in putting through, or nearly so, the last of the Supplementary Estimates, when Mr. Blake asked if that closed the duties of the arbitrators, the commission, an exception was made of these claims on section 16 by yourself, on my calling attention to it."

In order to put the Department in possession of what really did take place during the debate on the item for the payment of the claims reported upon by Judge Clark and the other members of the commission, we have referred to the official reports of the House of Commons Debates, and on pages 1629 and 1630 we find the following as the language passing between members and the then Minister of Railways, Sir Charles Tupper:—

"Mr. Davies.—Will this close up all claims in regard to the Intercolonial?

"Sir Charles Tupper.—This is the report of the commission.

"Mr. Davies.—Are there any other outstanding claims?

"Sir Charles Tupper.—No; none that have not been considered by the commission.

"Mr. Davies.—Then this pays everything.

"Sir Charles Tupper.—This report deals with all claims against the Intercolonial Railway.

"Sir Richard Cartwright.—Do you propose to re-open them.

"Sir Charles Tupper.—Certainly, I do not propose to re-open them.

"Mr. Mitchell.—There are two or three trifling claims that I have brought before the Minister's notice and which I received from my constituents. I hope those claims will not be shut out from consideration.

"Sir Charles Tupper.—Nothing can be foreclosed; this is a matter for Parliament entirely.

"Mr. Davies.—I understand, then, that it is quite possible that Parliament may be called on to devote further sums in liquidation of other claims than those now before us.

"Sir Charles Tupper.—When the hon. member for Northumberland refers to small matters, respecting which he has sent any communication to me, they will have to be examined, and it is impossible to say we will close the door to all such claims."

It is quite evident there was no privity of contract between the Government and the late Mr. Bannon, neither has it been shown that any person, on behalf of the Government, ever made a promise at any time, to settle this account. In the letter from the Hon. Mr. Mitchell to Sir Charles Tupper before referred to, it is made to appear that claims of a similar character, and created under similar circumstances, were adjudicated upon and paid. The arbitrators, however, have not been put in a position to report whether the assertion of the Hon. Mr. Mitchell is correct or not, no proof having been furnished at the investigation.

We submit all the facts bearing upon the claim as presented by the claimants themselves, in order that the Department may be in a position to say whether in law or in equity, or according to any precedent, this as well as the other claims should be paid. Mr. Bannon asks no interest, some of the others do; should the claim be entertained, interest in no instance ought to be allowed.

The remark made upon this claim will, with some exception, apply to the rest. Thereupon, we avoid making a repetition in dealing with the others.

On behalf of the Board.

JAMES COWAN, *Chairman.*

CLAIM OF THE LATE HON. WM. MUIRHEAD.

This is a claim made by the executors of the estate of the late Hon. Wm. Muirhead against the Intercolonial Railway for the value of goods supplied to King & Gough, and to J. C. Gough, while contractors for Section 16 of that work.

The amount claimed is \$4,275.90, made up as follows :—

1874.	
Aug. 1. To amount of account rendered against King & Gough and J. C. Gough, per account rendered.....	\$2,691 44
1884.	
May 1. Nine and three-quarter years' interest	1,584 46
	<u>\$4,275 90</u>

A detailed statement of the goods furnished was submitted to the arbitrators and filed.

Mr. John Sadler, of Chatham, N.B., appeared before the two arbitrators, and being sworn, testified that the late Wm. Muirhead had dealings with King & Gough from the 1st April, 1872, up to January, 1873, and after that time and up to the 1st February, 1874, with J. C. Gough, who alone during the latter period carried on the work. Mr. Sadler was Mr. Muirhead's bookkeeper and chief manager, and he swears that the claim put in, accompanied by details, is a true statement of all the transactions that took place between the parties. To his own personal knowledge all the goods mentioned were sold and delivered, and used in the construction of the section (16) in question.

Mr. Sadler says the account was opened with King & Gough on the strength of the railway contract. Gough personally had nothing, and that if Gough had not the contract at the time, Mr. Muirhead would not have advanced the goods nor the money, the latter having been given to pay Gough's men.

The late Mr. Muirhead was given a three months' note by Gough on the 10th of February, 1874, for the amount due. This note Mr. Muirhead endorsed and had discounted at the branch of the Montreal Bank, in Chatham, or rather at Newcastle, N.B. Gough failed to take up the note and Mr. Muirhead had to retire it.

There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of the arbitrators that the account between the late Mr. Muirhead and King & Gough, and between him and J. C. Gough, is correct, but no proof could be furnished that there was any privity of contract between the Government and Mr. Muirhead, neither has it been shown that any debts incurred by the said contractors under similar circumstances were recognized and paid by the Government.

Mr. Muirhead's claim has been before the Intercolonial Railway Commission, and was disallowed on the ground of there being no privity of contract between that deceased gentleman and the Government.

On behalf of the Board.

JAMES COWAN, *Chairman.*

CLAIM OF WM. WISE.

This is a claim of Wm. Wise, of Chatham, N.B., merchant, for balance due him by J. C. Gough, contractor for Section 16. The amount of the claim is \$2,055.46 for goods supplied and moneys advanced to laborers on said section, while the contract was in Gough's hands.

Mr. Wise appeared before the arbitrators at Chatham, and made a sworn statement. He says he gave the supplies to enable Gough to carry on the work. He began his transaction with Gough in October, 1872. He supplied him with provisions and paid orders given to men working on the section. The orders could not be produced owing to the fact that a fire had destroyed his store a couple of weeks prior to the investigation. The orders were in a box among other papers. The goods were delivered to Mr. Carpenter, Gough's foreman, at his place of business. The prices charged are fair and reasonable. Details of the accounts are recorded in his books, except of goods delivered previous to 19th April, 1873, were produced

before the arbitrators. Those excepted were contained in books destroyed by the fire.

It appears that Mr. Wise made several applications to the Government from 1874 up to the time of the investigation, for payment of his account.

As in the other cases, no privity of contract between Wise and the Government was shown, neither was it shown that any debts similarly contracted by King and Gough, or J. C. Gough, or any other contractor, were paid by the Government.

On behalf of the Board.

JAMES COWAN, *Chairman.*

CLAIM OF LAWSON AND SONS.

This is a claim of David Lawson and his two sons, who had a sub-contract from King & Gough, on Section 16. This sub-contract was for taking out earth, and they were paid for it.

They now claim \$385, with interest, for work done independent of their sub-contract.

David Lawson, sen., appeared before the arbitrators, at Chatham, and made oath that he and his two sons and his horses were employed in hauling rocks for the big arched culvert in Section 16; and that, in addition thereto, he boarded and lodged men who were working on the section. He could not give the account in detail, because the books were lost. At the time, Mr. Munro, the "walking boss" of the section, gave them the details and the amount due. This was sent to Ottawa. He says they claimed the amount from Mr. Schreiber before the section was completed. Mr. S. was then at Bathurst. He told them he was not authorized to pay the amount then, but it might be paid, sooner or later—that it would be paid, because their account was correct in the books. Mr. Schreiber had Gough's books with him. Lawson says he tried since to get paid from Gough, but could get nothing from him. Then, he says, he sent the account to Ottawa, through Mr. Adams. Then he saw Mr. Schreiber at Bathurst; the Government had not then commenced to work on the section.

David Lawson, jun., next appeared before the arbitrators, and, being sworn, corroborated the evidence of his father.

On behalf of the Board.

JAMES COWAN, *Chairman.*

CLAIM OF THE LATE PHILIP WALL.

This is a claim of the estate of the late Philip Wall against the Intercolonial Railway for a balance of \$200 due by J. C. Gough, contractor for Section 16. The amount is thus set out:

Intercolonial Railway in account with estate of Philip Wall:

To amount due for supplies and labor.....	\$400 00
By cash	200 00
	<hr/>
Balance due estate	\$200 00

Edward Wall, son of the deceased Philip Wall, appeared before the arbitrators at Chatham, and deposed that his father sold and supplied to J. C. Gough for Section 16, forty barrels of flour at \$8 per barrel, being the cash price at the time, amounting to \$352. The flour was all delivered on the section. He says that his father had a man and horse working on the section for about two months, which makes up the balance.

Thomas Gaynor deposed that he knew the late Philip Wall and J. C. Gough; that Wall had the horse working on the Section; that during the winter of 1872-73, he hauled a load of flour from Philip Wall's to the section; and other teamsters also

hauled supplies from the same place to Gough's section. Gaynor says he was then employed by Gough.

CLAIM OF T. F. GILLESPIE.

This is a claim for material furnished to King & Gough for Section 16. Mr. Gillespie is a founder, and the material and goods supplied were castings, iron work, etc.

The account of Gillespie against King & Gough, was originally \$341.51, but Gillespie was paid \$140, leaving a balance due him of \$200.51, which he asks the Government to pay.

Mr. Gillespie appeared before the arbitrators at Chatham, and gave the details of his account, which, no doubt, are correct enough. He says he never made any claim against the Government prior to April, 1884. He gave the goods on the strength of King & Gough having a Government contract, otherwise he would not have credited them a cent. He says that he heard that the Government had taken the contract from Gough, finished the section and made money.

On behalf of the Board.

JAMES COWAN, *Chairman*.

CLAIM OF DANIEL MEAGHER.

This a claim of Daniel Meagher, who resides at Bartibogue, N.B., against J. Q. Gough, for goods supplied for Section 16.

Mr. Meagher appeared before the arbitrators, at Chatham, and filed an account, of which the following is a copy:

Intercolonial Railway in account with Daniel Meagher—

DR.

February 12, 1873—800 lbs. hay, at \$16 per ton	\$ 7 20
do 14, 1873—800 lbs. hay, at \$16 per ton	7 20
do 14, 1873—1 brl. potatoes, \$1.20; ½ brl. turnips, 60 cents.....	1 80
do 18, 1873—1 load of hay	9 00
September 3, 1873—1 beef cow	34 00
do 3, 1873—1 pair of bellows	10 00
do 3, 1873—1 anvil	16 00
	<hr/>
	\$85 20

CR.

1875—1 brl. flour, \$8.50; qtl. codfish, \$2.....	\$10 50
Cash, \$5; cash, \$9; cash, 64 cents.....	14 64
	<hr/>
	25 14
	<hr/>
Balance due.....	<u>\$60 06</u>

Meagher says that the bellows and anvil were loaned, but never returned. The prices charged for the other goods were agreed upon, and the prices for the bellows and anvil are reasonable. He produced before the arbitrators a memorandum showing the delivery of the goods.

On behalf of the Board,

JAMES COWAN, *Chairman*.

CLAIM OF WILLIAM GRAY.

This is a claim of William Gray for three tons of hay, supplied in March, 1873, while Gough had the contract for the construction of Section 16. The hay is charged at \$18 a ton, making the three tons the value of \$54.

Gray did not put in an appearance before the arbitrators, consequently we have no further proof than the sworn affidavit attached hereto.

On behalf of the Board,

JAMES COWAN, *Chairman.*

Section 16—Intercolonial Railway in account with William Gray—

March, 1873—To three tons of hay, \$18.....\$54

I, William Gray, of Napan, in the County of Northumberland, make oath and say :

1st. That I supplied the said section of the Intercolonial Railway with three tons of hay during the year 1873, and that the amount of \$54 is still due and owing for the same.

Sworn
of Northumberland. , in the County }

WILLIAM GRAY.

CLAIM OF JUDGE WILKINSON.

This is a claim of William Wilkinson, of Chatham, now one of the county judges in New Brunswick, against Section 16 of the Intercolonial Railway, and set out as follows:—

Section 16, Intercolonial Railway, County of Gloucester, Province of New Brunswick, known as King & Gough's section, to William Wilkinson, Dr.:

1. 1872—Cash advanced for works, \$5, \$19.....	\$ 24 00
2. 1873—Cash advanced to pay men's wages.....	70 00
3. May 1—297 barrels flour at \$8.75, supplies for line.	2,598 75
4. Aug. 2—Cash advanced to pay men's wages.....	250 00
5. Sept. 30 do do do	350 00
6. Dec. 20—Cash advanced to pay for supplies for work	275 00
7. Jan. 5, 1884 do do	150 00
8. do do do	20 00
9. April 12, 1884 do do	375 00
10. March, 1884 do do	600 00
11. July 3, 1884 do do	396 00
12. Sept. 20, 1874 do do	294 25
13. Sept. 28, 1876—Cash advanced at different times to pay men and for supplies to line through Mari- time Bank for statement to date.....	3,629 45

Cr.	\$9,032 45
May 1, 1873—By cash.....	400 00
	<hr/> \$8,632 45
Sept. 28, 1876—Add interest on above to date.....	877 27
Add interest on \$8,632.45 from 28th September, 1876, to 28th October, 1885—9 years, 1 month.....	4,704 68
Add paid law expenses, twice sued by Maritime Bank, L. J. Almon, \$30 and \$27.55, and for Bd. & M. Atty., \$5.....	62 65
	<hr/> <hr/> \$14,277 05

It appears, that although the contract for Section 16 was taken and carried on by King & Gough, Frederick Burpee, of Portland, and merchant, of St. John, N.B., as well as Arthur W. Marsters, merchant, of the same city, were in some manner associated with them. King having become insolvent, had to make an assignment under the Insolvent Act of 1869. The partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Wilkinson became security and gave a bond for the payment of certain moneys due one J. E. O'Brien, and to Muir, Ewing & Co., Mr. Wilkinson having taken security to the extent of \$6,000 upon the plant of King & Gough. In addition to this, Mr. Wilkinson went on advancing the sums of money as mentioned in his statement, thinking, no doubt, that he might save himself, or be paid at or before the completion of the work under contract. Mr. Wilkinson seems to have placed implicit faith in Gough. In order to show this, Mr. Wilkinson put in evidence two telegrams he had received from Gough. These telegrams we quote to show how Mr. Wilkinson became induced to make some of his latest advances.

By telegram from Fredericton, N.B., to Wm. Wilkinson.

"25th February, 1874.

"Macpherson is short six hundred dollars to make January pay on account of much work of that month not being in a position to be estimated, but it will all come in this month's measurement, and there will be four thousand dollars estimated at least. I want you to kindly arrange for the six hundred to-day, payable in twenty days as before. I could get along without, but Schreiber is going over all the sections, and will be on my work next Tuesday, and am afraid of him reporting any dissatisfaction to my injury with commissioners, as he would be bound to do if he found portion of men unpaid. You need have no hesitation in doing what I ask this time, and I will not ask it again.

"J. C. GOUGH."

Mr. Wilkinson, in due course, arranged for this \$600.

In order to show his faith in being paid by the Government, Mr. Wilkinson next produced the following telegram :

By telegram from Fredericton, N.B., to W. Wilkinson.

"13th March, 1874.

"DeVeber will wait till I get February estimates. Richibucto matter can hurt no one. Don't despair. I am conducting negotiations with Brydges, which will put matters in an easy position. Under any circumstances you can surely console yourself with what is a widely known fact, that the Government has, without exception, paid every dollar of debt due by contractors, when shown that they were incurred for goods and material actually put into the works. All your liability is so included. Schreiber told me in St. John that the new Government had done the same within three weeks, in case of Section 13, McDonald, contractor, and why should I be excluded from so general a policy and practice ?

"J. C. GOUGH."

As Mr. Wilkinson attached much value to these telegrams, and of importance to file, we have quoted them. They establish no privity of contract between himself and the Government. The despatch of 13th March can in no manner bind the latter. It contains the unsubstantiated assertions of J. C. Gough only.

One of the pleas of Mr. Wilkinson is that the Government, having taken the contract out of Gough's hands, deprived him (Wilkinson) of all chance of getting his money through the contractors. Another is, "that advances were made by him on the full faith and understanding the payment of his advances was to come through the railway works, and by and through the advances made for said works, and on no other account would he have made advances."

In our opinion Mr. Wilkinson stands in a different position from that of the other claimants. They were carrying on legitimate trade or business. They were not lawyers with legal minds, nor knowing by what legal means they might protect themselves. Mr. Wilkinson, on the other hand, entered upon a business outside his profession; and it is strange, indeed, that a gentleman with his legal acumen should have been caught by such chaff as was thrown to him. It was his business, moreover, to have found out the financial standing of Gough before assuming any risk.

There are some items in his account that should not be entertained, viz., item B, being moneys paid to O'Brien and Muir, Ewing & Co., and the items of interest and for law expenses. Striking these out, we would advise only the recognition of the other items, amounting in all to some few thousand dollars, if the claims are favorably entertained by the Department.

On behalf of the Board.

JAMES COWAN, *Chairman*.

RETURN

(66h)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1886 :—For a Return of the earnings and working expenses of the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 1st July, 1885, to 1st February, 1886, specifying the different sources of earnings, and the amounts (if any) in each month, credited from mechanical stores account to earnings.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
29th May, 1886.

Secretary of State,

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN OPERATION.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER. OTTAWA, 19th May, 1886.

SIR,—I send you herewith a statement to fill an order of the House for a return of the earnings and working expenses of the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 1st July, 1885, to 1st February, 1886, specifying the different sources of earnings, and the amount, if any, in each month credited from the mechanical stores account to earnings.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

Chief Engineer and General Manager.

A. P. BRADLEY, Esq., Secretary Department Railways and Canals.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Working Expenses and Earnings, 7 months, ended 31st January, 1886.

Date.	Expenses.	Earnings.			
	Total.	Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic	Mail Sundries.	Total.
1885.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July 31	263,575 34	83,891 43	119,472 67	12,219 82	215,583 92
August 31	273,341 06	81,062 19	118,279 46	10,346 30	209,687 95
September 30	248,897 24	78,748 10	124,951 78	13, 91 58	217,791 46
October 31	300,858 23	62,886 19	127,787 90	12,735 91	203,410 00
November 30	197,207 56	67,929 93	136,514 93	12,547 42	206,992 33
December 31	184,360 09	50,225 64	125,449 47	13,022 44	188,687 65
1886.					
January 31	167,976 84	41,417 17	101,265 22	11,237 70	153,920 09
	1,636,356 46	456,160 70	853,711 43	85,701 17	1,395,573 30

REPORT

(67b)

Of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways, submitting the reports of Messrs. Donken and Hyndman on Cape Breton Surveys, 1886.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER,
OTTAWA, 18th May, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the reports of Messrs. Donken and Hyndman upon the surveys and explorations made during the past summer to ascertain the best route for a line of railway connecting the Straits of Canso with Louisburg or Sydney.

Instrumental surveys were made over two routes,—

1st. From Hawkesbury to Louisburg *via* St. Peter's.

2nd. From Hawkesbury to Sydney *via* the Grand Narrows.

Numerous explorations of modifications of these routes were made whenever it appeared probable that a favorable line could be obtained, all of which are treated of in detail by Mr. Hyndman in his report, from which it appears that the surveyed lines are, on the whole, the best routes to Louisburg or Sydney.

The leading facts, as now ascertained, in connection with these routes, are as follows:—

Port Hawkesbury to Louisburg.

The initial point of this survey is Point Tupper, on the east side of the Straits of Canso and immediately opposite to the present terminus of the Eastern Extension Railway, this point having been adopted as being the easiest of access to steamers during the winter. The total distance by the surveyed line to Louisburg is eighty-three miles, the St. Peter's Canal being crossed at the twenty-ninth mile, in close proximity to the present road bridge. The general character of the country traversed is rough and broken, and it was found necessary to use grades of 78 feet per mile to avoid very heavy work. The highest elevation above sea level is 308 feet, which is attained passing over the summit between the basin of Loch Lomond and the Mira River.

The work on about one-fourth of the total distance may be classed as heavy, and the remainder medium to light. The bridging on this route is not of an expensive character, the largest structure being that over the Inhabitants River, consisting of one span of 180 feet, and 450 feet of pile trestle. The indications of rock are by no means formidable, and it is estimated that the construction and equipment of this road, including sufficient wharf accommodation at each terminus, to serve the present traffic, would not exceed \$20,000 per mile. Attached is Mr. Donken's report describing, in detail, the country traversed, accompanied by tables of gradients and a list of the principal structures required. Also attached is a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Donken by the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, upon the mineral resources of the country, which cannot fail to be of interest.

Port Hawkesbury to Sydney.

This survey starts from Point Tupper, and for a distance of four miles, follows the surveyed line to Louisburg, then branches northwards, runs north of the Great Bras d'Or Lakes, crosses the Grand Narrows at the 51st mile and reaches Sydney Harbor at the 92nd mile. Mr. Donken, however, explains a portion of the surveyed line having been run with a view of passing over the high ground between River Inhabitants and River Deny's, afterwards found impracticable, a deflection to the Big Brook Valley was made, this deflection, he says, can be avoided by adopting a direct line, which presents no difficulty and a saving be effected of about five miles. The line, generally, passes through a good agricultural country, with indications of various minerals. West of the Grand Narrows the country is very rough, necessitating heavy work and considerable curvature; from the Grand Narrows to Sydney the alignment is good and the work not heavy. The highest summit level attained is 208 feet above tide level, between the Inhabitants and Deny's Rivers. The maximum grade is 78 feet per mile. The structures are somewhat numerous, there being eight spans of 100 feet required, besides a large number of small bridges and culverts.

The crossing of the Grand Narrows forms a serious obstacle on this route, the width of the waterway being 1,800 feet, with a depth of 75 feet of water for a distance of 1,200 feet. From the information obtained by the engineers in the field, it is believed that no difficulty would be encountered in working a steam ferry across the Narrows at all seasons of the year. A bridge at this point would be a most costly work, whilst a ferry would probably serve the purpose of the traffic of the road if it can be worked without interruption the year round. If a ferry be considered sufficient the cost per mile of this line would be about the same as that to Louisburg, viz., \$20,000.

Mr. Donken states that a practicable line, probably some four miles shorter, might be found by starting from a point on the Straits of Canso about one mile from Port Hawkesbury, passing behind Port Hastings to Horton Lake, and thence by Glendale joining the surveyed line at the 25th mile; the country he reports to be more difficult and the work heavier. Attached is Mr. Donken's detailed report with statements of grades and structures, also Mr. Hyndman's report on his exploratory surveys between the Straits of Canso and Sydney and North Sydney, by various routes, accompanied by a table of distances as well as his special report on the Grand Narrows with table of tide gauge readings and a letter addressed to Mr. Hyndman by Mr. McDougall, M. P., upon the subject of ice in the Narrows.

Port Hawkesbury to Sydney, viâ St. Peter's and the south side of East Bay.

In order to test the practicability of reaching Sydney without crossing the Grand Narrows, Mr. Hyndman made an examination of a route, leaving the surveyed line to Louisburg at St. Peter's and following the south side of East Bay to its head, not far from which it joins the surveyed line from the Grand Narrows to Sydney. The natural features met with on this route are by no means favorable, the hillsides being steep and rocky and generally unfit for agriculture. The distance from Point Tupper to Sydney is estimated at from eighty-three and a-half to eighty-five miles, and this route does not compare favorably with either of the surveyed lines. Attached is Mr. Hyndman's report.

Branch to Arichat.

This proposed branch would leave the surveyed line between Hawkesbury and Louisburg at about the fifteenth mile, thence running by an easy line to Burnt Point, on the Lennox Passage, crossing the channel and passing over Burnt and Benoit Islands. The passage is here three-quarters of a mile wide, the deepest water being between Burnt Point and Burnt Island, a distance of about 800 feet. From Burnt to Benoit Island the channel is not so deep, whilst from Benoit Island to the south shore the bottom is uncovered at low water. The greatest depth of water

to be encountered is 30 feet for a distance of 300 feet. From Point Benoit to Port Royal the country will require somewhat heavy grades and heavy work, thence over an easy country until Arichat is reached, where some heavy cuttings are required.

The harbor of Arichat is large and commodious, and is claimed to be an open port at all seasons. The chief structure required will be the swing bridge at Barnt Islands, only small bridges being required at a few other points.

The total length of the branch is about twelve miles, and with the exception of the crossing of the Lennox Passage, presents no difficulty of construction.

Attached is Mr. Hyndman's full report.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, *Chief Engineer Government Railways.*

A. P. BRADLEY, Esq., Secretary Department Railways and Canals.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.—REPORT OF SURVEY FROM PORT HAWKESBURY TO LOUISBURG.—HIRAM DONKEN.

OTTAWA, 17th April, 1886.

SIR,—The survey for a line of railway from the Strait of Canso through the Island of Cape Breton to Louisburg or Sydney, as directed in your letter of instructions to me dated 10th August, 1885, being now completed, I beg leave to submit the following report.

The point selected for starting the survey is near the lighthouse on Point Tupper, on the east side of the Strait of Canso, about half a mile south of the village of Port Hawkesbury, and immediately opposite the present terminus of the Eastern Extension Railway; it was considered that a wharf could be built at this point which would be more easy of access for steamers crossing the strait during the winter months than any other place in the immediate vicinity.

After leaving Point Tupper the line runs along the south side of Ship Harbor for one and a-half miles, then begins the ascent of the high ground lying between the Strait of Canso and the Little River, the summit of which is reached at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles at an elevation above sea level at high tide of 112 feet. No grades over this portion exceed 53 feet per mile, the alignment is good. The work cannot be called light and a small quantity of solid rock may be met with, the structures unimportant.

The line descends to the crossing of the Little River near the 5th mile with a grade of 53 feet per mile; the work over this portion will be rather heavy clay cuttings. An abrupt change in direction occurs at the Little River, and a long 5 degree curve will be necessary. From the crossing the line ascends the high ground between Little River and River Inhabitants, the summit of which is reached by varying grades, none exceeding 53 feet per mile at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where an elevation of 113 feet over high water is reached. The work from the crossing to the summit is light.

The grade descends from the summit to the crossing of River Inhabitants at the $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, at the rate of 80 feet per mile; the work over this part is light, the material earth. The width of the River Inhabitants at the point selected for crossing (near McCarthy's Ferry) is about 700 feet from shore to shore—the channel proper, about 180 feet in width at top, greatest depth of water in centre of channel 40 feet, and the depth at the edges of the channel 15 feet, shoaling gradually to edge of river. The bottom of the channel was found to be hard, in the shallower parts of the river 5 to 10 feet soft mud, overlying compact sand or gravel. This will be the most expensive bridge on the line surveyed between Port Hawkesbury and Louisburg. One span of 180 feet and 450 feet trestle approaches is proposed.

For one mile east of River Inhabitants the country is flat, light earthwork over this portion, grades easy and alignment good.

The line ascends the high land on each side River Inhabitants, with varying grades, none exceeding 66 feet per mile until the summit is reached near White Lake at the 12th mile.

The grade elevation at this summit is 210 feet over high water. No sharp curves over this portion and the work is light.

From 12th to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles the grades are easy, the alignment good and the work light; the line then descends until it crosses the St. Peter's road at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. No grades over this last portion exceed 32 feet per mile; the alignment is good, and the work not heavy, though a small quantity of solid rock will likely be met with; structures unimportant.

From 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19th mile the grades are undulating, none exceeding 55 feet per mile; alignment not good, 5 and 6-degree curves being necessary.

The work is heavy, the material chiefly earth and boulders; structures unimportant.

Between 19th and 23rd mile the grades are undulating, none exceeding 56 feet per mile; the work is not heavy, though the material in cuttings will be largely rock (solid and broken). No sharp curves are necessary.

At 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, Indian Brook, a swift running stream in a deep gorge, is crossed; it is proposed to direct this stream through a tunnel, the west bank of the stream being rock suitable for that purpose. St. Peter's road is crossed at this point near McLean's carding mill.

From the 23rd to the 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ th miles the line runs between the St. Peter's post road and the River Tillard. The grade descends at the rate of 50 feet per mile from the 23rd to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, thence level to and beyond the crossing of the River Tillard at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The work is heavy over this portion, the material in cuttings largely rock; good stone suitable for masonry will be found in cutting west of crossing of River Tillard. The depth at low water in this river is about 3 feet, the bottom composed of boulders and gravel; the foundations will be inexpensive, one span of 100 feet will be ample.

From the crossing of the river Tillard to St. Peter's Canal (29 miles) the grades are undulating, none exceeding 57 feet per mile. The alignment is good. Though the work over this portion is not light, no rock is likely to be met with in the cuttings. At the 28th mile the line crosses the St. Peter's post road, and from that point to the canal runs along in the rear of the village of St. Peter's.

St. Peter's is an important point and in the centre of a fair agricultural district.

The canal will be crossed north of the present post road bridge; a swing span of 130 feet will be required. The foundations for the abutments and pier will not be expensive. Good quarries in the vicinity.

For one and a fourth miles east of St. Peter's Canal the line runs near the shore of the Bras d'Or Lake. The grade is level, the cuttings not heavy and the material clayey loam. The line then ascends to the 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile at the rate of 49 feet per mile; thence by easy undulating grades to the 36th mile, where the summit of the high level between the Bras d'Or Lake, and the Atlantic Ocean is reached at an elevation of 140 feet over high water. The work over this portion is not heavy, there are no indications of rock in the cuttings. Some 6-degree curves will be necessary to avoid heavy work. At the 32nd mile the road to the village of L'Ardoise is crossed at a distance of one and a half miles to the rear of that important fishing station.

From the 36th mile the grade descends for one mile at the rate of 69 feet per mile along inlet of Loch Cailleau; thence for three-quarter mile along shore of Loch Cailleau, then descending again at varying rates, none exceeding 66 feet per mile, until an elevation of 25 feet above high water is reached at 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The work over this portion is generally light, a small quantity of solid rock may be met with along the outlet of Loch Cailleau. Five-degree and sometimes 6-degree curves will have to be used to avoid heavy side cuttings.

From 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles the line works into the valley of the Grand River (outlet of Loch Lomond), then along the west bank to the 43rd mile, where the river is crossed. Light undulating grades are used over this portion, no curve sharper than 5 degrees will be necessary. Work not heavy, and the material earth and gravel. The Grand River will require one span of 125 feet; the elevation of grade over water level is

only 8 feet; the bottom of the river is large stones and gravel. Good building stone in the vicinity.

After crossing the Grand River the line runs along the east bank until the south end of Loch Lomond is reached at $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Over this portion the work will class as heavy; nothing to indicate solid rock in any of the cuttings. Good ballast pits exist near Loch Lomond, easily reached from the present line. The grades level, or ascending at various inclinations, none exceeding 50 feet per mile. The curvature will be considerable; 5 degree and 6-degree curves will be required.

From $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles the line leaves the valley of the Grand River and begins to ascend the high ground between the basin of Loch Lomond and Mira River, the summit of which is reached by short grades varying from 55 to 78 feet per mile at the 50th mile, where an elevation of 308 feet over high water is reached. The work over this part will not be heavy, the alignment good, the material generally sand or gravel and boulders, and no important structures.

From the 50th mile the line maintains its elevation until the 54th mile is reached; grades easy, alignment good and work light.

At the 54th mile the line descends into the valley of the Middle River of Framboise, crossing the west branch at 55th mile and the east branch at 56th mile. The grade descends for the first half of this distance at 53 feet per mile; the remainder level. Very heavy clay cuttings are met with over this portion; alignment good. The structures over the two branches will not be expensive. A line a little further south than the one run will probably give, altogether, better results between the 54th and 60th miles; it would certainly avoid the very heavy cutting just west of the east branch of the Framboise River.

From the 56th to the 60th mile, the grades are undulating, none exceeding 53 feet per mile, the work not heavy and the material earth and boulders. Some 5-degree curves will be necessary, structures unimportant.

From the 60th mile, the grade descends at the rate of 52 feet per mile for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, at the 64th mile a small branch of the Mira River is crossed. Over this portion the work is not heavy, good ballast is found in different places, some 6-degree curves will be necessary, no important structures.

At the 64th mile, the line begins to ascend the ridge lying between the Mira River and the Atlantic Ocean. A grade of 80 feet per mile is used for three-fourths of a mile, thence level on ascending until an elevation of 124 feet over high water is reached at the 66th mile. The work over this part is not heavy, the material clay and gravel.

From the 66th mile, the grade descends to Munroe or Round Lake at $68\frac{1}{2}$ miles, no grade over this part steeper than 57 feet per mile, the alignment good, and the work not heavy, though some solid rock will be met with on the 67th mile.

From $68\frac{1}{2}$ miles the line approaches the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, touching Long and Level Lakes and crossing Irish Brook close to where it empties into Gabarouse Harbor. A station at this point will afford accommodation both by land and water to the village of Gabarouse. The grades over this portion are very light, the alignment good, the work not heavy, and the material clay and gravel. No structures of any importance except at Irish Brook, which will require a span of 60 feet. Good building stone all over this portion.

The line over this part follows along the sea shore; the grades light and the alignment good. The work will be heavy, both earth and rock, particularly at Eagle Head, near the 76th mile, where a side cutting of rock 600 feet long and 75 feet deep in centre occurs. No important structures.

From the 76th mile the line leaves the shore, ascending for one mile at the rate of 71 feet, thence by easy undulating grades to the 79th mile, where an elevation of 130 feet over high water is attained. The work over this part is light, material earth and boulders, and the alignment good.

From the 79th mile the line descends to the head of Louisburg Harbor with varying grades, none exceeding 53 feet per mile, thence along harbor with easy

grades to terminus at Slattery's Cove. The alignment over this portion is good, the work light, and the material earth and gravel. The total distance from Strait of Canso by the line run is 83 miles. This will be reduced by proposed location shown on plan to $81\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The route adopted for this survey does not pass through any great extent of agricultural country. River Inhabitants, St. Peter's, Loch Lomond and Gabarouse districts being the best, and timber of any kind fit for structures or for sleepers was not seen throughout the whole route in any quantity.

As it was part of my instructions to note existence of minerals or indications thereof in the vicinity of the survey, I beg leave to substitute the letter attached hereto from Rev. D. Sutherland, believing that the information from so competent an authority will be much more thorough and complete than anything I am able to say of my own knowledge.

Attached hereto is a list of the larger structures proposed; and a tabulated statement of grades, from which it appears that $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the line is level; $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. between level and 30 feet per mile; 40 per cent. between 30 and 53 feet per mile; and $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over 53 feet and less than 80 feet per mile.

I have the honor to remain, yours respectfully,

HIRAM DONKEN.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, Esq.,

Chief Engineer and General Manager Government Railways, Ottawa.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY—PORT HAWKESBURY TO LOUISBURG.

GRADES ASCENDING EAST.

Level miles.	0.1 to 0.2 per 100 miles.	0.2 to 0.3 per 100 miles.	0.3 to 0.4 per 100 miles.	0.4 to 0.5 per 100 miles.	0.5 to 0.6 per 100 miles.	0.6 to 0.7 per 100 miles.	0.7 to 0.8 per 100 miles.	0.8 to 0.9 per 100 miles.	0.9 to 1.00 per 100 miles.	1.00 to 1.50 per 100 miles.
27.8	0.19	2.65	1.16	0.78	1.04	3.49	0.74	0.78	10.2	6.65

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.—PORT HAWKESBURY TO LOUISBURG.

STRUCTURES.

Station.	Description.
80	1 span 40 feet.
258	1 do 50 do Little River.
399	1 do 180 do and 450 feet pile trestle approaches, River Inhabitants.
1131	Steam tunnel, 10 feet diameter, 150 feet in length.
1400	1 span 100 feet, River Tillard.
1528	1 swing span 130 feet, St. Peter's Canal.
2250	1 span 125 feet, Grand River.
2567	1 do 50 do
2900	120 feet pile trestling, West Branch Middle River Framboise.
2950	1 span 100 feet, East Branch Middle River Framboise.
3374	1 do 40 do Forks Mira River.
3770	1 do 60 do Irish Brook.
4137	1 do 60 do Kennington River.
4200	1 do 50 do Landing Cove Brook.
4297	1 do 30 do

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY—PORT HAWKESBURY TO LOUISBURG.

GRADES ASCENDING WEST.

Level miles.	0.1 to 0.2 per 100 miles.	0.2 to 0.3 per 100 miles.	0.3 to 0.4 per 100 miles.	0.4 to 0.5 per 100 miles.	0.5 to 0.6 per 100 miles.	0.6 to 0.7 per 100 miles.	0.7 to 0.8 per 100 miles.	0.8 to 0.9 per 100 miles.	0.9 to 1.00 per 100 miles.	1.00 to 1.50 per 100 miles.
	3 09		0.83	1.72		2.37	3.3		11.8	4.64

GABAROUSE, C. B., 2nd November, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to my knowledge of minerals on or in the vicinity of your line of railway survey from Strait of Canso to Louisburg, I beg to say, to my certain knowledge from personal observation, there is iron in Loch Lomond and also manganese in paying quantities. There is copper between Loch Lomond and Framboise. There is lead and silver in Salmon River, and abundance of brown jet in the bottom gravel of the river, as also small seams of the same mineral. There is abundance of limestone in Salmon River and also in Gabarouse. Also, there is manganese oxide in Mira Head and in Gabarouse. There is porcelain stone or kaoline in Gabarouse in abundance, and also a good seam of pottery or brick clay. There is iron ore hematite at the Barrasois Gabarouse, and also at Gabarouse Cape. The seam vein, I will try to find. Mr. Fletcher could not, in the time at his command, find the vein. At Canoe Lake there is a superior article of copper, very pure, oxide sulphuret and carbonate, with silver. At Augers McDonald's, on the French road, also, there is copper. At Eagle's Head there is copper and bismuth and silver, and some signs of gold in combination. At Kennington Cove, pretty much the same. At Simon Point there is soap stone and shale of that description with ferric oxide. Between Louisburg and Gabarouse, by the track road, there is mispickel in abundance, more than the world requires, but the chances are of something better in that locality associated with it. I have also discovered a sample of very superior magnetite in the vicinity although not in the line, and also very superior hematite, as tested by Hoffmann. There are bands of ore containing rock elsewhere, such as between Finche and Gabarouse Lake, but I do not mention these. This section of country is, as Fletcher remarks, generally pre-Silurian and ingeneous, and valuable mineral deposits may be discovered in it at any time. I forgot to say that Mira and Salmon River contain abundance of building stone in the shape of freestone and limestone. A great country for grindstones. In conclusion, I may say positively, it is one bed of valuable ore from St. Peter's to Louisburg; and by microscopical observation, I assert, it is rare to find here a sample of rock that does not show mineral of a valuable kind, and the soil seems to consist of carbonates and oxides and quartz or spar spirals or capillaries.

I have the honor to be yours very truly.

D. SUTHERLAND.

MR. DONKEN, C. E., &c.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY—REPORT OF SURVEY FROM PORT HAWKESBURY TO SYDNEY—HIRAM DONKEN.

MR. HYNDMAN'S REPORT OF EXPLORATORY SURVEY FROM PORT HAWKESBURY TO SYDNEY, AND REPORT ON GRAND NARROWS ATTACHED HERETO.

OTTAWA, 27th April, 1886.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the following report of the survey between Port Hawkesbury and the town of Sydney. This survey forms a junction with the sur-

vey from Port Hawkesbury to Louisburg, at Station 21436, a little over 4 miles from Point Tupper, and the description of that portion will be found in report submitted of the survey between those points.

From 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles the line continues the ascent of the high ground between the Straits of Canso and the River Inhabitants, with a grade of 67 feet per mile, until an elevation of 146 feet above sea level at high tides is reached; the grades from this point are undulating to end of 8th mile, none exceeding 48 feet per mile. The work on this portion is not heavy, the material in the cuttings chiefly clay, with boulders.

A sharp turn to the north occurs in the line between the 4th and 5th mile, and a 6-degree curve will have to be used to avoid a spur of the ridge, the remainder of the alignment, to the 8th mile, is good.

At $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles the inlet to McIntyre's Lake is crossed, and a pile trestle, 60 feet in length, is proposed. At the 8th mile, the main post road to Sydney is crossed. The line descends, from the 8th to the 9th miles, at the rate of 61 feet per mile, then descending at various rates, none exceeding 53 feet per mile, to the valley of River Inhabitants at the 12th mile, where an elevation of 32 feet over tide level is reached. A rapid stream, called the North-West Arm, is crossed between the 10th and 11th miles, an 80 feet span will be required. The work over this part is not heavy, the material chiefly clay, and the alignment good. From the 9th to the 12th mile line something shorter, more uniform grades, and perhaps lighter work than the one surveyed, can be had, but as it would run, for the most part, through a country subjected to overflow, it was thought better to keep higher ground, at the expense of a few chains in distance.

The line keeps the valley of the River Inhabitants to $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where the river is crossed.

Undulating grades, none exceeding 53 feet per mile, are used over this portion; the work is light, the material chiefly clay or clayey loam, and the alignment good. The depth of water at ordinary level in the River Inhabitants at the crossing is about 3 feet; freshet level, 4 feet higher; the bottom, sand or clay, overlying gravel. A span of 100 feet will be required. Cakes of ice, 1 foot thick and 10 to 15 feet square, were found upon the low ground adjacent to the river.

From $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles the line ascends the high ground between River Inhabitants and Deny's River, by the valley of McMaster's Brook. Grades of various inclinations are used over this part, none exceeding 80 feet per mile, until an elevation of 280 feet over high water tide level is reached at summit. This is the highest level reached on this survey. The work over a part of this distance may be classed as heavy, the material, except, perhaps, a part of one cutting, will be clay and gravel. The general direction of the line, from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is not good; curves of 5 and 6-degrees are necessary to keep within the limits of the narrow valley.

Structures, though not very large, will occur frequently over this portion; one trestle 150 feet in length and 30 feet in height; one of 90 feet in length and 25 feet high, and one span of 40 feet.

From the summit at $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the valley of the Deny's River at the 23rd mile, the line follows the valley of the "Big Brook." The grade descends at varying rates, none exceeding 66 feet per mile, until an elevation of 24 feet over high water is reached.

The work throughout this distance is not heavy; some cuttings of gypsum will be met with; no indications of a more expensive rock even observed, and the alignment is good.

A considerable quantity of timber, large and small, such as spruce, birch and hemlock is found over this part.

The line runs along west side of Deny's River to $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when the river is crossed.

Over this part the work is light and the grades easy; no sharp curves are used, but the general direction is not good, the cause for which will be fully explained at end of this report.

The ordinary depth of water in Deny's River is 3 feet; freshet level, about 4 feet higher; the bottom large stones and gravel, and the banks firm. A span of 100 feet will be ample.

The line keeps the east side of the valley of Deny's River until the 28th mile is reached. The work over this portion is light, grades easy and alignment good.

A trestle, 90 feet in length and 15 feet in height, will be required, crossing Cameron's Mill Pond near the 26th mile.

The line leaves the valley and begins the ascent of the high ground between Deny's River and Whycocomagh Bay. The grade ascends at various rates, none exceeding 53 feet per mile, until an elevation of 142 feet over tide level is reached at 30½ miles.

The work over this portion is not heavy, material chiefly clay and the structures unimportant. At 29½ miles the line turns abruptly to the north, then sweeping around the northern end of a high ridge it resumes its easterly direction again at the 31st mile.

Two other lines were run between the 29½ mile and the 31st, with a view of improving the direction, both of which failed.

From 29½ to 31½ miles the grade descends at the rate of 66 feet per mile, then various undulating grades, none of which exceed 61 feet per mile, descending to the 36th mile, when an elevation of 44 feet above tide level is reached.

The work over this portion consists of rather heavy clay cuttings, the alignment is good and no important structures required.

Large quantities of timber suitable for piling, and ties can be obtained in this section.

The line ascends from the 36th mile for half a mile at the rate of 60 feet per mile, then by level or very easy grades along the watershed between Deny's Basin and Whycocomagh Bay to the 38th mile, then descending at the rate of 61 feet per mile to the 39th mile, thence by undulating grades, none exceeding 53 feet per mile to the 40th mile, where an arm of the basin of Deny's River is crossed at an elevation of 11 feet above level of water.

The work over this portion is not heavy, the material clay or sandy loam, no indications of rock were observed and the alignment is good. At the 37th mile the line is half a mile from the shore of Whycocomagh Bay.

The arm of the basin at Deny's River, called the "Little Narrows," is 450 feet wide at the point selected for crossing, the greatest depth of water is 25 feet, shoaling gradually to the edges, no current. The bottom was found to have 3 to 5 feet mud overlying compact sand or gravel; a structure, having two spans of 100 feet each, is proposed for this crossing. Good freestone, suitable for the masonry of this structure, can be obtained near this place. The grades between the 40th and 45th miles are short and undulating, none exceeding 74 feet per mile. The work over this portion is heavy, large cuttings of gypsum occurring frequently, and 6-degree curves will be necessary in the alignment. A trestle, 200 feet in length and 35 feet high, will be required between the 42nd and 43rd miles.

From the 45th mile the line crosses McKinnon's Interval at a grade elevation of 6 feet above lake level, then ascends to the 46th mile at the rate of 66 feet per mile. From that to the 49th mile the grades are level or ascending at easy inclinations, until an elevation of 86 feet over lake level is attained, then descending by varying rates, none exceeding 53 feet per mile, to an elevation of 8 feet over lake level, at 51 miles. The work over this portion is heavy, the material in the cuttings chiefly clay, overlying gypsum, though one large cutting, of conglomerate rock, occurs near the 50th mile.

The curvature over this portion will be considerable, 6 degree curves being frequently required.

One trestle of 300 feet in length and 47 feet high occurs between the 47th and 48th miles.

The line all the way between the 40th and 51st miles keeps very close to the main road from Strait of Canso to Grand Narrows.

At the 51st mile the line crosses the Grand Narrows, or Straits of Barra; the width at the point selected for crossing was found to be 1,800 feet, the greatest depth of water 75 feet and current about 4 miles per hour. The Grand Narrows connects the Great and Little Bras d'Or Lakes.

Because of the great amount of shipping passing through this point, a low level bridge would be objectionable, besides its great cost; and the cost of a high level bridge would, by reason of its increased length, be very much greater. No fixed ice of any thickness ever makes at this point, and the drift ice is not in such quantities as would impede navigation. From this it would appear that no difficulty exists to operating regularly a steam ferry of sufficient size to carry an ordinary train of cars.

The line from the 51½ to the 53rd miles keeps along the south shore of Little Bras d'Or Lake. The grades ascend at various rates, none exceeding 66 feet per mile, until the summit between Little Bras d'Or and the Benacadie Valley is reached at the 55th mile, where an elevation of 180 feet over lake level is attained. The work over this portion, with the exception of one cutting, is not heavy, the material chiefly clay. Curves as sharp as 6 degrees will be necessary in the alignment; no important structures.

The line descends to the crossing of Benacadie Pond, at 57½ miles, at the rate of 73 feet per mile. Benacadie Pond is an arm of the East Bay of Bras d'Or Lake, into which the Benacadie River empties.

The work from 55th to 57½ miles is not heavy; the material generally clay.

The direction of the line between Grand Narrows and Benacadie Point is nearly at right angles to the general direction, and the total length of the line is thereby considerably increased. Benacadie Pond, at the point selected for crossing, is about 1,100 feet wide; the greatest depth of water is 3 feet. The bottom consists of 2 to 10 feet of mud and sand, overlying compact sand or gravel. A span of 160 feet is proposed; the remainder of the crossing will be embankment. Grade elevation is 6 feet over water level.

The grade ascends from Benacadie Pond to the 60th mile at various rates, none exceeding 53 feet per mile, where an elevation of 88 feet over lake level is reached. The work over this portion is not heavy and the material chiefly clay, no structures of any importance occurs in this distance.

From the 59th to the 60th mile, is almost one continuous curve varying from 3 degrees to 5 degrees, sweeping around Benacadie Pond, a change in direction of 160 degrees occurs in this mile. From the 60th to the 80th miles the line runs near the shore of the East Bay, generally not far from present main road.

From the 60th to the 66th mile the grades are easy and undulating, the work over this part is not heavy, the material will be clay and small boulders, and the alignment good. Near the 66th mile Indian Brook is crossed, a rapid stream subject to sudden freshets. A span of 100 feet will be required besides considerable protection to the banks of the brook from ice shoves.

The grade ascends from an elevation of 11 feet at Indian Brook to an elevation of 50 feet at the 67th mile, thence level to the 68th mile. One large cutting of solid rock occurs in this distance, the remainder of the work is not heavy, the alignment good and no important structures. Good ballast will be found at different points along this distance.

From 68th to 72nd mile the grades are undulating throughout, none exceeding 53 feet per mile, the work not heavy and the material chiefly clay and small stones. It will be necessary to use considerable curvature over this portion. Between the 70th and 71st miles McIntosh's Brook is crossed, the valley of this stream is 500 feet wide, a trestle 450 feet in length and 35 feet high will be required.

From the 72nd mile the grade descends for three-fourths of a mile at the rate of 66 feet per mile, then ascending by various rates, none exceeding 53 feet per mile to the 77th mile, where an elevation of 114 feet over lake level is reached. The work over this portion is light, the material clay and gravel, the alignment is good and no important structures required.

From the 77th to the 78th mile the grade descends at the rate of 83 feet per mile, then level or descending by easy inclinations to the 80th mile, where an elevation of 22 feet above lake level is reached.

The work over this portion is generally light, the material clay and boulders, and the alignment good. Between the 78th and 79th miles Gillis' Brook is crossed, the valley of this stream is 700 feet wide, a trestle 650 feet in length and 47 feet high will be required. At the 80th mile the head of East Bay is reached and from that point to Sydney the line keeps close to the main post road between St. Peter's and Sydney.

The grade ascends by various inclinations, none exceeding 43 feet per mile, until an elevation of 83 feet above high water is reached at 82½ miles. The work over this portion is light, some small cuttings of gypsum occur, the material chiefly clay and the alignment good, no important structures.

The grade descends at various rates, none exceeding 53 feet per mile, to the crossing of the Sydney River near the 85th mile, the work over this part is very light and the alignment good. The width of the river at the point of crossing is 90 feet, the depth 4 feet, the bottom is composed of large stones and gravel, and the banks firm. A span of 100 feet is proposed, the grade line is 25 feet above ordinary water level.

The grades from the 85th to the 90th mile are undulating, none exceeding 53 feet per mile, the work very light, the alignment good, and no structures of any importance.

The line crosses to south side of main post road near the 91st mile, thence in the rear but close to the town of Sydney, it reaches its terminus at Battery Point, Sydney Harbor, at 92½ miles from Port Hawkesbury. The work from 90th to 92nd miles is light, the grades easy and the alignment good.

A stream called Fresh Water Brook is crossed near the 91st mile, this will require a span of 100 feet. Between the 91st and 92rd miles the Narrow Gauge Railway from Sydney to Louisburg is crossed on a level.

During the exploratory survey it was thought possible to build a line over the high ground between River Inhabitants and Dery's River, by a more direct route than the one adopted; an instrumental survey showed, however, this to be impracticable within the limits of an 80 feet grade. As it was a matter of great importance that the survey should be finished without loss of time, it was thought best not to throw away too much of the line already run, and a sharp deflection was made from the 28th mile down the valley of Dery's River to Big Brook.

No difficulty exists in getting a direct line from the Little Crossing to Big Brook, keeping all the way in the valley of the Dery's River and saving a distance of five miles over the line surveyed. The work over this part (Little Crossing to Big Brook) will not, however, have more work per mile than the line surveyed, and there will be no structures of any consequence upon it.

A line can also be found from a point on the Strait of Canso, about one mile north of the village of Port Hawkesbury, passing to the rear of the village of Port Hastings, touching Lake Horton, thence along the Victoria Road, keeping north of Kingsville, through Glendale, down valley of McLennan's Brook and joining the present line between the 25th and 26th miles. This line would probably show a saving in the total distance of about four miles.

A part of this line was examined (by me, under instructions from Chief Engineer) from River Inhabitants to Strait of Canso. The summit near Lake Horton was found to be 325 feet above sea level.

This line, by no means so light as the one surveyed, was considered practicable within the limits of 80 feet grades and 6-degree curves. The portion through Glendale and by valley of McLennan's Brook was examined by Mr. Hyndman and reported as a heavy and difficult country. With the exception of the first 10 miles from Strait of Canso, and from the 28th to 33rd mile the line passes through or near a good agricultural country all the way. Indications of iron, copper, graphite and coal were noted in the immediate vicinity of the line. The total length of a

located line from Port Hawkesbury to Sydney, by the valleys of McMaster's and Big Brooks, along basin of Deny's River as proposed, and thence to Sydney by route of present survey, will be $85\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Attached hereto will be found Mr. Hyndman's report of exploratory surveys from Port Hawkesbury to Sydney; also a list of the larger structures proposed and a tabulated statement of grades on the instrumental survey from Port Hawkesbury to Sydney.

It appears from the table of grades that 32.4 per cent. of the line is level, $32\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. between 30 and 53 feet per mile, and 18 per cent. over 53 and under 80 feet per mile.

I have the honor to remain yours respectfully,

HIRAM DONKEN.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, Esq.,

Chief Engineer and General Manager Government Railways, Ottawa.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY—PORT HAWKESBURY TO SYDNEY.

GRADES ASCENDING EAST.

Level Miles.	0.1 to 0.2 per 100 miles.	0.2 to 0.3 per 100 miles.	0.3 to 0.4 per 100 miles.	0.4 to 0.5 per 100 miles.	0.5 to 0.6 per 100 miles.	0.6 to 0.7 per 100 miles.	0.7 to 0.8 per 100 miles.	0.8 to 0.9 per 100 miles.	0.9 to 1.00 per 100 miles.	Over 1.00 per 100 miles.
29.8	.95	.67	.32	2.01	1.91	1.5	4.64	1.14	10.48	7.46

GRADES ASCENDING WEST

.....	4.74	1.17	2.00	4.66	.25	.28	5.27	1.10	7.65	9.11
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CAPE BRETON RAILWAY—PORT HAWKESBURY TO SYDNEY.

List of larger structures required.

Station.	Description.
4531	1 span, 40 feet, Little River.
4484	60 feet pile trestling, McIntyre's Lake.
4334	1 span, 80 feet, North-West Arm.
4167	1 do 100 do River Inhabitants.
4090	90 feet trestling, McMaster's Brook.
4081	90 do do do
4025	1 span, 40 feet do do
3678	1 do 58 do Big Brook.
3651	1 do 50 do do
3536	1 do 100 do Deny's River.
3526	90 feet trestling, Campbell's Mill Pond.
2760	2 spans, 100 feet each, Little Narrows.
2638	200 feet trestling.
2668	300 do
2180	steam ferry, Grand Narrows.
1850	1 span, 100 feet, Benacadie Pond.
1398	1 do 100 do Indian Brook.
1167	400 feet trestling, McIntosh's Brook.
725	650 do Gillis' Brook.
405	1 span, 100 feet, Sydney River.
78	1 do 100 do Fresh Water Brook.

CENTRAL ROUTE EXPLORATION—STRAITS OF CANSO TO GRAND NARROWS.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, CAPE BRETON, 15th September, 188. .

SIR,—I beg to forward, herewith, a tracing of a portion of the country on the above route, and to report the result of my examination of the same.

2. In accordance with your instructions, I started near Duff's Mills, in the Port Hawkesbury and St. Peter's road, and followed the line located for the Short Line Railway Company as far as the North-West Arm, a distance of about three miles. As this line skirted the north side of McIntyre's Lake and crossed and recrossed Black Brook, keeping in low, swampy and boggy ground nearly all the way, I considered it useless paying any further attention to it. Further information gained regarding the course of this line confirmed my opinion as to its unsuitability.

3. From McCormick's Hill (to the east of McIntyre's Lake) I obtained an excellent view of the other side of the Black Brook valley, which consists of high but gently-rising ground, opening to the North West Arm and the valley of the Inhabitants River. Instead, therefore, of being compelled to keep in wet ground, a high and dry line can be obtained at whatever level may be necessary and in the exact direction required.

4. I passed over the road leading from Port Hastings down the valley of the North-West Arm, crossed the Inhabitants River, and followed the latter up to its eastern or left bank, passing the Princeville and Kingsville settlements, and returned across Lamy's Interval and Queensville by the Victoria road. The country between Queensville and Port Hastings is rough and hilly, and, as far as I have seen, it would not be possible for a favorable line to be found in that direction, as has been suggested. The ascent from Port Hastings is very abrupt, and beyond Queensville across Lamy's Interval the ground is low and swampy and subject to flood. If taken along the shore to the mouth of the Horton's Brook, following its course to Horton's Lake, the direction would be circuitous. Beyond the lake the country is cut up by numerous streams. In 1876 a survey was made by the Provincial Government *via* Horton's Brook and Lake to River Inhabitants. The lake is stated to be 280 feet above tide water and four miles from Port Hastings. Beyond the lake the country is said to present no difficulties.

5. From the hill above Kingsville to the east end of the Inhabitants River I saw a wide and deep triangular valley, at the extreme north-easterly end of which that stream takes its rise, flowing westerly round by Glendale, and thence southerly to the sea. At the southern angle of this valley a narrow valley with a small stream, called McArthur's Brook, leads out to the River Inhabitants at Princeville. The easterly slope of this triangle appeared unbroken, and therefore favorable for an ascent up to the summit between the valley of the River Inhabitants and Deny's. If this summit proves practicable, then a much shorter route than following the river by Glendale and McLennan's Brook might be obtained.

6. Leaving Hawkesbury again, I followed the same route down the North-West Arm and found that the narrowest part of the Inhabitants River valley lies between the "long stretch road" bridge and the Princeville post office. The crossing of this stream and the North-West Arm presents no special difficulties. The former is 70 to 80 feet broad, and the latter about half that width. If necessary, the ascent to the summit can be commenced immediately after crossing the Inhabitants River. I have estimated the rise to be about 300 feet in 7 miles. This will give a gradient of 43 feet to the mile or about 1 in 120. I examined the narrow valley debouching at Princeville, and found it promising.

7. I continued up the Inhabitants River valley round by Glendale, following the Victoria road into River Deny's valley. This route, which was adopted by the Short Line Railway Company, is very rough, being much broken up by ravines and deep gulleys, besides being longer by about two or three miles.

8. From the high hill above the Deny's River, "Cross Roads," I obtained a most extensive view of the country to the south and east. I saw that though it was by

no means level, there were no high ranges of hills or narrow valleys such as I had passed over, to be encountered almost to Grand Narrows. The country is intersected by small brooks, and ridges and eminences of moderate height, thus promising easy gradients.

9. Before proceeding further east, I went down the Deny's River valley and turned into the valley of the Big Brook. This is a long, and not very wide, valley running in a north-easterly direction, and situated to the south of the triangular valley already mentioned. If it is possible to get into the Big Brook valley from the Inhabitants River, a sufficiently favorable route might be obtained along it, although its sides are intersected by ravines and torrents, but, as will be seen from the tracing, there appears no direct or easy way of approach to it from the west, though the report of the provincial survey states that a line was taken up McMaster's Brook, with a maximum gradient of 80 feet to the mile, over a summit 284 feet above tide water.

10. Ascending the northerly slope of the Big Brook valley to the top of the ridge, I again saw to the north-west the triangular valley. I proceeded to explore the upper portion easterly and found two streams, the northerly being the larger, and the head waters of the River Inhabitants. The southerly one is a small brook, but lying in a wider but shallower depression. This depression opens out into the Deny's River valley, thus forming a kind of a small pass. I did not follow the larger stream, but was informed that it came down the side of a hill, which, therefore, would not be so suitable. As already stated in paragraph 6, the height of this pass I estimate at about 300 feet above the Inhabitants valley. This will be the highest point between the Straits of Canso and the Grand Narrows.

11. The descent on the Deny's River side will be much steeper, owing to the shorter distance, but the difference of level will be somewhat less. It would be desirable to cross the Deny's River below the junction of McLennan's Brook, the latter lying in a deep ravine, which otherwise would have to be crossed, as well as one or two other small streams, if the gradients should prove too steep. From the summit to McLennan's Brook the hillside is favorable, having an even slope.

12. As stated in paragraph 8 the country eastwards presents no unfavorable features, and, for the present, I consider it important to push on to the Grand Narrows. The general direction of the line is indicated on the tracing. Instead of passing through the Portage or the Little Crossing, as it is called, the line can be kept further to the south and a possible crossing of the inlet from the Great Bras d'Or obtained at a narrow place, close to Pipers or Campbell's Cove, which will shorten it considerably. Thence it can be taken along the south side of a wooded ridge, to McKinnon's Interval. Before reaching the interval a little rough ground and some gypsum deposits will be encountered.

13. McKinnon's Interval is a bay or flat ground, semi-circular in shape, at the head of a sheltered inlet of the Great Bras d'Or, called McKinnon's Harbor. There is a small settlement with a school, store and post office. To the north lie steep and lofty hills which tread away to the north-east. The widest part of the interval (from west to east) is under two miles.

14. From the interval to the Grand Narrows lie two or three high ridges and intervening valleys, in a transverse direction to the course which the railway line must take. These ridges terminate at their south-westerly extremity in a series of capes on the shore of the Great Bras d'Or where they flatten out considerably with a moderate slope to the water. Opposite the valley there are long sweeps or bays. I examined the country over these ridges, with a view to a possible route, back from the Great Bras d'Or, into the Grand Narrows. A narrow valley leads out from the north-east corner of McKinnon's Interval, but the ascent is steep. An opening might be found beyond its head into a gorge leading east into the Little Bras d'Or, but this gorge is also steep, narrow and tortuous. Thence to the easterly end of the Grand Narrows it would be necessary to cross some shallow bays, where large gypsum deposits would be encountered. The adoption of a route through any other of these valleys would give a like result.

15. In my opinion, the shore route by the Great Bras d'Or will be preferable, this will necessitate long sweeps both northerly and southerly all the way to the Grand Narrows, but the gradients will be moderate. On leaving McKinnon's Interval some gypsum deposits will have to be passed through for a short distance, together with some rough ground, and, generally, the cuttings and embankments will be of considerable length, depth and height.

16. The route I have indicated is, generally speaking, very direct from the Straits of Canso to the Grand Narrows. The only departures from a direct course are at the straits at starting, and the descent at the River Deny's, and the approach to the Grand Narrows. In the first instance a spur of the mountainous ranges lying to the north of Glendale leads to the south between the straits and the North-West Arm, terminating in the valley in which lies McIntyre's Lake. As this valley opens east and west, and in the required direction from the head of Port Hawkesbury Harbor right into the Inhabitants River valley, a more favorable route cannot be obtained. Again the triangular valley at the head of the Inhabitants River affords a more direct line, and easier work than by going round by Glendale, which, on the whole, is a greater advantage than the slight detour at the River Deny's crossing is a disadvantage. Lastly, the tortuous approach to the Grand Narrows will not prove to be much in excess of a straight line and does not extend over a great length. Owing to the conformation of the ground no other approach can be obtained. Taking two bearings over the whole distance, viz., from the straits of the River Deny's and thence to Grand Narrows, the deflections are not very much.

17. The line indicated will be well within the limits prescribed for gradients and alignment, except perhaps in the descent to the River Deny's which will probably reach the limit of gradient, viz., 80 feet at the mile. The earth works in a hilly and almost mountainous country such as this is, cannot be otherwise than heavy, and much of the cutting may be rock, and a great deal loose rock, boulders and gravel, whilst a portion will be soil. It may be possible to balance the cuttings and banks, and so obviate spoil and borrow pits. Much of the work will be side cutting, and the possibility of snow filling will be confined to a few places of no great length.

18. The bridging may be considered very light over a length of nearly 50 miles, and in such a rough country. With the exception of the Rivers Inhabitants and Deny's which are themselves not very large, and not torrential, the streams crossed are insignificant brooks, and they are not very numerous. Materials for the construction of the necessary bridges, either in masonry or timber, is good and abundant.

19. In conclusion, I may say that the more closely and carefully the country is examined and surveyed the better the line that will be secured more especially eastward from the River Deny's. One or two alternative routes, as indicated by dotted lines, might be surveyed.

20. Further reports will be sent to you regarding the crossing of the Grand Narrows and the remainder of the line to Sydney, at as early a date as possible.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

P. K. HYNDMAN,
Cape Breton "Central Route" Exploration.

H. F. DONKEN, Esq., Engineer in Charge
Cape Breton Railway Surveys, Port Mulgrave, N.S.

CENTRAL ROUTE EXPLORATION.—GRAND NARROWS TO SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY.

GRAND MIRA, CAPE BRETON, 22nd October, 1885.

SIR,—I beg to forward herewith a tracing of a portion of the map of Cape Breton, extending from the Grand Narrows to Sydney Harbor, and from Baddeck to Louisburg, with the topography of the country explored by me sketched in, and to report the result of my examination of the same.

General Explanations.

2. This exploration was completed on the 2nd inst., but owing to the urgency required for the exploration of the last 18 or 20 miles of the southern route into Louisburg, the report could not be prepared earlier.

3. As this portion of the "central route" included branches to Sydney and North Sydney, and developed several physical difficulties, its thorough examination took about three weeks actually spent in the field.

4. My instructions, directing me to explore for a line to Sydney, with a branch from some suitable point to be selected by me, to North Sydney, I proceeded to work out the most direct route to Sydney, in the first instance, with as short a branch to North Sydney as possible.

5. In carrying out the exploration for such a line, I found the country so very unfavorable that I was forced to take up the consideration of two other routes, which, though somewhat circuitous for one or other of the two termini, present, perhaps, fewer engineering difficulties. These three routes I have indicated on the map by black, red and blue lines respectively, on which I have marked off the mileage from the Grand Narrows as a common zero.

6. The map showed that the shortest line to Sydney, from the Grand Narrows, lay across the peninsula to the head of East Bay, and thence down to the Sydney River, into the town of Sydney, and the shortest branch to North Sydney, to start at a point about five or six miles west of Sydney, and, taking a northerly direction, to pass around the head of the North-West Arm, thence easterly along its northern shore into North Sydney.

7. The stream system of the peninsula, at least for the greater part of such a route, gave however, little promise (especially in view of the very high country lying between the shores of the Little Bras d'Or Lake and East Bay) of obtaining an easy line, and this was fully proved by subsequent examination. As will be seen from the tracing, the direction of the watercourses is north-east and south-west, almost exactly transverse to the desired route, and, from the contracted area and great height of the country, they would be necessarily short and rapid.

Interior Route over the Hills—Main Line to Sydney. (Black line.)

8. Following up the route indicated by the black line, or the "interior" route the valley of one of the branches (the main or left branch) of the Benacadie River lies almost exactly in the required direction. A low ridge lies between it and the Little Bras d'Or Lake slope at an elevation of from 150 to 200 feet, at a distance of about three miles from the Grand Narrows, by way of Cooper's Pond or Neilban Cove, at the first mile out.

9. The high range of hills along the south shore of the Little Bras d'Or Lake, called the Boisdale Hills, presents a steep and thickly wooded face throughout its whole length. At from 6 to 8 miles east of the Grand Narrows, the hills begin to trend off to the south-west, stretching right across the peninsula, without a break, to East Bay, above the mouth of the Benacadie River. Along the northern shore of East Bay the southern slope maintains the same character, and they extend eastward as far as Indian Brook, which rises within three miles of the Little Bras d'Or Lake, and divides them nearly into two portions.

10. The country on top, which lies from 600 to 800 feet above the sea, consists of a rough and undulating surface, densely wooded, rocky, and having extensive bogs or swamps called "barrens." Over this country there are neither roads nor settlements, except one road, partially formed, lying north of the Eskasoni Indian reserve. The area of this stretch of country is about 20 square miles, and it is impossible that it will ever prove fit for settlement. I passed over the road above mentioned, and struggled through from the Indian Brook, at Hugh McFee's, north-westerly, to Shenacadie, meeting neither clearing nor inhabitant.

11. The only practicable way of ascent to this region is by way of the left branch of the Benacadie, passing by Bryden's Mill and John McNeil's house, the last habita-

tion for about eight miles. From the low ridge west of the Benacadie a descent of from 50 to 75 feet must be made to cross that stream below the junction of the two branches. Thence must begin a steady ascent up the valley for 6 or 7 miles on the maximum gradient, attaining, ultimately, an elevation of about 700 feet above the sea. The valley is wide and its southern side, along which the line would be taken, has an easy and favorable slope unbroken by cross ravines.

12. In view of the loss of the height occasioned by crossing the Benacadie, I considered the possibility of following the low spur which runs out from near Murdock McNeil's was lower than I expected, being only about 350 feet in a distance of 7 miles. The spur here joins the steep wooded slope of Boi-dale Hills, which would have to be followed easterly for about one and a half miles, when the line would turn up a deep gully and eventually reach the top at a distance of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles more, if the gully extended so far back, which it cannot do. I therefore reluctantly abandoned that direction and fell back on the line past Bryden's Mill.

13. Before exploring the top of the hills I passed over into East Bay and proceeded along its northern shore to the head, and beyond to Forks Lake, which lies below the southern slope on the Coxheath Hills. Returning west, I found the head of the main feeder of Fork's Lake (near Gillis' Brook), and the valley of McAdam's Brook obligatory points, and the next problem was to draw a direct line to McAdam's Lake from Bryden's Mill. I proceeded to explore Indian Brook from its head, near Loon Lake, as far as Hugh McFee's.

14. Indian Brook, though not a large stream, is a formidable obstacle, for it lies, throughout its whole length, in a gorge or narrow valley, at a depth of from 100 to 500 feet. At Hugh McFee's it is more than 400 feet from the stream to the crest of the easterly ridge. The least length of viaduct would be one half a mile, and the least height 300 feet. Though there is the Dugald Brook to follow as an entrance on the western side, there is an unbroken slope giving no exit on the eastern side. No other course was open than to head it round, and reach the McAdam's Lake by a circuitous route, north and east of Loon Lake. It is remarkable that the valley of the Indian Brook is continuous with that of McLeod Brook, which flows in an opposite direction. The valley could not be avoided, and it must be crossed north of Loon Lake, where it is about 100 feet deep.

15. From Loon Lake to McAdam's Lake, a distance of 3 miles in a straight line, the country presents a succession of small shallow valleys and rocky ridges, though the first mile is more level. A branch of McIntosh's Brook, the outlet of Loon Lake, is crossed, and then the watershed between McIntosh's and Gillis' Brooks. From this point the valleys run east as far as the latter stream.

16. Crossing the last ridge, near the head of McAdam's Lake, the valley of the brook of the same name must be followed for about 3 miles more to Gillis' Brook, into which it falls. The side hill over this length is favorable, though there is a great deal of rock. This valley is continuous westerly with the southern branch of the McIntosh Brook, the streams flowing in opposite directions.

17. To completely established the hopelessness of a more direct line to McAdam's Lake, I found the country between that point and the Indian Brook intersected by one or two deep valleys and high rocky ridges, which I have endeavored to exhibit on the tracing.

18. Gillis' Brook, the next stream of any size after McIntosh Brook falling into East Bay, is the outlet to Gillis' Lake, which lake is fed by streams from both east and west. After receiving McAdam's Brook, Gillis' Brook cuts through, by a deep gorge, the westerly portion of the Coxheath Hills, which here run close along the shore of East Bay. The line must cross the brook just above the junction of McAdam's Brook. The crossing, though not easy, will not be a formidable one.

19. The Coxheath Hills, though shown on the map as extending along the northern shores of East Bay, may be said only to commence from Gillis' Brook and Lake, above which they rise to a much greater elevation than along East Bay. The connection is by a low ridge, which forms the left bank of Gillis' Brook, and affords an

exit from the broken up country to the west, on to the south slope of the Coxheath Hills, by means of a short cutting of 20 or 30 feet in depth, into the head of the main feeder of Fork's Lake.

20. The line here will be able to descend at a less rate than the maximum gradient, the level of Fork's Lake being about 240 feet below; the slope of the hill is gentle and is all cleared and cultivated, but it is a little broken by cross valleys, which are, however, generally inconsiderable. If found easier, the line could be taken closer to the lake than shown on the tracing.

21. The outlet to Fork's Lake soon joins the Sydney River, which comes more immediately from the south, but which rises in and traverses the centre of the East Bay Hills, away to the south-east. Crossing the valley of the Sydney River the ground is low and marshy, and broken up with knolls. Below the junction of the outlet to the lake, the Sydney River is really an inlet of the sea (the tide coming up to that point) having very crooked shores, and being in some places very wide, though with only a depth of 2 feet at the head, increasing gradually, according to the chart, to about 18 feet at Sydney (or Gibbin's) bridge, at the head of the South Arm. By crossing below the junction the line would be more direct, and though the approaches might be heavier, one bridge would suffice.

22. For the five or six miles farther into Sydney, the line will traverse a country which is broken up by rocky knolls and small ravines, and through which it will require some care in selection. The best line will probably be found well back from the river until near Sydney. Before entering the town, the Wentworth Brook, where there is a wide pond, must be crossed.

23. The length of the "interior" line, from the Grand Narrows to Sydney, appears to be, as nearly as can be scaled, 35 miles. An instrumental survey will most probably increase the distance, as the line, at present, can only be approximately indicated. This route involves (1) a long and heavy gradient at each end, attaining an elevation of about 700 feet above the sea; (2) traversing nearly half its length through partly a totally uninhabited and uninhabitable, and partly a very poorly settled country, while the other half is through second rate farming lands; (3) and, except at Grand Narrows and the head of East Bay, an interval of nearly 25 miles, it will be almost inaccessible to the people on the east side of it.

Interior Route—Branch to North Sydney.

24. Anticipating a difficulty in reaching North Sydney, from the line to Sydney at a point near the Fork's Lake, past the eastern end of the Coxheath Hills, it appeared advisable to keep to the north of them, through French Vale. This would be the most direct route and avoid crossing the numerous streams which fall into the North West Arm, though there would be a greater length of line to build.

25. The country east of Loon Lake may be compared to a pitch-fork, having for its southern branch, the Coxheath Hills and for its northern, the remainder of the Boisdale Hills, French Vale lying between. Before descending into French Vale, there lies a short but elevated ridge, culminating in a circular hill, which is probably the highest point in the whole peninsula. From it a most extensive view of the country can be obtained and far out to sea.

26. Below this lies French Vale, flanked on each side by high and rugged hills, and traversed by several considerable streams, with parallel courses. It was evident that the line must be taken along the slope of the Boisdale Hills, which trend off to the north-east, and with this in view I passed over that part of the country. Leaving the main line at a point a little east of Loon Lake, an entrance is made into the head of a small narrow valley, which opens into French Vale about two miles above the chapel. The sides of this valley are precipitous and unfavorable, but no other route is possible. Thence a sharp turn must be made round the end of the hill, keeping along the slope as the gradient will allow, crossing some ravines, and the sources of Leitch's and Limestone Creeks, and continuing on to North Sydney.

27. Besides the maximum gradient descending the line as far as Roach's Lake, will pass over very rough and rocky ground, and will be at some distance from the best part of French Vale, which lies along Ball's Brook. Its sole advantage will be its directness to North Sydney, which can be reached in about 35 miles from the Grand Narrows. The description of the alternative branch, round the east end of the Coxheath Hills, will be given further on (paragraph 47).

Little Bras d'Or Lake Route.—Line to North Sydney (Red Line).

28. As noted in paragraph 5 of this report, I considered it necessary to ascertain if a less difficult line could be obtained than the "interior" route, which has just been described. Until my arrival at North Sydney I had supposed that the Boisdale Hills extended much farther eastwards, which would render it out of the question to reach North Sydney and Sydney by doubling round them. I found this not to be the case, their eastern extremity being at the mouth of George River at a point a short distance east of Long Island. I proceeded there from North Sydney, continuing on as far as the mouth of McLeod Brook. The result of the examination was satisfactory, but to make the report clearer I will begin at the Grand Narrows and follow along the shore, part of which, as far as Boisdale, I had gone over before and the remainder I passed over since.

29. At Cooper's Pond, 1 mile from the Grand Narrows, the line will pass over a low beach, along which the post road passes, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in length. It will then continue on, close to the shore, Christmas Island, passing seawards of the chapel. Thence for 5 miles more it will continue at a greater distance from the water till it reaches a brook which enters at the western end of what is known as Shenacadie Harbor. The line for these 8 miles will be very level, passing along a very slight side slope and requiring very little work (except in from off Cooper's Pond, where a considerable embankment will be necessary), and with only one or two small streams to cross. There is a fair and roomy harbor at Shenacadie.

30. Thence for 1 mile at Shenacadie Harbor the work will be somewhat rough as the ground is hummocky, and it will be necessary to ascend slightly and maintain a higher level above the post road for a mile or two, to what is marked McLean's Beach on the map, but which is known locally as Curry's Beach, descending a little on the way. Thence keeping a little back from the shore, continuing nearly on a level and with some slight curvature, the line will pass Beaver's Cove and reach the chapel at Boisdale, at about 17 miles from the Grand Narrows. Over this section of 9 miles the work will be, if anything, slightly heavier than in the first 8 miles, with an ascent and descent east of Shenacadie of possibly 75 feet above the water. There will be a few brooks, large and small, to cross; three, besides the one at the western end of Shenacadie Harbor, being of considerable size, viz, one at the eastern end of the harbor, one at Beaver's Cove, and one at Boisdale. None of these are, however, as large as the Benacadie, Indian Brook or Gillis' Brook, nor will the bridges and approaches require to be nearly as heavy as for them.

31. At Boisdale, it will be a point to determine whether it would be better to pass to the rear of the Glebe House and chapel, which would suit the ground farther east better than keeping shorewards. Below the chapel there is a pond which it is said will make an excellent harbor, but it is very small, and an entrance would have to be made to it. The hillside here is some distance back from the shore, the space being taken up by long low ridges, with small valleys or depressions between them and the wooded slope, and which open out east and west to the main stream. All this is open ground and under cultivation.

32. From about Campbell Brook to the end of the range which lies between the shore and McLeod Brook, the hills approach near the shore, but, except at Neil Beach, where a rock spur runs out, there is no difficulty in getting ground enough for the line; even past the spur it is moderately easy. Over these 5 miles the work may be said to be slight, though there may be a little side cutting on rock in a few places, whilst the gradients will be slight and the bridges small and few in number.

33. At the mouth of McLeod Brook will occur the first work of any importance. This brook is about the same size as Indian Brook, but it ceases to be rapid at some distance above, where the road crosses by a new bridge of considerable length supported on piles. This was found probably cheaper than embanked approaches. Below the bridge is a salt pond or "Barasois," called Long Island Barasois, which is bounded on the north side by a long tongue of land and separated from the lake by a low beach and a shallow bar at the south-easterly angle. Advantage might be taken of these to cross, if found suitable or cheaper, but a better alignment would be obtained by a crossing near the road bridge.

34. From the Barasois to the mouth of the George River, a distance of about 7 miles, the hillside is steep, and the work will be heavy. For the first 4 miles the slope, though steep, is less broken up than farther on, where there occur low rocky ridges, and knolls. A slight gradient will be necessary in order to save work and distance, and a sharper descent will be necessary to the George River. The brooks to be crossed are few and small.

35. The George River though farther up a very small stream, at the crossing is an arm of the sea, with high banks and deep water. The entrance is narrow, but the banks widen out above, while the water deepens from 18 feet at the entrance to 24 a little way above, and decreasing beyond to the head of the inlet, about a mile higher up. The bridge here will probably be the largest on the line, except, perhaps, the crossing of the Sydney River, near Gibbons' Bridge. Owing to the depth of water, a pier should be avoided, if possible. The span will be not much less than 200 feet, and the height 60 or 70 feet.

36. The distance from the George River into North Sydney is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by the most direct line, which would cross the sawmill, or Pottle's Lake, a large sheet of water which lies at an elevation of 60 feet above the sea. Between George River and the lake, a distance of two miles or so, two ridges and the valley of the Almon Creek, the outlet to Scotch Lake, must be crossed. The sides of this valley are wide and sloping, but as the distance is short, and the difference of elevation from 75 to 100 feet, maximum grades and heavy banks and cuttings will be necessary. The last ridge flattens out to considerable breadth on top, having lost a great deal of height since leaving the Boisdale Hills, of which it is a spur, near Scotch Lake. At Pottle's Lake it is about 20 or 30 feet above the water in the lake. As there is an island at the proposed crossing of Pottle's Lake, the embankment will be reduced. Having first thought of bringing the line round the east end of the lake, I did not examine this point, but I have no doubt that it is feasible, and it will shorten the line by about half a mile. A descent of about 50 feet in $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles will be required into North Sydney.

Little Bras d'Or Lake Route.—Line between North Sydney and Sydney.

37. The supposed difficulty alluded to in paragraph 24, of passing round the eastern end of the Coxheath Hills I found did not exist. I explored for a line from North Sydney to the Sydney River. From the town of North Sydney to the head of the North-West Arm, a distance of about four miles, the easiest route would lie along the shore. But for nearly three miles, to what is called Upper North Sydney, above Allen Point, the main road lies close along the shore, and there is a continuous row of houses, and some fine properties, which would be injured were the line to be taken above the road. To build it below the road or seawards would entail much expense. Even along the shore there are places where considerable work would be required. All things considered, it appeared advisable to take the line out by the rear, which would avoid cutting through much valuable property and utilize three-fourths of a mile of the line from the Grand Narrows, while the increased distance, as compared with the shore line, would only be a quarter of a mile. A net saving of half a mile of railway would be gained. Between the town and the head of the arm the gradient would be heavier, the total rise being about 100 feet above the sea.

38. From Leitch's Creek to Ball's Creek, a distance of one mile, the ground near the sea is nearly flat. At the mouth of each a portion of the sea will require to be

crossed, about one-eighth of a mile at the former with a depth of 9 feet, and a quarter of a mile at the latter having a depth of about 12 feet; the saving in distance would be about three-fourths of a mile over a line entirely on the land, whilst the alignment would be better.

39. From Ball's Creek to Sydney River there are two possible routes. The westerly one, passing along the foot of the Coxheath Hills, will be common to all three routes for about 4 miles, and will be described further on. Beyond the 9th mile from North Sydney the line would diverge to the east and cross the Sydney River, here about 250 to 300 feet wide and 13 feet deep, and joining the line already described in paragraph 22 about 2 miles further on, at a distance of 3 miles from Sydney, making the total distance from North Sydney about $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or about 13 miles of additional line.

40. Following the easterly line from Ball's Creek, the shore will require to be followed for about 1 mile, crossing the mouth of Grant-mire Creek; those beginning to ascend round the hill above the mouth of Watson Creek, the valley of which would be followed up for another $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, crossing it meanwhile. The height attained would be under 100 feet. For the next 2 miles the country is a level "barren," except for a small depression half way, the head of Crawley Creek. A sharp descent for about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, with some heavy cutting, would bring the line to the Sydney River, where a large bridge would be necessary, probably with a span of 200 feet, and approaches. The depth of water, as stated in paragraph 21, is about 18 feet. Thence another $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile would join the line with the other route, on a slight ascent, a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sydney, being 1 mile less than by the westerly line, though the approach to the bridge from the left bank is less favorable.

East Bay Route—Main Line to Sydney (Blue Line).

41. Failing to obtain a satisfactory line by the "interior route" to Sydney, a second examination of the north shore of East Bay, while on my way to Louisburg, caused me to consider that a more feasible line could be obtained along it. I had not been favorable to it before as it necessitated a roundabout way to reach East Bay by the mouth of the Benacadie. There were many large streams to cross, and the side hill generally was rough and broken. In order that no feasible route to reach Sydney direct should be overlooked, I have shown approximately by a blue line where such a line may be found.

42. For about 3 miles from the Grand Narrows the route will be almost identical with the "interior route," though a lower point in the summit may be obtained before descending into the Benacadie, thence to the western end of the Eskasoni Reserve. I have not been over the ground, but understand it is easy enough round the foot of the hill, though it may prove longer than shown. It remains to be seen whether Benacadie Pond can be crossed where shown, or if it will be necessary to continue on to the lower end, where a draw-bridge would be required, and by which the line will probably be lengthened.

43. From the western end of the Indian reserve to McAdam's Point, a length of about 10 miles, the line will be along a slight side slope (which is under cultivation) except for two miles, one mile, Crane Cove, east of the mouth of Indian Brook, and the other mile at McDonald Point, east of the McIntosh Brook, where the hillsides are rocky and precipitous, with scarcely room for the post road. There are four brooks to cross, besides minor streams, Indian and McIntosh's brooks being large, and requiring spans of about 100 feet each, with approaches. The line will be nearly level.

44. In the next five miles, to the head of East Bay, the line will require to ascend gradually to an elevation of 100 feet above the water, keeping along the lower slopes and ridges, away from the shore. The ground is here and there broken up by cross ravines and small streams, and at the 24th mile, Gillis' Brook will be crossed. The crossing will be very wide, and the bridge necessarily high, as the banks are far apart, and to cross at a lower elevation will necessitate longer approaches and less favorable ground.

45. From the head of East Bay to one mile east of the crossing of the Sydney River, where the line joins that of the "interior route," a distance of about six miles, the country is favorable, being undulating, and opposite Fork's Lake almost level. The Sydney River will require a large bridge of 100 feet span, with approaches. The line, for the remaining distance into Sydney, of six miles, has been described in paragraph 22.

46. The total length of this line, from the Grand Narrows, will be 36 miles. Though one mile longer than the "interior route," the line will be much easier to construct, and, except into the Benacadie, will be nearly level throughout. The bridging will be heavier. The farms passed through are fewer and poorer than on the little Bras d'Or Lake.

East Bay Route—Branch to North Sydney.

47. This line was alluded to in paragraph 27, and except for the mile will be, throughout, common to the East Bay and "interior" routes. In the first mile, the outlet to Fork's Lake, a small stream, must be crossed. The valley traversed has been described in paragraph 21. Thence along the foot of the Coxheath Hills, the line will ascend along an easy slope for about two and a-half miles, taking advantage of a depression to enter the valley of the first brook, four miles from the junction with the main line. For one and a-half miles further the country is level, being partly a "barren," the brook being small, and flowing in narrow gorges. The next one and a-half miles will be a sharp descent of about 100 feet, to the North-West Arm, at the mouth of Ball's Brook, along the narrow valley of the Grant-mire Brook, which will be crossed on the way.

48. The remainder of the line into North Sydney, about five and a-half miles in length, has been described in paragraphs 37 and 38. The total length of this branch will be $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles, which, added to the 36 miles of the main line, will make a total of $47\frac{3}{4}$, or about two miles more than the total mileage by the "interior route."

Sydney Harbor.

49. This designation applies to the main entrance from the gulf, before branching off into the North-West and South Arms. Some distance below this junction, on each side of the harbor, are situated the north-west and south-east bars, inside which is the harbor proper. Sydney Harbor, I am told is ranked as one of the three finest harbors in the world, the other two being Rio de Janeiro and Sydney, N.S.W. Its width below the bars is nearly 2 miles, and its depth, along a broad belt in the centre of the channel, is from 6 to 8 fathoms (36 to 48 feet). The width between the bars is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. I have been credibly informed, that not only the shores of the harbor, but the coast for some distance north and south is shelving, and not dangerous to shipping. That where vessels have run ashore there has been no risk or loss of life, and that ships in foggy weather have been known to enter the harbor in safety by simply "heaving the lead."

50. The North-West Arm extends westerly in nearly the same line as the main entrance, for a distance of about 4 miles from Pt. Edward, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ from the north-west bar, with a nearly uniform width of 1 mile, increasing to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles at Point Edward, and having a depth for nearly its whole breadth of from 6 to 8 fathoms. The South Arm lies in nearly a southerly direction as far as the town of Sydney, a distance of about 3 miles above Point Edward, and 4 miles from the south-east bar, its width being from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its depth from 7 to 9 fathoms, shelving off near its shores to 6, 4 and 3. Above Sydney it turns south-westerly for about 2 miles, and contracts rapidly in width to its head at Sydney bridge. At Shingle Point, opposite the town, it is only half a mile wide.

51. The town of Sydney has just celebrated its centenary. It was the chief town of the island of Cape Breton before union with Nova Scotia. It is now the shire or county town of the county of Cape Breton. It has been recently incorporated, and is said to have a population of about 2,000. It is well situated on a high peninsula,

sloping gently to the South Arm, with wide streets and substantial buildings, but it is not a busy place, and it has a decayed appearance. This is due, it is said, to the closing down of some of the coal mines to the east, but should they be reopened, it is probable that the town will be more prosperous. As a summer resort, it can have few equals, the scenery being exceptionally fine.

52. The town of North Sydney was originally above Allan Point where it is now called Upper North Sydney. The former manager of the Sydney mines (which belong to the General Mining Association), Mr. Smith, intended to take the railway from the mines to Allan Point, as being more sheltered than nearer the bar. His successor, the late Mr. Brown, determined on the present loading ground, where the association's pier has since been built, and a new town has sprung up in the neighborhood, in the last twenty-five or thirty years, to which the name of North Sydney has been transferred. The town consists of one principal street about one mile in length, close to the water, with some small streets and lanes in the rear, though for another mile up and down along the main road, houses continue at intervals. North Sydney is a bustling place, doing a considerable business as a market town and shipping port. Its population is about equal to that of Sydney, and it also has just been incorporated.

53. Between the two places, seven miles apart by water and double that distance by land, there is, apparently, considerable rivalry, but each place has its own advantages. The harbor at North Sydney is said to remain open for three weeks longer than at Sydney, and to be free from ice three weeks earlier. The ice at North Sydney is drift ice from the Gulf, and the North-West Arm does not freeze over solidly much below Allan Point, whilst the South Arm is nearly all frozen over the whole winter. The harbor at North Sydney is said to close about the middle of January, and to open about the middle of May, a period of four months. The South Arm affords complete shelter for shipping, and is more frequented by men of war, both British and foreign, probably owing to its former position, and the residents of the consuls. North Sydney, being nearer the entrance, is more visited by mercantile shipping, and though not so sheltered as the South Arm, is sufficiently safe. In the late severe gales on the 23rd September last, which was, however, not from the worst direction, viz.: the north-east, but from the south west, I noted that the vessels at anchor and at the wharves rode out the fierce hurricane without straining. The Department of Public Works contemplates extending the pier at the north-west bar which will be a further protection. A small ferry steamboat plies three times a day between North Sydney and Sydney.

54. The point I have selected for the terminus and landing pier at North Sydney is what is known as the "ballast ground." For many years vessels have here discharged their ballast, till an immense quantity has accumulated over a considerable area. This area has been marked off, and, I am informed, belongs to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Allan Point was suggested as a suitable terminus, but it is too far away from the town and harbor, and remains closed with ice while the ballast ground area is open as long as the rest of the harbor. The depth, close by the outer edge of the ballast heap, is thirty feet. Not only will the ballast ground serve for a landing pier, but it will afford room for a station and siding. As the main street in the middle of the town passes close by the inner edge of the ballast ground, this will be the most convenient place for the townspeople and the line. Crossing the town at its narrowest part will cause scarcely any interference with buildings or property. I am indebted to several of the principal men of business in North Sydney for information and for opportunities for seeing for myself the main features of the harbor, and to Mr. Geo. H. Dobson, secretary to the Board of Harbor Commissioners, for allowing me to make tracings of the harbor plans.

55. Owing to Sydney being approachable only at one end, it appeared to me that the exact position for the terminus might be left for future selection, as this will not affect the position of the line coming into the town. Opposite the entrance to the town, the centre of the channel will have to be reached before very deep water (7 fathoms) is found; close to the shore it is only 3. There is not room to

curve out into a pier running out directly from the shore, though one might be run out at a slight angle. The Sydney and Louisburg (narrow gauge) Railway crosses the end of the town, about one-quarter of a mile beyond Wentworth Creek, and runs out on a long and elevated pier to deep water. It might be advisable to continue the line for another mile across the Louisburg Railway, round by the rear of the town to the farther end, and run out where there appears to be deep water (7 fathoms) close to the shore, as indicated by the red dotted line.

56. Sydney Harbor is much frequented by vessels of all kinds, calling for "orders." It is easy of approach and entrance, and is spacious. Outside the bars there is free anchorage ground, and at both Sydney and North Sydney there is direct telegraph communication with all parts of the world. Its geographical position is convenient as a port-of-call for vessels passing up and down the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Being in the middle of the great coal fields of Cape Breton, it is their natural shipping port, and one of the greatest coaling stations on the continent. The sole drawback is its being closed with ice for one-third of the year.

Comparison of the Routes.

57. I have described the different routes in much detail, with the object of possibly enabling a decision to be arrived at, as to the best route, without undertaking an instrumental survey of each, the total mileage of which would amount to about 130 miles. In paragraph 5 I have explained the necessity for considering more than one route. I will now proceed to state their different merits.

58. If it is desired to reach Sydney with as direct a line as possible, the "interior route" will prove the shortest in distance. Its heavy gradients, and the character of the country through which it passes, almost precludes it from further consideration, especially in view of a much better line being obtained, with scarcely any gradients, and not more than a mile or so longer, along the north shore of East Bay.

59. This latter route, though perhaps most convenient for Sydney, will be very circuitous for North Sydney, the distance to the latter place from the Grand Narrows being about $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles. By the "interior route" and Coxheath Branch, North Sydney would be reached in $40\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and by the French Vale Branch in 35 miles, a saving in distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but an increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of line; the whole length of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles being of a heavier character, and having a steep gradient, which latter condition, however, is not an entirely additional disadvantage, as the traffic would otherwise have to pass over the gradient on the main line.

60. The East Bay route, besides being very direct to Sydney, might also prove the most direct to Louisburg, by the central route (*via* Grand Narrows), provided the country lying between the head of East Bay and Louisburg will afford a direct and practicable line. It will also be convenient for the people along the south shore of East Bay and settlements on the Grand Mira and Salmon River. These are, however, not of great extent, nor are the farms of the first order.

61. On the other hand, the little Bras d'Or Lake route, throughout its whole length, except a few miles opposite Long Island, passes through the finest farms probably in the country. It lies only from three to four miles across the water from the island of Boularderie, which is said to possess some of the finest farms in the whole island of Cape Breton. Directly opposite, seven miles distant, is Baddeck, the county town of Victoria, and the outlet for the finest agricultural district in Cape Breton—Margaree, with stations at Shenacadie, Boisdale and George River, where there are landing places, except for a week or two in the spring, and early part of winter; these will be easy communication by water, and on the ice with Boularderie and Baddeck. The few farmers on the north side of East Bay and in the interior will not have more than five to ten miles to reach Boisdale, the most of the way being down hill, while those on the southern shore of East Bay will reach the railway at Sydney by the St. Peter's post road.

62. As before stated, the alignment and gradients on this latter route are most favorable and the work generally light. It is the shortest distance to North Sydney, viz., $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the additional distance to Sydney being $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, making a total of

46 miles, or 10 miles longer than by the East Bay route, while by it the distance to North Sydney is $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles longer than by the lake route. It would appear that the distances are nearly equal taken as a whole, the point resting chiefly on the comparative importance of the northerly or southerly districts.

63. Without desiring to suggest impossibilities I would wish to state that perhaps three-quarters of a mile of line, and a large bridge at the George River, might be saved by a tunnel through a narrow part of the ridge opposite Long Island, at McDonald Brook. This tunnel would be certainly under one-half a mile in length. Also, a much heavier work, but saving a greater mileage, viz., 5 miles between North Sydney and Sydney, by following the shore to Allan Point, thence crossing the North-West Arm to Dixon Point, and crossing the South Arm into Sydney. Though of great length and depth, the necessary embankments would save five bridges, and the embankments at Ball's and Leitch's Creeks, while the bridges required to be built would not have to be in the deepest water, or to allow a passage for vessels. The North-West Arm is a mile wide, and from 40 to 50 feet deep, the South Arm being one half a mile wide, and 30 feet deep in the centre. The distance to Sydney by the lake route would be reduced to $40\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles longer than by the East Bay route.

64. In conclusion, a continuous line of railway is more satisfactorily and economically worked than a main line and a number of branches, especially if they are short. Even by the East Bay route, with branches to North Sydney to Louisburg, it would be found necessary to run into Sydney before proceeding to either place, so that running expenses would not be saved, and a greater length of railway would require to be built for the sole object of express train accommodation. I append a comparative statement of distances.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

P. K. HYNDMAN, *M.I.C.E., Central Route Exploration.*

H. F. DONKEN, Esq.,

Engineer-in-Charge, Cape Breton (Govt.) Railway Surveys, Mira River.

CENTRAL ROUTE EXPLORATION. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MILEAGES.

Route.	Mileage.				Remarks.
	To Sydney.	To North Sydney.		Total of Railway.	
		Length of Branch.	Total.		
<i>Interior.</i>					
Main line	35	.....	.....	.....	Heavy maximum gradient.
Branch :—					Barren country.
Via French Vale.....	.....	17	35	52	Heavy gradient.
Via Coxheath .....	.....	11½	40½	46½	
<i>East Bay.</i>					
Main line.....	36	.....	.....	} 47½	Easy gradient.
Branch :—					
Via Coxheath .....	.....	11½	41½		Heavy work. Country second rate.
Little Bras d'Or Lake.					
Main line ..	.....	.....	33½	.....	First-class farms.
Extension :—					
Westerly line	47	13¾	.....	46½	} Easy gradients. Work generally light, except at George River.
Easterly line.....	46	12¾	.....	45½	
Crossing the arms..	40½	7	.....	40½	

R. K. HYNDMAN, *M. I. C. E.*

GRAND NARROWS EXPLORATION.

GRAND NARROWS, C. B., 3rd October, 1885.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith a tracing of a plan and chart of the Straits of Barra, or Grand Narrows, which connect the waters of the Great and Little Bras d'Or Lakes, and to report the result of my survey and examination of the same.

2. My instructions were to select suitable sites for crossing the strait by a high or a low level bridge, or by a steam ferry.

3. For a low level bridge, it is at once apparent that the crossing indicated by the red dotted line, viz., between the two gravelly points (Kelly Point and Uniacke Point) is the only suitable site. It is easy of approach from both directions; the gravelly points will afford good foundation for an embankment; it gives the least distance from shore to shore; and lastly, which is most important, the depth of water is less there than anywhere else in the strait.

4. For a high bridge, if it is to be a combination of bridge and viaduct, the shortest distance between the required heights would be important. The most westerly line of soundings will answer that requirement, but the great depth of water, as shown by the soundings, would be prohibitive. The same may be said of the central line of soundings, which attain almost the same depth, and both more than double the depth between the points, where the distance between the high level points does not much exceed that on the central or westerly lines. The necessary foundations for the piers of the viaduct approaches to the bridge would be much less costly in the gravel than in the water. Should the approaches be embanked, the line between the points will be as suitable for a high level as for a low level bridge.

5. For a steam ferry it is probable that the best route would be between the two wharves which would be easily accessible. On the north side, a short reverse line would be necessary. On the south side the line could start away easterly at once. Near the present wharves will be found sufficiently deep water.

6. The bottom between the points is, as will be seen, remarkably level, east and west, as well as north and south and it slopes somewhat steeply up to the shore. It is very hard, and consists probably of rock and large boulders.

7. I have had a tide gauge fixed in the inner angle of the south wharf, and daily observations have been recorded from this for nearly a fortnight. I append a copy of the records which indicate a fluctuation of from 1.40 feet to 2.00 feet on the gauge (except on the day after the great gale of the 23rd ultimo) or a mean of 1.70 feet. A bench mark at the corner of Mr. E. A. McNeil's store is 3.92 feet above the zero of the gauge. A greater fluctuation will take place from wind especially if it prevails for a day or longer. The greatest rise above the usual level, due to the severest gale, has been under 3 feet. The current between the points is said to be about three or four knots.

8. Except during a very severe winter, it is said the ice is never fast, but floats with the tide. The thickness of the ice is generally about 3 feet. It begins to form about the middle of January, and disappears below the surface about the first week of May. The period of the greatest quantity of ice is in February, where it attains sometimes 6 feet in thickness. It is formed in the coves, the result of the ordinary drift ice being piled up. It afterwards cracks and moves out with the wind and is carried backwards and forwards in larger or smaller blocks, several hundred feet in length and breadth.

9. The shipping passing through the Narrows consists principally of fishing schooners which come from the east to fish in the great Bras d'Or Lake, and coasting vessels, all of which pass on through the canal at St. Peter's. On some days as many as sixty or seventy have passed backwards and forwards. The season of navigation is from the middle of May to the end of December. There is a line of steamboats running each way every second day, between Sydney and Port Mulgrave through the canal, besides occasional steamboats belonging to the same company

which ply between ports in the two Bras d'Or Lakes. The steamship "St. Pierre," of the Anglo-French and American Company, makes fortnightly trips through the lakes between Halifax and Miquelon.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

P. K. HYNDMAN, *Central Route Exploration.*

H. F. DONKEN, Esq.,

Engineer in Charge Cape Breton (Government) Railway Surveys, St. Peter's, C.B.

CAPE BRETON (GOVERNMENT) RAILWAY SURVEYS.

CENTRAL ROUTE—GRAND NARROWS.

TIDE GAUGE READINGS.

Gauge fixed at South Wharf—Inner Angle—Zero of Gauge 3.92 below B.M. at Store.

Date.	Hour.	Reading on Gauge.	Direction of Tide.	Wind Direction.	Intensity.	Remarks.
Sept., 1885.	A.M. P.M.					
Monday, 21st....	4.30	1.85	East.....	South-west..	Pleasant breeze.	Cloudy.
	6.30	1.80	do	do	do	Heavy sea running.
Tuesday, 22nd...	7.00	1.60	West.....	do	Strong breeze...	
	8.00	1.65	do	do	do	do
	9.30	1.70	do	do	do	
	10.30	1.75	do	do	do	
	11.45	1.80	do	do	do	
	12.30	1.82	do	do	do	
	2.00	1.75	East.....	do	do	
	3.45	1.60	do	do	do	
	4.35	1.50	do	do	Strong breeze...	
	6.20	1.40	do	do	do	
	8.30	1.50	do	do	do	
Wednesday, 23rd	.....	1.70	West.....	South.....	High wind.....	Rain.
	1.20	2.00	do	do	do	
	4.10	1.80	East.....	do	do	
	5.00	1.70	do	do	do	
	6.15	1.65	do	South.....	High wind.....	Rough sea.
Thursday, 24th..	7.00	2.10	West.....	West.....	Strong.....	
	10.30	2.20	do	do	do	
	11.45	2.30	do	do	do	
	1.30	2.40	do	do	do	With rain.
	3.40	2.10	East.....	North-east..	Squally.....	
	8.30	1.90	do	do	do	
Friday, 25th.....	7.00	1.70	West.....	do	Strong.....	Squally, with rain.
	9.45	1.80	do	do	do	
	11.35	2.00	do	do	do	
	1.40	1.95	East.....	do	do	
	5.00	1.75	do	do	do	
	7.00	1.60	do	do	do	
Saturday, 26th...	6.00	1.60	West.....	South.....	Moderate.....	
	7.00	1.55	do	do	do	
	8.00	1.60	do	North-west..	do	
	11.40	1.75	do	do	do	
	2.00	1.80	East.....	do	do	
	3.00	1.75	do	do	do	
	6.30	1.40	do	do	do	
Monday, 28th....	7.00	1.60	do	East.....	do	
	10.00	1.55	Change.	do	Calm.....	
	4.00	1.80	West.....	East.....	Fresh breeze...	
Tuesday, 29th...	8.00	1.65	East.....	do	do	
	9.00	1.60	do	do	do	
	10.00	1.65	do	do	do	
	4.00	1.90	West.....	do	do	
Wednesday, 30th	7.00	1.70	East.....	do	do	
	10.10	1.60	West.....	do	do	Rain..
	6.30	1.80	do	do	do	

CAPE BRETON (GOVERNMENT) RAILWAY SURVEYS—*Concluded.*

Date.	Hour.		Reading on Gauge.	Direction of tide.	Wind Direction.	Intensity.	Remarks.
Oct., 1885.	A.M.	P.M.					
Thursday, 1st ...	7.30	.....	2.00	East....	South .....	.....
	.....	1.10	1.80	West....	East..	Pleasant breeze.	
	.....	5.00	1.90	do ...	do .....	.....
	.....	6.00	1.95	do ...	do .....	.....
	.....	8.00	1.90	East....	East.. .....	.....
Friday, 2nd.....	7.00	.....	1.80	do	do .....	.....
	10.40	.....	1.65	do	do .....	.....
	.....	1.00	1.50	do	do .....	.....
	.....	2.15	1.45	do	do .....	.....
	.....	8.00	1.60	West....	do .....	.....
Saturday, 3rd....	8.00	.....	1.70	East....	do	Calm	Misty.
	11.10	.....	1.50	do	do .....	.....
	.....	1.30	1.40	do	do .....	.....	Thick fog.
	.....	7.05	1.55	West....	do .....	.....

P. K. HYNDMAN,
Central Route Exploration.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY—CENTRAL ROUTE—ICE AT THE GRAND NARROWS.

OTTAWA, 4th May, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to the above subject I have the honor to forward, for your information, copy of a letter, of to-day's date, from Mr. H. F. McDougall, M.P. for the County of Cape Breton, as requested by him, and to explain the discrepancies, apparent and actual, between the statements made therein and those given by me in paragraph 8 of my report, dated 3rd October last, to Mr. H. F. Donken, Engineer-in-charge, Cape Breton Railway surveys.

2. For facility of reference I herewith transcribe that paragraph in full.

"Ice.—8. Excepting during a very severe winter, it is said, the ice is never fast but floats with the tide. The thickness of the ice is generally about 3 feet. It begins to form about the middle of January and disappears below the surface about the first week in May. The period of the greatest quantity of ice is in February, when it attains sometimes 6 feet in thickness. It is formed in the coves, the result of the drift ice being piled up. It afterwards cracks and moves out with the wind, and is carried backwards and forwards in larger or smaller blocks, several hundred feet in length and breadth."

3. Last summer being my first and only visit to Cape Breton I had, necessarily, to obtain the required information from residents. My principal informant was Mr. Edward A. McNeil, the merchant at the south side of the Grand Narrows, who had lived there for the last eight years. I put my questions to him in detail, which he answered, and where a simple reply was insufficient I requested him to describe the point more fully. After writing down the substance of his information I read it out to him, asking him if it was correct, to which he replied in the affirmative.

4. In an interview previous to my leaving Cape Breton with Mr. McDougall, Mr. Donken being also present, the question of the ice at the Grand Narrows was referred to, and Mr. McDougall stated that from his knowledge the ice never attained the thickness given in my report, and requested that this should be made clear to the Department. Mr. Donken, I understand, on arrival with his survey at the Grand

Narrows, enquired again of Mr. McNeil, and also of the ferrymen and mail drivers, and has given the result of the information obtained in his report.

5. Mr. McNeil has said that I must have misunderstood him. I am quite certain that I did not, and that what I wrote in paragraph 8 was exactly what he told me. I remember the occasion very distinctly, and referring to my original draft I find that I wrote, sometime previously, the first half of the paragraph as far as "quantity of ice is," leaving blank spaces for thickness and times, and that I wrote the word "inches" for the thickness. Owing to Mr. McNeil's information I drew my pen through "inches" and wrote "three feet," and filled in the other spaces with the times. I then added, from his description, the remainder of the paragraph, the last sentence of which, I may say, explains how the ice attains the thickness of 6 feet. I so understood it, and not as would appear from Mr. McDougall's letter, that 6 feet was the thickness of the originally formed ice.

6. Mr. McDougall says that this original ice is never thicker than 1 foot. This is the only actual discrepancy between his knowledge and the information obtained by me. Further on, Mr. McDougall admits a possibility of there being a thickness of 6 feet from the piling up of the ice on the shore, which is exactly what I have stated.

7. Mr. Donken has told me that he was informed that outside the Narrows the ice might form to a thickness of 3 feet, but there was no permanent ice in the Narrows and for some distance east and west, the current keeping it moving. Mr. McDougall says with reference to the piled up ice, that it is not formed in the immediate neighborhood of the crossing. In obtaining the information from Mr. McNeil, I distinctly questioned him as to the ice in the Narrows, and if the thickness of 3 feet and the moving out of the piled-up ice had reference to the lake waters on each side, the information would have been irrelevant.

8. I remember being informed, I think by Mr. McNeil and other parties, that once an Indian had succeeded in getting across the Narrows between the points on the ice, but that usually there was only floating ice. It is most likely that when the piled-up ice floats out, it is in a very rotten condition. From Mr. Donken's information, ice does form to a thickness of 3 feet in the lakes, and some of it may possibly break off and float backwards and forwards through the Narrows.

9. In obtaining my information from Mr. McNeil, I contend his constant residence there for eight years, his experience as a mariner, and his intelligence, were a sufficient guarantee for correct information. Mr. McDougall's letter is a most valuable addition to the facts relating to this very important subject. I hope that any doubt or misapprehension may now be fully cleared up, as I understand it would be when the final reports of the surveys were sent in.

10. In conclusion, I would observe that the information required on physical points, in cases where it is contemplated to erect great engineering structures, should embrace the most unfavorable circumstances, if even of only occasional occurrence, as well as those which take place ordinarily, and this principle I had in view in putting my questions.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. K. HYNDMAN,

Lately on Exploratory Duty, Cape Breton Railway Surveys.

To the Chief Engineer Canadian Government Railways, Ottawa.

Copy of a letter from H. F. McDougall, Esq., M. P.

"HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, 4th May, 1886.

"DEAR SIR,—You will remember that when discussing the subject of the Grand Narrows crossing with you before leaving Cape Breton last fall, I learned from you that acting on information received from Mr. McNeil, you reported to the Department of Railways that the ice in the Grand Narrows attained a thickness of some 6 feet at certain periods in the winter. I subsequently called Mr. McNeil's attention to

this, and he told me that you could not have possibly understood him, as no permanent ice forming at or near the Grand Narrows scarcely ever exceeds one foot in thickness, and at the crossing points in the Narrows there is seldom any ice at all; none, however, to impede regular crossing with an open boat during any period in the winter. The only reference which Mr McNeil or any other person could have made to ice forming a thickness of 6 feet is, that in some parts of the lake when the ice is broken the force of strong winds would cause such ice to be piled up in a crumbled form on the shore to a height or thickness of 6 feet, but does not apply to the immediate points at which the crossing is made. I can only refer you for corroboration of these facts to the ferrymen of forty years' experience on both sides of the Narrows. I might further add that the mails from Port Hastings for North Sydney have been crossed over the Grand Narrows in an open row boat during the last two winters every night (excepting Sunday), and although the winter of 1885 was an exceptionally severe winter the service had been accomplished without a single interruption by ice since first established. The same may be said with regard to the mail service performed across the ferry for a period of some fifteen or twenty years in day time, previous to the establishing the present night service in connection with the mail to and from North Sydney. And I trust you will be pleased to represent this matter to the Department in conjunction with your former report, if you have not done so already.

"I beg to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"H. F. McDOUGALL.

"P. K. HYNDMAN, Esq., Civil Engineer, &c."

OTTAWA, 4th May, 1886.

True copy.

P. K. HYNDMAN.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY—ROUTE TO SYDNEY, VIA ST. PETER'S AND THE SOUTH SIDE OF EAST BAY.

OTTAWA, 1st March, 1886.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from Mr. H. F. Donken, Engineer in Charge of Cape Breton Railway Surveys, I examined the south side of East Bay, between the 7th and 11th December last, with a view to its practicability for a line of railway to reach Sydney from the Straits of Canso, without requiring to cross the Grand Narrows. I have now the honor to submit herewith a report of that examination, together with a tracing exhibiting the topography of that part of the country.

2. As, in previous reports, I have described the ground from west to east, I will do so in this report, though I pass over it in the opposite direction. Starting from a point on the line recently surveyed from the Straits of Canso to Louisburg, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of St. Peter's Canal, the line will follow the easterly side of St. Peter's Inlet, and the south side of East Bay to the head of the Bay, a short distance east of which it will join in with the line also recently surveyed for the "central route" from Sydney to the Grand Narrows, along the north side of East Bay. Throughout its whole length it is very near the St. Peter's and Sydney post road.

3. The route may be conveniently divided into two sections: the westerly, between St. Peter's and Red Islands Settlement; and the easterly, from Red Islands to the head of East Bay. The westerly section crossing the ends of the high spurs forming the western extremity of the East Bay hills, necessitates a very tortuous and undulating line, while the easterly section, lying at the foot of the northern slope of the same range, will allow of a much straighter and more level line.

4. From St. Peter's (starting point) to Red Islands is about 16 miles, and thence to the junction with the "central route" near the head of East Bay, $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles more; altogether, $44\frac{1}{2}$ miles. By the Louisburg line, the distance from the Straits of Canso to St. Peter's Canal is $28\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and to the starting point, $29\frac{3}{4}$ miles. From the junction at the head of East Bay, the distance to the terminus at Sydney (Battery

Point) is 11 miles, the total (approximate) distance from Point Tupper, Straits of Canso, to Battery Point, Sydney, being thus $85\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which may be shortened to $83\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Westerly Section.

5. From the starting point to Soldier's Cove, a distance of eight miles, the line would not require to rise and fall very much. At Lynch Creek, the west side of Campbell Hill is very precipitous for a short distance, involving very heavy rock work. The rest of the hill will be side-hill work; two small creeks are crossed, with sharp curves, and a ridge of moderate height, till Salmon Creek, a small inlet, is reached at the chapel. Into this inlet flow several small streams from different directions, forming a wide vale with gentle slopes. The line thence will follow on a steep gradient the easterly stream, up a narrow valley, to its head on the southerly boundary of the Indian reserve. Thence, descending along a side hill across the south-easterly corner of the Indian reserve, it emerges through a depression into Soldier's Cove. From this point an alternative line, as shown by the dotted red line on the map, will be shorter by half a mile than following the hill sides, but will involve a high embankment of considerable length. The hillsides are here of moderate slopes.

6. Between Soldier's Cove and Hay Cove the country is very rough and broken. The Post Road passes over the hills, and down into a low ground formed by McNab Creek and the River Tom, two streams of considerable size. The line must keep by the shore for three miles to McNab Creek Inlet, the hillside being favorable but rather steep. Thence either the inlet, which is nearly a quarter of a mile in breadth, must be crossed, or a great sweep of two miles must be made to head it round, adding a little more than one mile to the length of the line, and requiring heavy work and sharp curves, crossing McNab Creek and the River Tom, and keeping along a side hill into the head of Hay Cove. Here the ground is more level, with room for a farm or two; thence, on to Red Islands settlement, about two miles, there are a few low spurs running down to the water, which will not involve very heavy work.

Easterly Section.

7. The distance from Red Islands to Irish Cove is about 5 miles. As shown by a dotted line, a small saving in distance—say a furlong—may be made by crossing an inlet at the school house. Thence to the chapel the ground is undulating. Between this and Irish Cove the post road rises and falls very much, passing over, at a considerable height, a succession of rocky spurs. Here the line must be kept close along the shore, leaving it suddenly when approaching Irish Cove, where the high ground recedes. The slopes here are moderate, and are all cleared, with a small settlement.

8. For the next 5 miles, to Middle Cape, the ground is more favorable, though all the way a more or less steep and rocky hill-side obtains. There are a few cross ravines, and at Cape Rhumore the line will follow the shore by the old road. The present road winds up a steep valley, and descends another. From Middle Cape to Big Pond, another 5 miles, there is much more flattish ground, though some gradients will be required, especially approaching Big Pond. Here, Breac Brook, a large stream, will be crossed. Its banks are rough and broken, and heavy work will be required.

9. From Big Pond to East Bay chapel, a distance of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the line must pass along a steep rocky face for the greater part of the way. Round Porphyry Point, a great deal of blasting and possibly a short tunnel will be necessary, the turn being very sharp. At Ben Eoinn, for two miles, the slope is almost precipitous, though not broken by ravines. Beyond this, to the chapel, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the ground is very much broken, with flat spaces, low rocky spurs, and outlying ridges, requiring much work, and heavy short gradients. The only stream of any size is at Gillis' Mill. From the chapel to the junction with the recently surveyed line from

Sydney to the Grand Narrows, a distance of about 3 miles, the ground is favorable, but a slight descent must be made into the low depression east of the head of the bay.

10. The character of the country into the town of Sydney, 10 miles distant, has been described in a former report of 22nd October last, in paragraphs 22 and 45. Moreover, an instrumental survey of it having been made, the plans will give all necessary information.

11. On the whole, the route in itself cannot be considered a favorable one, owing to its natural features, which have been described in detail. In the report of 22nd October last, the East Bay route (on the north side of the bay) was described as somewhat unfavorable, involving considerable work. Its subsequent instrumental survey, it is understood, has fully borne this out. But the south side of the bay, having similar features, is much less favorable for railway construction than the opposite side. The hill-sides are steep and rocky, and in many places precipitous, while on the north side the slopes are easy, and the ground, to a great extent, cultivated, showing less rock. As may be supposed, the farms on the south side are few and miserable.

12. The sole recommendation of this route would appear to be, to reach the town of Sydney, and Sydney Harbor, by avoiding the crossing of the Grand Narrows.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. K. HYNDMAN,

M. I. C. E., on Exploratory Duty, Cape Breton Railway Surveys.

P.S.—I have omitted to mention that a suggestion was made to me by Rev. Father McDougall, of Red Islands, to cross St. Peter's Inlet at the Narrows, near Sandy's Point, and thus avoid Campbell Hill. I was not able to go over the ground, but the proposal is worthy of consideration should this route be adopted. By joining the Louisburg line at St. Peter's village, a saving in distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile would be gained. By a junction further west near the mouth of the River Tillard, there would be a saving of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Shortest distance to Sydney, 82 miles.

P. K. HYNDMAN.

The Chief Engineer, Canadian Government Railways, Ottawa.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.—PROPOSED BRANCH TO ARICHAT.—FROM THE LOUISBURG LINE.

OTTAWA, 18th May, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, herewith, a tracing and report of an exploration made by me during the 16th to the 18th December last, for a branch line of railway to Arichat, the county town of Richmond, and which is situated on the southern shore of Isle Madame.

2. This island is separated from Cape Breton by a strait, called Lennox Passage, which is about 15 miles in length, varying in width from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile, and having a depth of from 20 to 60 feet. It is the highway of steamers passing from the Straits of Canso through the Bras d'Or Lakes, and is used by numerous fishing vessels. The rise and fall of the tide is from 5 to 6 feet, and the current runs about 3 knots an hour. The passage is generally frozen over during the winter, the ice forming about one foot thick. In the spring, with a west wind, drift ice from the Gulf and the Straits of Canso will fill up the passage.

3. There is a ferry at Grand Digne, where the passage is only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide. There was formerly a steam ferry, which was burnt, and the only means of crossing at present is in an old scow. The steamers touch at Lennox Ferry, on Isle Madame, opposite Grand Digne. From this point there is an excellent road to Arichat, distant 7 miles across the island. During fine weather passengers are taken in an open boat, from St. Peter's to D'Eacousse 7 miles. It is 7 miles farther by road to Arichat.

4. At Burnt Islands, about 3 miles west of Grand Digne Ferry, there are two islands, viz., Burnt Island and Benoit Island, lying across the middle of the passage,

which is here $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide. The deepest water is between Burnt Island and Burnt Point, on the Cape Breton coast, the width across being about 800 feet. Between Burnt and Benoit Islands the channel is not so deep, and between the latter island and the south shore, it is uncovered at low water. This place has, therefore, been proposed for many years as a suitable site for a bridge to connect Isle Madame with Cape Breton. I took soundings on the 16th December, between Burnt Point and Burnt Island, and between Burnt and Benoit Islands. The depth at full tide, for about 300 feet in the centre of the northern channel is 30 feet, lessening gradually towards each shore. Between the Islands, a width of about 600 feet, the greatest depth was found to be 18 feet in one spot. Elsewhere in mid-channel, the depth is from 9 to 12 feet. From Benoit Island to the south shore, the width is only 200 or 300 feet.

5. The crossing at Burnt Island being an obligatory point, the country to the north was examined as far as the recently surveyed line between the Straits of Canso and Louisburg. Had it been feasible, a north-westerly direction, towards White Lake, would have been of advantage, as making the distance to Port Hawkesbury shorter, or in a direction at right angles to the Louisburg line, as giving the shortest length of branch line. The country did not admit of this, as it presents a series of parallel ridges and valleys lying across the desired route. The line must be taken from Burnt Point, close along the west and north sides of Seal Cove, to the settlement of Barasois, St. Louis. Thence the outlet of Shola Lake can be followed, and the west side of the lake northerly, to a point on the Louisburg line, at McPherson's and near to where the road to Grand Digne Ferry branches off from the St. Peter's Pots Road, being about $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Straits of Canso. The distance from the proposed junction to Burnt Point is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The work and gradients over this portion will probably be light.

6. Before passing over the proposed route from the bridge site to Arichat, a short description of Isle Madame will be given. The island is from twelve to six miles across from east to west, and six miles from Lennox Passage to Arichat Harbor, with a small peninsula to the south-east, and the small island of Petitdegrat beyond. Janvrin Island lies to the north-west. The country is in general barren, there being very little farming. No part attains a greater elevation above the sea than 250 feet, but it is far from being level. The centre of the island is occupied by Grand Lake, a large sheet of water about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length from east to west. Shaw Lake is to the east of Grand Lake, and is one mile in length. From the passage to Arichat, the surface consists of a succession of long continuous ridges and depressions, lying east and west across the entire island. Immediately above the town of Arichat, the ridge is 100 feet high. The western side of the island is much indented, and affords some excellent land locked harbors which are frequented by fishing vessels. Port Royal and West Arichat are two villages situated on these harbors, and through them is the only means of approach for a railway to Arichat itself. From Port Royal, southerly, the ridges have terminated before reaching the water, but northerly, to the bridge site, there are three which extend farther to the westward. D'Escousse, in the north-east, is another village. The population of the island is about 6,000, and is chiefly engaged in fishing.

7. Starting from Benoit Point opposite Burnt Islands the first ridge must be crossed in a side long direction, both ascending and descending at a height of 40 or 50 feet above the water. The depression leading into Martinique Cove is next crossed, and advantage taken of a dip in the second ridge, through which the road from Martinique to Port Royal passes, to reach the next valley. This is wider than the last, and the line must be taken more westerly along its southerly slope, in order to double round the end of the third ridge, from which a descent must be made to Port Royal. This portion of the route is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and will be heaviest in gradients, and, except near Arichat, in work.

8. At Port Royal, the head of Le Blanc Harbor (across which there is a road bridge) will be crossed, and a direct course, over nearly level ground, taken to West Arichat, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Here a small inlet must be crossed, and the line

will change its direction from southerly to easterly, approaching the western end of Arichat Harbor. Up to the outlet of the chain of small ponds, one mile beyond West Arichat, the ground is slightly undulating, and the work will be very light.

9. Thence to Arichat, the line must be kept a short distance back from the water's edge, taking advantage of some depressions and hollows amongst the numerous rock knolls here met with for a distance of one mile. The line will then pass, by a deep cutting, in front of the Globe House and under the cross street leading to the chapel and convent, and in the rear of some dwelling houses beyond, when it will reach Main street a little east of the hotel. Crossing the street at an acute angle, the line will follow the slope between the street and the water's edge until it reaches the post office, where it is proposed to terminate it on a landing pier. In this approach, the line will pass to the rear of all the wharves and the main street, and very little private property is interfered with.

10. The harbor of Arichat is completely landlocked, with two entrances, and is deep and capacious. The upper end of it, east of Kavanagh Point, is one mile long, from one-half to one-fourth of a mile wide, and from 40 to 60 feet deep. From its easterly end to Crîd Pass, a narrower entrance, it is more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and from 40 to 80 feet deep. The principal entrance, between Jerseyman Island and Harache Point, is three quarters of a mile wide, with a depth of from 40 to 90 feet over two-thirds of its width. H.M.S. "Northampton," one of the largest warships afloat, has steamed right around Jerseyman Island. The harbor is principally frequented by fishing vessels, but steamers call there occasionally, and sometimes men of war. One steamer, the "Rimouski," plies regularly once or twice a week between Arichat and the neighboring ports in Chedabucto Bay and the Straits of Carso. Another steamer, which plies between Halifax and Prince Edward Island, calls at Arichat. There are 125 vessels owned in Arichat, according to the register. These trade at home and abroad. The harbor is generally free from ice during the winter, except where a little forms at the eastern end and along the shore. Opposite Crîd Pass the water is always open, and it is intended to build a public wharf at this point. In the spring, according to the wind, the harbor may be closed with Gulf ice for a few days.

11. The terminus at the post office is in the direct line for vessels entering the harbor. It is in a central position for the town, which consists of a narrow strip extending nearly the whole length of the harbor. The Dominion Government, in the Public Works Department, has latterly acquired some property as a site for a new post office and custom house, with the accompanying water frontage. A sharp curve will be required to run out on the pier into deep water, a distance of 200 or 300 feet from the shore. Sufficient siding accommodation can be obtained in extension of the line along the shore, and between it and the head of the landing pier. The approach to the pier and the sidings, being partly outside the present shore line, some filling in will be required.

12. Stations will be required at Arichat, and between West Arichat and Port Royal; also at the south end of Burnt Islands Crossing, for the accommodation of D'Escousse and the northern part of the island. A station will also be necessary at the north side, for the steamboat traffic. By making a central one on Burnt Island, to which a roadway approach could be made from the south, three stations, besides the junction, would probably be found sufficient.

13. The principal structure on the whole line will be the swing bridge at Burnt Islands, the style of which will require special consideration. Between Burnt and Benoît Islands a small bridge, but not too open, may be preferable to closing up the channel entirely. North of the passage, the Moulin River and two smaller streams, which discharge into Seal Cove, will require small bridges. South of the passage, besides two or three small streams between it and Port Royal, a bridge will be required across the head of Le Blanc Harbor, at the mouth of the "Buisseau." At West Arichat there is a small inlet to be embanked across and bridged, and the last stream to be crossed is the outlet of the chain of small ponds.

14. The total length of line from the proposed junction at Shoal Lake will be, approximately, 12 miles. Except between Lennox Passage and Port Royal, the gradients will be very easy, and over this portion, though perhaps a little steep, they will be short, and alternately up and down. The work, generally, will be light, apart from the crossing at Burnt Islands. There will be considerable rock cutting approaching and through Arichat, for a length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

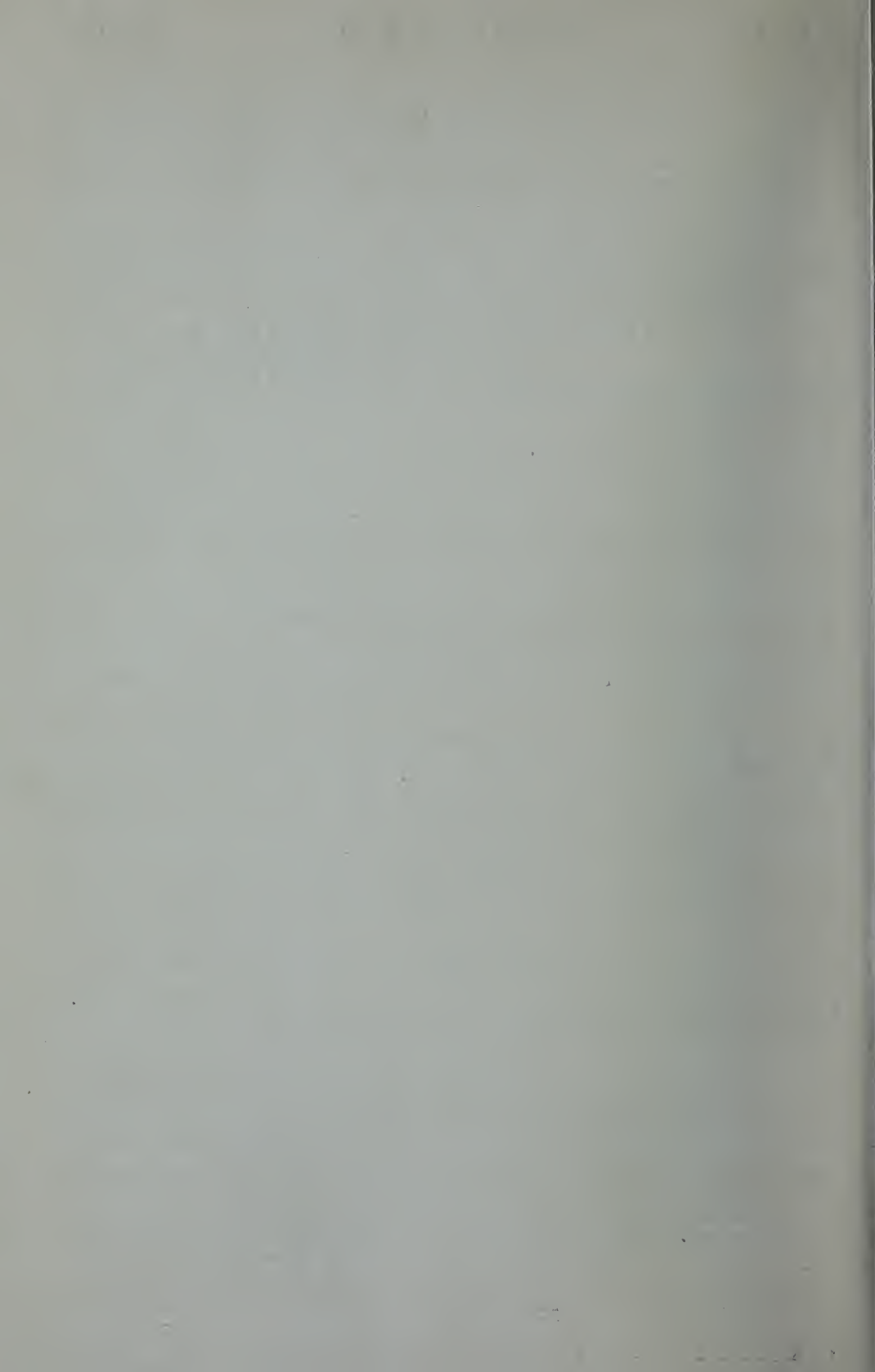
15. The claims for this branch are mainly, two. Firstly—It will give railway communication to Arichat, which is the county town of Richmond, and is also the centre of the fishing industry of nearly the whole southern coast of Cape Breton. Secondly—It will ensure access for the people of Isle Madame, at all times, with the outer world, by the building of a bridge across Lennox Passage.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. K. HYNDMAN,

On Exploratory Duty, Cape Breton Railway Surveys.

Chief Engineer Government Railways.



MESSAGE.

(75)

LANSDOWNE.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, for its information, copies of certain Despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of other papers, with reference to the Aspy Bay affair.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 20th April, 1886.

COPY of a Telegraphic Message received by His Excellency the Governor General from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 31st May, 1881.

31st MAY.

Aspy Bay claims of United States Government settled in conjunction with Fortune Bay claims. Despatch by mail explaining.

DOWNING STREET, 2nd June, 1881.

MY LORD,—I had the honor to inform you in my telegram of the 31st ultimo that the Aspy Bay question has been settled in conjunction with the Fortune Bay claims.

The depositions of the American fisherman, with regard to the occurrences at Aspy Bay, are contained on pages 138 to 141 of the message from the President of the United States (46th Congress, 2nd Session, Ex. Doc., No. 84), a copy of which is, no doubt in the possession of your Lordship's Government.

Her Majesty's Government had been for some time in communication with the United States Government on the subject of the Fortune Bay claims, and in order to avoid an expensive enquiry with a view to the assessment of compensation to the American fishermen, and the consequent protraction of an irritating controversy, it was at length agreed the question should be settled at once by the payment of a sum of £15,000. In this amount has been further included the settlement of the Aspy Bay claims and all other claims up to the 4th of March last, it being understood that this payment is made without prejudice to any question of the rights of either Government under the Treaty of Washington.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General, the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.C.

GLOUCESTER, 8th September, 1879.

DEPOSITIONS of James L. Anderson, James D. Norwood, Peter Thibodeau, James Challoner and Charles Dagle, taken in relation to the trouble between the Canadian and American fishermen at Aspy Bay, Cape Breton :

I, James L. Anderson, of Gloucester, Mass., and master of the schooner "Cadet," of Gloucester, do, on oath, depose and say that I left Gloucester on the 7th June, 1879, bound for Aspy Bay, Cape Breton, to take squid. My vessel was fitted and furnished with a seine for the taking of squid, as I considered that under the provisions

of the Treaty of Washington I had the right to take fish of any kind within three miles of the shores of the Dominion, and also to use seines or other apparatus for the purpose. I arrived at Aspy Bay on the 20th June, the American schooner "Bay State," Capt. Goodwin, arrived the same day. He was fitted with a seine for the purpose of taking squid. The inhabitants of Aspy Bay came off to my vessel, and seeing the seine on deck, asked me what I intended to do with it; I told them that it was for the purpose of taking squid; they then left my vessel and went on shore. The next morning I went on shore and was met by a fisherman named Gwin, who informed me that the fishermen of the place had consulted together and had made up their minds that no seine should be set in the bay, and if it was attempted they would cut it up and destroy it, and that they would serve me the same.

He gave as a reason for this that they believed the using of the seine would drive away the squid and deprive them of bait for their own fisheries, and ruin their business of jigging squid. I explained to them that squid had been seined in Chebucto for several years with no more perceptible decrease of the squid than when they were caught by jigs; that the same amount of squid would be taken from the water by the jigs, as there are some two hundred men who fish at that place. I found that it was useless to argue, as every time I went on shore the threats were repeated, and that they would be carried out.

I then attempted to compromise by offering to pay them for all the squid I might take in the seine, at the same rate as if they caught them with jigs, and divide the money among them equally. They said that if my seine was used in the bay that it would establish a precedent for seining there, and other vessels would not then be prevented, after one had been allowed to seine. Finding I could not use my seine, and knowing that if it was cut up I should not have it to use in other places, and be deprived of the means of getting my cargo, I felt obliged to give it up. When the squid came into the bay there was a large fleet of bankers, and if I could have used my seine, I could have supplied every vessel with bait and have also loaded my own vessel with squid to sell to the vessels on the banks. For ten successive days the bay was swarming with squid, but not one would take the hook, and the people could not take any.

All of the vessels lying there were obliged to leave without obtaining any bait, and I left also for Cheticamp. Failing to find squid there, I returned to Aspy Bay on the 21st July, and I found squid in the bay that at that time would take the hook. I commenced buying of the fishermen, having over sixty boats with 180 men employed. I paid for this lot of squid \$561 in cash, getting about two-thirds of the cargo. This cargo I carried to St. Pierre and sold the squid for $6\frac{1}{2}$ francs per hundred to the Jersey fishermen. In a week's time I came back to Aspy Bay and I found squid plenty in the bay but they would not take the hook. I could have taken all the squid I wanted if I could have used my seine. I remained three days and finding that I could not obtain any squid as they would not bite, I left the bay and I then started for Newfoundland, and in the dense fog the current sent the vessel on the Little Miquelon, where she was lost. My loss on being deprived of the use of my seine on my first trip would be \$5,000. As for this season I could have loaded my vessel in three days on the first trip and would have had them in St. Pierre at least three weeks ahead of any other baiter, and as the squid failed at St. Pierre this season I could have got \$1.50 per hundred for them. The cargo I carried there three weeks later I got \$1.25 per hundred for. I should have been at no expense in buying the squid as my crew could have set the seine and handled the fish. On my second visit I paid the people \$561 for a partial cargo, and the third trip I could have saved my cargo, but was not allowed to, and the squid not biting, I could not purchase from the people.

My third trip, by being so deprived, I suffered a loss of at least \$2,000. The delay, the uncertainty and the consequent waste of time, and the continued expense of my vessel and crew obliging me to cruise from port to port in search of fish, when I could have realized full cargoes every time I was there with certain sales, will not be computed in this amount, but simply the cost of the squid to me at Aspy Bay if I could have seined, and the value of the squid at St. Pierre,

In this whole matter no fishery officer or officer of the law forbade my seining; the threats and all the demonstrations came from the local fishermen, acting independent of all law and combined together to act as a mob, violence enforced by numbers being their only authority. I told them time and again that under the Treaty of Washington I had a right to seine, as the Government had paid five and a half millions of dollars for this right; they replied, that they cared nothing for treaties or rights; they were going to take care of themselves; the money the Government had got done them no good, when they got cash for squid it did them some good.

The squid on those shores are about a third grown and are not mature enough for spawning; they are about six inches long and they grow about two inches in a summer, they are the young squid, and every season they come on these coasts, always the young fish; by the use of the seine it makes the catch a certainty, while the hooking process cannot be depended upon.

On this trip my vessel was under a fishing license, with a permit to touch and trade. I had a few boots and shoes and some cottons, in case I had occasion to trade. On arriving at Aspy Bay I reported to the Customs officer at North-West Harbor, and entered my vessel; the most of my goods I carried to St. Pierre.

CAPT. JAMES L. ANDERSON, *Essex s.s.*

GLOUCESTER, 12th September, 1879.

Personally appeared the above-named James L. Anderson, who made oath that the above statement by him subscribed is true before me.

ADDISON CENTER, *Justice of the Peace.*

GLOUCESTER, 10th September, 1879.

I, James D. Norwood, master of the American schooner "Messina," of Gloucester, do on oath depose and say that I left Gloucester for St. Ann's, or Aspy Bay, Cape Breton, for a cargo of squid to sell for bait. I had been in these ports in previous years, and knew that the inhabitants would oppose the use of a seine in that bay; and consequently I went prepared to buy my squid.

I stopped at St. Ann's about a fortnight; got no squid, as they would not bite; then went to Aspy Bay and found that the squid would not take the hook, and that the people had opposed the use of any seine by Capt. Anderson, or any other person. I could have hired a seine and loaded my vessel if I had been allowed what I considered my rights under the Treaty of Washington, but finding the people in such a determined and threatening attitude I knew it would be useless to try to get my cargo there, and left for Newfoundland. I arrived at Torbay, where I bought 300,000 squid of the local fishermen, paying \$900 in cash for them.

The same hostility to Americans taking their own bait with seines exists at Newfoundland as at Cape Breton. The fishermen can make twice the amount of money, taking squid for the American bankers and baiters than they can in their usual avocation of cod fishing, and they will not be deprived of this lucrative trade if they can help it. It is cash to them, and the women and boys join with the local fishermen in the light work of taking squid with jigs. The whole community shares in the squid fishery and in the money they receive for them. In my judgment fully \$100,000 is paid annually on these shores for bait alone, and this could all be saved if the Americans could use their seines to take bait, and the bait, if not purchased by the American fleet, would be useless and valueless to the people.

I have been informed that there is a local law against seining squid at Newfoundland. The present mode of taking squid by jigs is a slow process, costing the Americans a great loss of time when if the seine could be used it would save two-thirds the time it now takes to get bait. Each banker now has to spend at least thirty days out of each trip in going around from place to place for bait, as when the squid will not take the hook, none can be obtained, and the seine makes the catch a certainty.

JAMES D. NORWOOD, *Master of Schooner "Messina."*

GLOUCESTER, 10th September, 1879.

Personally appeared the above named James D. Norwood, who made oath that the above statement by him subscribed is true before me.

ADDISON CENTER, *Justice of the Peace.*

GLOUCESTER, September 10th, 1879.

I, Peter Thibodeau, master of the American schooner, "Lizzie J. Jones" of Gloucester, do, on oath, depose and say that I left Gloucester on the said vessel on the 3rd June, 1879, for Aspy Bay, Cape Breton, on a trip for squid. I was not fitted with a seine but was prepared to buy for this season; that the previous year I was at Aspy Bay with Capt. Dagle and knew that the fishermen there would not, under any circumstances, permit a seine to be used there.

I was at Aspy Bay when Capt. Anderson, of the schooner "Cadet," tried to use his seine, and Capt. Anderson asked me to assist him in using his seine for seining the squid, but the local fishermen, to a man, united in threatening destruction to the seine or anyone who attempted to use it in that bay.

I am perfectly sure that the seine would have been destroyed as the people warned me from having anything to do with it and were constantly on the watch to see if Anderson attempted to use it, and were prepared to attack him on the first demonstration on his part. I did not get but 3,000 squid at Aspy Bay. My vessel would take, as a cargo, 500,000.

All of the vessels could have been loaded with squid could the seine have been used; the bay was swarming with them.

I told the people that Americans had the right to take these squid with seines, and they said they cared nothing for that; they should and would protect themselves; if they allowed seining it would ruin their business of jigging squid, and then they thought the seining would drive away the squid from the bay.

At this place the local fishermen had no money except what they get from the Americans for squid and they say if this trade is taken from them they will have no money to pay their taxes, &c.

They usually receive from the local traders goods and groceries for the fish they take during the season, while the Americans pay cash for the squid and bait they buy.

I was obliged to leave Aspy Bay as I could not obtain any squid, as they would not bite. I then went to Newfoundland and to Conception and Trinity Bays, where I bought my squid from the local fishermen.

The feeling is the same at Newfoundland as at Aspy Bay against seining. No American will be allowed to use the seine to take squid in any of the bays or coves of Newfoundland under penalty of destruction of the seine. I have heard the people say this over and over again, and know that it is impossible to obtain what we consider our rights in this respect under the Treaty of Washington.

PETER THIBODEAU, [L.S.] *Master of Schr. "Lizzie J. Jones."*

GLOUCESTER 10th September, 1879.

Personally appeared the above-named Peter Thibodeau, before me and made oath that the above statement by him subscribed is true.

ADDISON CENTER, *Justice of the Peace.*

WHITE POINT, BR. VIC, 17th August, 1879.

James Challoner, of White Point, Aspy Bay, being duly sworn, do depose and say:

That about 20th July, 1879, Captain Anderson of the schooner "Cadet," of Gloucester, came to see me, and said that his vessel the previous season had done very well with squid which they had purchased here and sold at St. Pierre Miquelon, and that there were ten vessels this year engaged in the same business, and eight of them did come to this bay for the purpose of getting squid and carrying them to the

banks for sale to the bankers, and remained here until about the 16th of July. Captain Anderson and Captain Goodwin, of the Bay State, had a seine for the purpose of seining squid in the bay, and did not attempt to use it, because the fishermen would not allow them to do so. They threatened to cut the seine if they placed it in the water. There never has been but one seine cast in this bay, and had Captain Anderson thrown his seine he would have swept the whole school of squid in the cove, and the fishermen would have been deprived of all their bait for the season. Last season the Americans purchased their squid, giving 20 cents per hundred, and this, when the squid are plenty, is a source of profit and a large part of the business of the inhabitants. Captain Anderson could have purchased all he wished, but if the fishermen had allowed him to seine, they would have lost the money paid for the squid by the cod-fishermen from the banks. No opposition was made to Captain Anderson's catching squid by hook and line.

American and French bankers come here every summer for bait, and if Captain Anderson had taken all the squid by his seine the bankers would have been forced to purchase of him instead of the native fishermen, of whom there are about one hundred and fifty. I am not aware of any colonial law against securing squid. The only reason the inhabitants threatened Captain Anderson was that he would ruin their squid catch. The only fishery officer lives at Fragnish, down the coast. Some Newfoundlanders living near here attempted a little while ago to use seines for taking capelin, but the natives would not permit them to do so. I have been a resident here for thirty years and engaged in the business of purchasing fish.

J. A. CHALLONER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this }
17th day of August, 1879. }

J. H. SEARS, *Ensign U. S. Navy, U. S.S. Kearsarge.*

Charles Dagle, captain of the schooner "Joseph Story," being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he was at Aspy Bay, Cape Breton, in the latter part of June, 1879, for the purpose of purchasing squid to carry to St. Pierre for bait for the French bankers; that while he was there Captain Anderson, of the schooner "Cadet," of Gloucester, Massachusetts, who came for the purpose of catching squid at that place, and squid not being obtained in sufficient numbers by jigging, attempted to use a squid seine for the purpose of catching the squid, which schooled in great numbers, but would not bite at the jig. The inhabitants of Aspy Bay threatened that if he set his seine they would cut it and there would be trouble, as selling squid was their only way of making money during the summer season, and if a seine was used in the cove all the squid would be taken or driven away, and they would lose all their summer's employment, as squid was the only bait they could obtain for catching cod. They were willing that Captain Anderson should jig his squid or purchase of them. Captain Anderson left the bay without a trip of squid, while if he had used his seine he would probably have filled his vessel.

That I have just come back from Torbay, Nfld, near St. John's, with ninety-four thousand squid, which were all purchased of the inhabitants there; that there is a law in force in Newfoundland against seining squid which forces us to purchase of the natives, as we have no time to take them by the slow process of jigging.

CHAS. DAGLE.

Sworn to before me at St. Pierre, Miquelon, }
this 19th August, 1879. }

W. F. McLAUGHLIN, *Vice Commissioner, Agent U.S.A.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st March, 1882.

The Committee of the Council have had under consideration the despatch, No. 187, dated 30th June, 1881, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies,

on which it is represented that in an agreement made between the British and American Government to settle certain claims made against Great Britain for interference by the inhabitants of Newfoundland with United States fishermen at Fortune Bay, it was considered advisable to include, amongst the definite claims, losses alleged to have been sustained by American fishing vessels at Aspy Bay, N.S., and that part of the compensation, amounting to the sum of £150, was applied to that purpose, which amount the Canadian Government is requested to refund.

The acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to whom the despatch has been referred, states that he is of opinion, considering all the circumstances described in his report dated 28th February, 1882, hereto annexed, Parliament cannot properly be asked to vote any sum of money for the purpose specified in Lord Kimberly's despatch.

The Committee concur in the report of the acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval, and they recommend that a copy of this minute, when approved, and of the report hereto annexed, be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

MARINE AND FISHERIES, CANADA, OTTAWA, 28th February, 1882.

Referring to a despatch of the Earl of Kimberly, dated 30th June, 1881, representing that in an agreement made between the British and American Governments to settle certain claims made against Great Britain for interference by the inhabitants of Newfoundland with United States fishermen at Fortune Bay, it was considered advisable to include (amongst the definite claims) losses alleged to have been sustained by American fishing vessels at Aspy Bay, Nova Scotia, and that part of the compensation amounting to the sum of £150, was applied to that purpose, which amount the Canadian Government is requested to refund; the undersigned has the honor to report as follows:—

1. The Government of Canada having been invited to assist in negotiating the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington, which were afterwards ratified by the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislature of Prince Edward Island, since included in the Dominion, it is presumable that in carrying out these articles all differences affecting matters of detail would necessarily be referred, before settlement, to the Canadian authorities who are sincerely desirous to maintain their reciprocal obligations, and to protect, if necessary, United States citizens in the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges accorded to them by that treaty. They would be also ready and willing to make just compensation for any injury or loss to American fishermen, which, upon enquiry, they should be found to have sustained through interference with their legitimate fishing operations by inhabitants of Canada. It is, however, considered essential that any such instances where claims to indemnity arise, should be carefully investigated, as otherwise precedents might occur which would involve the Government, sooner or later, in frequent disputes of a trivial character.

2. The present correspondence between the British and American Governments, and the accompanying documents, show that complaints were made by the American Government of interference with American fishermen when exercising, or about to exercise, the rights claimed to them by the treaty.

These complaints are of two classes:—

(a) Where it is alleged in the complaint that violence was used, and the nets and seines of the American fishermen were destroyed, and they themselves driven from the fishing grounds, viz., at Fortune Bay and Job's Cove, in Newfoundland, and damages were alleged to the amount of \$105,000.

(b.) Where the complaint did not charge violence, but simply that resident fishermen (having no legal or judicial authority) forbid them to fish in certain localities and by certain means, as in the case of the schooner "Mist," Captain Cozzons, master, who complains of threats at Broad Cove, Newfoundland, and claims

\$800 damages. Also of the schooner "Cadet," James L. Anderson, master, who makes a similar complaint against certain fishermen at Aspy Bay, in Cape Breton, within the Dominion of Canada.

In the voluminous correspondence which passed between the British and American Governments, and in the action of the United States House of Representatives, the latter class of complaints (which includes the occurrence at Aspy Bay) is evidently dropped, and forms no part of the grounds upon which a formal claim for damages exceeding \$100,000 is urged.

Under the date 7th March, 1881, in referring to one of these cases, that of the "Mist," Mr. Evarts specifically states that he "does not entertain the claim, and had so informed the claimant."

3. The first mention made in the correspondence connected with these negotiations of any claim arising out of alleged interference at Aspy Bay, in Nova Scotia, occurs in a reported conversation between Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Blaine, on the 5th May, 1881, after the lump sum had been settled, when Sir Edward Thornton voluntarily "concluded that although Aspy Bay was not on the coast of Newfoundland, these claims were among those for which a demand had been made by Mr. Evarts, of the sum of \$105,305.02."

The Aspy Bay depositions having been made in September, 1879, about a month after the claims forming the demand for \$105,305.02, were made up by Mr. Evarts and presented to Mr. Welsh, it seems impossible that any sum could have been reckoned on account of the occurrence at that place.

The original claims for the Fortune Bay affair (class *a*) in 1878, amounted to \$103,162.73. There were twenty-two specific claims, ranging from \$2,496.09 to \$8,506.05 each, the total of which amounted to that sum of \$103,762.73. Other two claims for cases at Job's Cove, in 1879, were afterwards admitted without specifying their amount, but the ultimate demand on the British Government was for \$120,000, being the original demand, with interest, and these two special claims added.

The telegram of Mr. Evarts to Mr. Lowell, dated 3rd March, 1881, makes this conclusive, as follows:—

* * * "All the previous communications either way related to Fortune Bay claims. Claims of number hundred nine (Job's Cove claims) were introduced specifically by secretary as additional to Fortune Bay, and I accepted the sum offered for both, I cannot consent to any modification of the completed settlement of specific claims. I have at no time treated except of definite pecuniary interests of claimants in my charge. The agreed sum measured these claims and goes to these claimants. I have been willing to give every assurance to cover all claims brought to the knowledge of either Government, and authorize you to inform secretary that as a matter of fact no others were entertained by this Government." * *

4. On the 27th October, 1880, long after the occurrence at Aspy Bay, Earl Granville in a despatch to Mr. Lowell says:—

"Her Majesty's Government have no hesitation in admitting that the conduct of the Newfoundland fishermen in violently interfering with United States fishermen and destroying or damaging some of their nets, is indefensible and much to be regretted, and further informs him that "Her Majesty's Government" are quite willing that they (the American fishermen) should be indemnified for any injuries and losses which, upon a joint enquiry, may be found to be sustained by them, and in respect of which they are reasonably entitled to be compensated."

For the purpose of a full enquiry it is presumed that the Newfoundland Government was duly notified of the claims preferred, and assurances were given by Her Majesty's Government that every opportunity would be afforded for a defence, particularly in view of the probable necessity of requiring the Colonial Government to refund whatever damages might be awarded.

The undersigned cannot suppose that Her Majesty's Government would have been less considerate to the Dominion of Canada had the Aspy Bay occurrences been entertained or considered by either of the negotiating parties as forming a portion of the injuries on account of which compensation was claimed.

5. It is shown by the correspondence that an offer of a lump sum of £15,000 or \$75,000 was made by the British Government as a settlement in full. Exception was taken by the United States Government to the words "in full," because of the possibility, as remarked by Mr. Evarts to Sir Edward Thornton, on the 28th February, 1880, that "something might be occurring on the coasts of Newfoundland of which we must necessarily be ignorant."

The proposition was then made to refer the claims to Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Blaine for assessment of damages, and on the 2nd April, 1881, Earl Granville, in his despatch to Sir Edward Thornton, informs him that the colonial authorities prefer this mode of settlement to the payment of a lump sum "in view of the desirability of obtaining the co-operation and concurrence of the Government of Newfoundland," and authorizes him to settle either by a lump sum or by assessment of individual claims, and adds "under present circumstances they would prefer an arrangement by assessment."

The original mode of settlement preferred by Her Majesty's Government being by a lump sum, it is presumable that this change was made at the instance of the Government of Newfoundland.

On the 3rd May, 1881, concurrent instructions were given by the Earl of Kimberly to communicate with the Government of Newfoundland to send a competent person to assist Sir Edward Thornton in the settlement, and by Lord Granville to Sir Edward Thornton to arrange that time be afforded to Her Majesty's Government to communicate with the authorities of Newfoundland.

Her Majesty's Government having more than two months previously, on the 24th February, 1881, offered £15,000 in settlement of the American fishery claims, which sum was eventually accepted, it would, after the careful consideration shown towards the Newfoundland authorities, be unjust to Her Majesty's Government to suppose that they held or admitted that the Dominion of Canada had any pecuniary interest in the settlement either by lump sum or assessment.

6. On the 4th of April, 1881, Mr. Blaine offers to accept £16,000 and give a receipt in full. On the 25th he offers to take £15,500, as he is convinced there are no other claims than those presented. On the 27th Her Majesty's Government refused to exceed £15,000, the original offer of February, 1881. On the 5th of May Mr. Blaine informed Sir Edward Thornton that he had caused searching enquiries to be made as to whether there existed any other claims besides those which had been already brought before the two Governments, and that he had satisfied himself "that there were none," and "as his Government therefore did not wish to place any obstacles in the way of the settlement of the claims in question, it would be prepared to accept the sum of £15,000 originally offered by Her Majesty's Government in full of the Fortune Bay claims and of all claims arising out of wrongs done to United States fishermen on the coasts of Newfoundland and its dependencies up to the 4th of March last."

This closes the negotiations, and the final settlement is effected.

7. The earliest intimation of the existence of a claim of this nature made to the Dominion Government was by the despatch of the Earl of Kimberly to His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd June, 1881, stating that it had been settled in conjunction with the Fortune Bay claims. A later despatch of the 30th of the same month refers to the case as of a comparatively unimportant character, which was settled without consulting the Government of Canada, because such a reference would have delayed the general settlement agreed upon. If, however, the matter had been considered in the nature of a serious claim when referred to in Sir Edward Thornton's despatch to Earl Granville, dated 7th June, 1880, there was ample time to communicate the fact to Canada; also between the date 5th May, 1881, when Sir Edward Thornton voluntarily suggested to Mr. Blaine the inclusion of such a claim in the pending settlement, there was sufficient time for the Government of Canada to be consulted. It was two days later that the Newfoundland Government was notified to send a representative to Washington. The whole matter was closed on the 30th May, 1881.

Had the Canadian Government at any time since the occurrence been informed of this complaint, the particulars would have been investigated, and if the complaint was well founded, prompt reparation would have been offered.

8. Apart from these substantial reasons, there is another serious objection to the recognition of this payment as a claim against the Dominion Government, to which it is desirable in this connection to advert. The documents referred to this Department with the despatch of the Earl of Kimberly, embrace copies of reports by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, on which the proposed Bill, of 1880, to re-impose Customs duties on fish imported into the United States from Newfoundland and Canada was based.

These reports and the preamble to the Bill set forth :—

"Whereas, the fishermen of the United States have been driven by violence from the fishing grounds in which such freedom of fishing has been granted by said treaty, and laws in limitation of their rights have been passed by the Local Legislatures of said Dominion, and Her Britannic Majesty's Government have refused all redress therefore, and have supported the claim of the said Dominion to enforce said legislation," &c., &c.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs also reported a joint resolution in terms following: "Whereas, American fishermen are deprived of the privileges of fishing conceded to the United States by the treaty with Great Britain, dated the 8th May, 1871, by hostile legislation, and the unlawful violence of the inhabitants of the British Provinces; and, whereas, said hostile legislation is sustained and said unlawful violence is not rebuked or restrained by the Government of Great Britain," &c., &c.

The state of affairs to which these documents relate existed solely in Newfoundland, and although it was proposed by the Bill to collect duties also on fish imported from Canada to form a fund for the satisfaction of claims against that colony, no such interferences and no such legislation had taken place in the Dominion of Canada.

In 1879, agents were commissioned by the American Government to enquire into "the conduct of the inshore fisheries by American fishermen, and the treatment which they had received at the hands of the local authorities and population."

These commissioners are reported, in the despatch of Sir Edward Thornton to Earl Granville, dated 7th June, 1880, to have found but this single occurrence at Aspy Bay of which to complain: The acceptance of any responsibility whatever for the dissatisfaction thus forcibly expressed, coupled as it is with phrases and proposals affecting Canada which the adoption of this payment, however small the sum, might seem to admit, ought therefore to be carefully avoided.

The present opportunity should also be taken to disclaim the unfriendly acts and illiberal spirit imputed to Canada by these unqualified statements. It is sufficient corroboration of this disclaimer to observe that while the only appreciable interruptions of the pursuits of American fishermen were confined to "the waters of Newfoundland and its dependencies" on the occasions described in these negotiations United States citizens have, with this single exception at Aspy Bay, which both Mr. Evarts and Mr. Blaine appear to have treated as an incident of no practical moment during nearly ten years past, exercised their treaty rights in the inshores of Canada without any restriction and free from molestation.

9. The undersigned is of opinion that, considering all of the circumstances above described, Parliament cannot properly be asked to vote any sum of money for the purpose specified in Lord Kimberly's despatch.

The whole respectfully submitted.

A. W. McLELAN, *Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

(*Earl Kimberly to the Marquis of Lorne.*)

DOWNING STREET, 30th June, 1881.

MY LORD, — In my despatch, No. 156, of the 2nd instant, I explained to you that the agreement with the United States Government, under which the Fortune Bay claims and all other claims preferred up to the 4th of March last have been settled

by the payment of a sum of £15,000, included the settlement of the Aspy Bay claims.

2. The occurrence at Aspy Bay, Cape Breton, in June, 1879, where James Anderson, of the schooner "Cadet," of Gloucester, Mass., alleged that he was prevented by the inhabitants from taking squid with his seine and thereby suffered loss, and certain other masters of American schooners alleged that in consequence of this prohibition they suffered similar loss, was of a comparatively unimportant character, and did not in fact present itself for consideration until a late stage of the negotiations, when, in coming to an agreement that the fixed sum to be paid should cover all outstanding claims, it was observed that there was this claim against the Dominion Government in addition to the claims against the Government of Newfoundland.

3. Her Majesty's Government felt it their duty, having an opportunity of settling this matter, of which advantage could not have been taken if the decision had been delayed in order to give time for consultation with the Dominion Government, to act at once in the interests of your Government in the manner which they could not doubt that your Ministers would approve, more especially as it was clear that this course would commit Canada to the payment of a very inconsiderable sum, far less than the cost of an enquiry would have been if the affairs had not been summarily disposed of.

4. I have requested the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to ascertain from Sir E. Thornton what proportion of the sum of £15,000 represents the amount of the claims in respect of the Aspy Bay transaction, and Sir E. Thornton has replied that £150 should be amply sufficient to cover it.

5. I trust that your advisers will be of opinion that, in this matter, Her Majesty's Government have acted for the best in the interest of the Dominion, and I shall be obliged by your requesting them to make the necessary provision for the repayment to Her Majesty's exchequer of the amount thus paid on account of Canada.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLY.

Governor General the Right Honorable the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.:

(Earl Kimberly to the Governor General.)

DOWNING STREET, 18th July, 1881.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch, No. 187, of the 30th of June, I have the honor to transmit to you for your information and for that of your Government, a copy of a despatch received through the Foreign Office from Sir E. Thornton respecting the amount which will probably be awarded on account of the Aspy Bay claim out of the sum paid to the United States Government in consideration of the occurrences at Fortune Bay and elsewhere.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLY.

Governor General the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.

(Sir E. Thornton to Earl Granville.)

WASHINGTON, 22nd June, 1881.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's telegram, No. 32, of the 20th inst., I have the honor to state that the claim made by certain United States fishermen for having been prevented from fishing for bait in Aspy Bay has always appeared to me a very small affair, and has, I know, been so considered by both Mr. Evarts and Mr. Blaine. But such little claims, if neglected, are apt to be magnified in course of time, and as it could not be considered as one having arisen in a dependency of Newfoundland I thought it would be desirable to mention it separately.

I am, however, of opinion that £150 would fully satisfy the Aspy Bay claims mentioned above, and I am convinced that the United States Government will not assign more than that sum to their satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

E. THORNTON.

The Earl Granville, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 22nd July, 1882.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch dated 30th June, 1881, setting forth a claim on the Dominion Government for payment of £150 sterling, as a part of the sum paid by the Imperial Government to the Government of the United States in settlement of certain claims for alleged interruptions of their fishing rights under the Washington Treaty by inhabitants of Newfoundland, including the affair at Aspy Bay.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries to whom the said despatch was referred, reported under date 28th February, 1882, that he saw no sufficient reason why such payment should be made, but since that time there has been placed before him communications of a confidential nature which lead him (notwithstanding the circumstances set forth and the reasons given in his report of the 28th February last) to advise the payment, and he the Minister, therefore, recommends that a payment of £150 sterling be made to Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., to settle the Aspy Bay claim with the Imperial Government.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval, at the same time the Committee must repeat their regret that this claim was entertained without the knowledge or consent of the Canadian Government, and they desire that it should not be understood that they admit the justice of the claim. They also advise that this minute be communicated to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

JOHN J. McGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, OTTAWA, 20th July, 1882.

The undersigned has the honor to report to Council, that on a despatch from Earl Kimberly to Lord Lorne, of date 30th June, 1881, a claim was made upon the Dominion Government, for payment of £150 sterling, as a part of the sum paid by the Imperial Government to the Government of the United States, in settlement of certain claims made by fishermen of the latter nation, for alleged interruptions of their fishery rights under the Washington treaty, by inhabitants of Newfoundland, including the affair at Aspy Bay. That on the 28th February last he had the honor to report to the Council that he saw no sufficient reasons why such payment should be made, but since that time he has had submitted to him communications of a confidential nature, which leads him (notwithstanding the circumstances set forth and the reasons given in his former report) to advise the payment and he therefore recommends that a payment of £150 sterling, be made to Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., to settle the claim made by the Imperial Government.

The whole respectfully submitted.

A. W. McLELAN, *Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

(*Earl of Kimberly to the Marquis of Lorne.*)

DOWNING STREET, 11th April, 1882.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 52, of the 11th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a report of a Committee of your Privy Council, with a memorandum by the acting Minister of Marine and

Fisheries, stating that in his opinion that Parliament cannot properly be asked to vote a sum of money in repayment of the amount of £150 advanced by the Imperial Government in settlement of what are known as the Aspy Bay claims.

2. Her Majesty's Government have received with regret this expression of opinion on the part of the Government of Canada.

The repayment of the amount at which the Aspy Bay claims were assessed by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington was requested in my despatch of the 30th of June last, not on the ground that the responsibility of Canada for the alleged occurrences at Aspy Bay had been established or admitted by Her Majesty's Government, but on the ground that an enquiry could not be refused if pressed for, and that it did not appear worth while when the opportunity presented itself of settling these claims at once for a trifling sum in connection with the settlement of the Fortune Bay claims, to incur the cost and trouble of a formal investigation.

There can be no difficulty in placing on record that in reimbursing Her Majesty's Government the sum in question, Canada in no way admits the validity of these claims or its responsibility for the transaction, and Her Majesty's Government will be much disappointed if their action in this matter is now repudiated by the Dominion Government.

3. With regard to the contention in Mr. McLelan's memorandum that Canada should have been consulted before any decision was arrived at, you will assure your Ministers that the action of Her Majesty's Government did not proceed from the slightest desire to pass them over. They fully recognized that it would, on every ground, have been proper and desirable to obtain the previous concurrence of the Dominion Government, had the circumstances permitted. But it was felt that such consultation would involve considerable delay and correspondence which might have prejudiced the whole negotiation, and in so very small a matter as the Aspy Bay claims, Her Majesty's Government had confidence that the Government of the Dominion would not decline to acquiesce in a settlement made in their interest by the diplomatic representative of Her Majesty, acting as he believed for the best at the moment.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLY,

Governor General, the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.

(The Earl of Kimberly to the Marquis of Lorne.)

DOWNING STREET, 22nd August, 1882.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 214, of the 29th July, enclosing an approved report of a Committee of the Privy Council of Canada, relating to the payment of the sum of £150 to Her Majesty's Government, on account of the Aspy Bay affair.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General, the Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 28th October, 1882.

On a memorandum, dated 26th October, 1882, from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, recommending the payment of a sum of £150 sterling, in connection with the claim made upon the Imperial Government in the Aspy Bay affair, and that the amount be charged against the appropriation for "Unforeseen Expenses, 1881-82;"

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, Ottawa, 20th July, 1882.

The undersigned has the honor to report to Council that, on a despatch from Earl Kimberly to Lord Lorne, of date June, 1881, a claim was made upon the Dominion Government for payment of £150 sterling, as a part of the sum paid by the Imperial Government to the Government of the United States, in settlement of certain claims made by fishermen of the latter nation for alleged interruptions of their fishery rights, under the Washington Treaty, by inhabitants of Newfoundland, including "the affair at Aspy Bay." That on the 28th of February, he had the honor to report to council that he saw no sufficient reasons why such payment should be made; but, since that time, he has had submitted to him communications of a confidential nature, which lead him (notwithstanding the circumstances set forth and the reasons given in his former report) to advise the payment—and he therefore recommends that a payment of £150 sterling be made to Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., to settle the claim made by the Imperial Government.

The whole respectfully submitted.

A. W. McLELAN, *Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

RETURN

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To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th April, 1886;—For copies of all despatches from or correspondence with the Imperial Government, respecting the complaint of the Legislature or Government of Prince Edward Island, that the Terms of Union between that Island and the Dominion have not been carried out, or with respect to the mission of Delegates to the Imperial Government from Prince Edward Island on the subject of such complaint.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th April, 1886.

Earl Granville to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

DOWNING STREET, 30th March, 1886.

MY LORD,— I duly received your Lordship's despatch of the 19th November last, enclosing an approved report of a Committee of the Privy Council for Canada, forwarding, with other papers, a joint address to the Queen from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island. This address prays that Her Majesty will require that justice be done by the Government of Canada to Her Majesty's loyal subjects of that province by the immediate "establishment and maintenance of efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers between this island and the mainland of the Dominion, both winter and summer, so as to place the island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion;" and further, that Her Majesty would be pleased to require that the Government of Canada should compensate the island for the loss which it is alleged has resulted to its inhabitants by reason of the non-fulfilment of the terms of Confederation in the particulars complained of in the address.

I also received your despatch of 30th January, with a further report of a Committee of the Privy Council on the subject of the delegation appointed to support the prayer of the address.

Since the receipt of these papers I have had the pleasure of receiving Mr. Sullivan, the Premier and Attorney-General, and Mr. Ferguson, the Provincial Secretary of Prince Edward Island, who had been appointed as delegates to Her Majesty's Government, and on the 24th of last month they attended here by appointment and favored me with a general statement of the circumstances under which the Legislature of Prince Edward Island had addressed the Queen. I explained to them that the Queen had no power, either by statute or otherwise under the constitution of Canada, to give any direction in this matter, and that therefore I should not be able to advise Her Majesty (who had been pleased to receive the address very graciously) to take any action upon it, but that it would give me much satisfaction if, by the exercise of any friendly offices which I could tender, I should be able to contribute to the settlement of a question in which the Provincial Government were so much

interested. I added that I had confidence in the kindly spirit in which the matter at issue would be dealt with on both sides, and this led me to hope that some acceptable arrangement might be come to.

I then gave the delegates a copy of the report of the Privy Council of Canada dated the 7th of November last, which they had not previously received, and I informed them that after receiving and considering the observations which they might desire to make upon that report, I should be happy to see them again, and, if it should be agreeable to both parties, to invite Sir Charles Tupper to be present, on behalf of the Dominion Government, at the interview.

On the 4th instant I received from the delegates the statement, of which a copy is enclosed, and I communicated a copy of it to Sir C. Tupper, who favored me with his comments thereon in a memorandum, of which a copy is also enclosed. After perusing these papers I invited the delegates and Sir Charles Tupper to meet me at this office on the 12th inst. The delegates urged at length the claims and contentions of the province, and laid before me the plans of a submarine line of communication which they understood to be feasible. Sir Charles Tupper then justified and explained the action of the Dominion Government, adding personally, and not speaking under instructions, that if it could be shown that the scheme of a "metallic subway" is really feasible at a moderate cost, the Dominion Government would, no doubt, be ready to give their serious consideration to such a scheme.

As I stated in the earlier part of this despatch, although Her Majesty's Government is unable to take the question out of the hands of the Dominion Government, and although I have not seen more than a *prima facie* opinion as to feasibility at a moderate cost of the proposal for its solution, I hope that it will be found to admit of a satisfactory settlement. On the one hand, the expectations of the Province in regard to the establishment of a constant and efficient communication with the main land have not been fulfilled, but, on the other hand, the Dominion Government has shown that it has made considerable efforts to improve the communication in the face of serious physical difficulties, especially during the winter season. There seems to be reason for doubting whether any really satisfactory communication by steamship can be regularly maintained all the year round, which makes it all the more important that the proposed "metallic subway" should receive a full and, if feasible, favorable consideration on the part of the Government of the Dominion.

The establishment of constant and speedy communication by rail would be a great advantage both to the province and to the Dominion; and I should suppose that the development of the traffic on the island railroads, and of the capabilities of the province generally, would produce a large direct and indirect return on the expenditure.

It would reflect great credit on the Dominion Government if, after connecting British Columbia with the Eastern Provinces by the Canadian Pacific Railway, it should now be able to complete its system of railway communication by an extension to Prince Edward Island.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

LONDON, 1st March, 1886.

MY LORD,—The undersigned having, at the interview with which your Lordship honored them on Wednesday last, been favored by your Lordship with a copy of a report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council of Canada upon the joint address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island to Her Majesty the Queen on the subject of the non-fulfilment by the Dominion Government of the terms of union with respect to communication between the island and the mainland of Canada, desire to offer the following comments thereon:—

Your Lordship, whose successful administration of colonial affairs is well remembered in the Dominion in a despatch to Sir John Young, Governor General of Canada, dated 4th September, 1869, when commending the action of the Dominion

Government in re-opening negotiations with the island with a view to its admission into the Confederation, used the following words :—

"I trust that in settling the terms proposed as the basis of this arrangement, the Government will deal liberally as well as justly with the island."

The undersigned deeply regret that it has been found necessary to appeal to Her Majesty to obtain that justice in the carrying out of the terms agreed upon, which has hitherto been denied the island.

The Committee of the Privy Council of Canada give it as their opinion "that it is altogether improbable that any man who had seen the Straits of Northumberland or had any knowledge of the ice obstruction in mid-winter, could have supposed it possible to construct a steamer capable of crossing when the ice is at its heaviest in that season."

The undersigned submit that the offer of continuous steam communication summer and winter was an entirely voluntary act on the part of the Dominion, made in 1869, when Canada endeavored, at the instance of the Imperial Government, to induce Prince Edward Island to enter the Confederation, to which the inhabitants of the island had previously been strongly opposed. The terms of union then proposed were rejected by the island, but upon a more favorable basis; in other respects the union was affected on 1st July, 1873, the condition containing the same stipulation for continuous communication as were offered in 1869. The undersigned have every reason to believe that the terms were concluded in good faith, and they submit that such terms should be carried out. Ample time has been afforded since the consummation of the union to effect this communication, yet the undersigned must repeat the language of the memorial to Her Majesty, that "no sufficient disposition has been shown by the Dominion Government to fulfil their obligations towards the island in this matter."

The first steamer which was engaged to attempt the crossing between Georgetown and Pictou was notoriously unfit, as the Committee of Council acknowledge. She possessed no qualifications for the service, having been originally employed as a wood boat, and not having been constructed to receive steam machinery. After remaining on the route for two seasons, the Government was obliged to cancel the contract with her owner. The "Northern Light," which was not designed for the service, was purchased by the Government in 1876 and placed upon the route. Her incapacity for the work was early made manifest, and has been patent to the Government for many years, yet no steps have been taken to substitute a more efficient vessel, or to supplement her with another steamer. Here the undersigned would call attention to a speech in the Senate, in 1884, wherein Sir Alexander Campbell, one of the sub-committee, whose names are signed to the report now under review, promised that a second steamer would be placed on the route to assist the "Northern Light." Sir Alexander made use of the following language :—

"The notice that the hon. gentleman from Charlottetown has given, is that he will call the attention of the Government to the expediency of making timely preparation for replacing the steamship 'Northern Light' by a new vessel combining such improvements in design and construction as modern experience dictates. In reply to the enquiry I may say that the Marine Department has entered into a contract for the building of a wooden screw steamer for lighthouse service in the Maritime Provinces, and it is intended to build this vessel with extra strong timbers, sheath her with green-heart, and plate her bows with steel or iron, so as to fit her for ice navigation and to assist the 'Northern Light' when necessary. She will be ready for service in October next. It is also intended to repair the 'Northern Light' thoroughly next season, replacing all defective timbers and planks, and otherwise strengthening the vessel and fitting her thoroughly for winter navigation. There would then be, therefore, for the service of the Government in or near these straits, the 'Northern Light' thoroughly restored and strengthened, and this new vessel which is now being constructed, and which is to be finished in October, so that the valuable suggestions of my hon. friend would be acted upon, and there would be another vessel there in the event of an accident happening to one of them."

Strange as it may seem, the new vessel has never been employed to assist the "Northern Light," although the latter was unavailable for service last winter from the 2nd January till the 28th April, a period of ninety-one days.

It is true that a branch railway has been built to Cape Traverse, but it was not completed until January, 1885, nearly three years after the appropriation for its construction and nearly twelve years after the island entered the union. A pier has also been constructed at that point, but until some natural obstructions are removed, it is available only for vessels of light draught, and a steamer cannot lie at it. A branch railroad is also in course of construction to Cape Tormentine, in New Brunswick, but it is even at this date, only about one-half finished, and being in the hands of a private company there is no certainty when it will be completed, notwithstanding that the Dominion Government have voted a subsidy to the undertaking. An appropriation was also made some years ago, for the construction of a pier at Cape Tormentine, but up to the present time so far as is known to the undersigned, the site even has not been finally determined, and no attempt has ever been made to run a steamer, at any season, between Capes Traverse and Tormentine.

The Committee of Council assume that the Island Government were fully conversant with the whole action and plans of the Dominion Government towards improving the winter communication, yet the undersigned have reason to believe that the Dominion Government themselves were not fully advised of what was being done in the matter. Although a Committee of Parliament in 1883, recommended the erection of boathouses at both capes, for the accommodation of the men engaged in the service, and for the shelter of the boats, they were not finished until the winter of this year. Sir Alexander Campbell, speaking in the Senate in 1884, said:—

"I am surprised to hear from my hon. friend opposite that the boathouses have not been built. I called the attention of the Minister of Marine (Mr. McLelan) to the matter last session, and he told me that the boathouses would be provided. I shall again call his attention to that question, and to the various suggestions that have been made."

Again, in the Parliamentary Session of 1885, Sir Alexander Campbell, speaking on the same subject, said:—

"My hon. friend from Prince Edward Island, who introduced this subject to the notice of the House, has, I think, just ground for complaint—ground for complaint, I am sorry to think, perhaps against myself, although really, as he has almost admitted, I am not responsible for the non-execution of the measures which from time to time I have been authorized by the Government to promise in this House. I remember quite distinctly the undertaking which I gave that the boathouses should be constructed, one on each side of the ferry. I made that promise with the authority of the then Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and as is my constant practice, the very day the promise was made I wrote to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that, pursuant to what he had told me I made the promise, and that I hoped he would keep it in mind. I afterwards called attention to it, and there were reasons which were more or less sound—I can hardly say sound—which made the delay more or less excusable. It was thought for a time that the orders had been given, and that the boathouses were in course of construction."

The Dominion Government have totally neglected ever since Confederation to make any provision whatever for the transport of passengers, when compelled to resort to the capes' route. While the contract with the ice couriers stipulated for the carriage of mails, no arrangements were made for passengers, who were forced to effect the crossing as best they could, although the terms of union require like provision to be made for passengers as for mails. The undersigned would remark, that the benefits conferred by the branch railway to Cape Traverse are very questionable, when it is understood that after landing passengers at that point the Government made no arrangements for carrying them across the straits.

Nearly thirteen years have elapsed since the island became a member of the Confederation, and all that has been accomplished in the fulfilment of the guarantee to provide continuous communication has been the purchase for the Georgetown-

Pictou route of a steamer, which, during the last five years, has been laid up an average of seventy days each winter, and the completion on the capes' route of a branch railroad, twelve miles in length, only a small part of the distance intervening between the island railway and the Intercolonial Railway. Even the promises made by a Minister of the Crown (Sir Alexander Campbell) have received only tardy fulfilment, and his assurance that a steamer should be employed to assist the "Northern Light" has never been carried out.

Referring to the report of the Committee of Parliament in the Session of 1883 to investigate the question of steam communication with the island, the Committee of Council say that after long and careful consideration of the subject, and examination of persons, papers and records, the Parliamentary Committee reported on the 18th April, 1883, in the following words:—

"It is the unanimous opinion of the members of committee, confirmed by the testimony of witnesses of large practical experience, that no steamships can be built capable of keeping up continuous communication in mid-winter."

The undersigned have examined the report of the said Parliamentary Committee and have failed to discover therein that they come to this conclusion.

The Island Legislature, in their memorial to Her Majesty, having instanced the anxiety of the Dominion to fulfil its obligations to British Columbia by the construction, at an enormous cost, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as contrasted with the apathy and neglect exhibited in carrying out its pledged faith with Prince Edward Island in the matter of continuous communication, the Committee of Council proceeded to institute a comparison between the amounts contributed to the general revenue by British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, stating them at \$942,095.10 and \$193,478.66 respectively.

Before proceeding to remark upon this point, the undersigned desire to submit that the question of comparative contributions, on either side, is one altogether apart from the issue in this case, which is simply one of performing the terms of a most solemn compact.

There is a not unimportant factor, which should enter into a consideration of the amounts contributed by the two Provinces, to which reference has been made. The Halifax Commission, sitting under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, awarded Great Britain the sum of \$5,500,000, to be paid by the United States, for the privilege of using, for twelve years, the fisheries in waters of Eastern Canada and upon the coast of Newfoundland. This amount was duly paid by the United States to the Imperial Government, who thereupon handed over to Newfoundland the sum of \$1,000,000 as the share of that island. Prince Edward Island, like Newfoundland, ratified the treaty while a separate Province, and did not, at the time of Confederation, cede to Canada its right to compensation, and as the whole consensus of evidence before the Commission tended to prove that the fisheries on the coast of Prince Edward Island were the most valuable of any to which the United States fishermen were admitted, the island claimed the sum of \$1,250,000 as its share under the award. This demand, although frequently presented, the Dominion Government have steadily ignored and have retained in the Federal Treasury, the amount which the island still claims as justly its right. The undersigned submit, that in any consideration of the contribution to the general revenue, Prince Edward Island has a right to receive credit for the interest at four per cent. upon the sum claimed, and which would amount annually to \$50,000.

The undersigned cannot refrain from expressing their surprise that the Committee of Council, aware, as they must have been, of the unequal circumstances of the two Provinces, should have adopted so unfair a comparison as that they propose now to review, and which is based upon partial and misleading returns. The position of the two Provinces present no points of similarity. The figures quoted are for the year ended 30th June, 1884. At that time British Columbia possessed no direct means of communication with the settled portions of the Dominion at any season of the year, and accordingly was compelled to purchase almost all its supplies directly from other countries. These imports all paid duty at the ports of entry in British

Columbia, and the amounts collected are credited to that Province. With Prince Edward Island, however, the circumstances are vastly different. Owing to the proximity to the older Provinces a very large proportion (at least three-fourths) of the dutiable goods which its people use is purchased from wholesale houses in Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. As will be readily understood, the duties upon these goods are collected at the ports of entry, and go to swell the apparent contributions of the other Provinces to the Dominion Exchequer. The Customs receipts (\$171,443.89, quoted by the Committee of Council at \$170,863.40) represent only the duties upon the goods which the island imports directly from countries outside of Canada, so that it is manifestly unfair, under such circumstances, to institute a comparison between British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. It is much to be regretted that the Dominion Government should labor under the grave misapprehension that the Customs duties collected in the ports of a Province can at all indicate its contributions to the general revenue. By a parity of reasoning the metropolitan county of Middlesex, in Great Britain, might claim that it contributes the greater proportion of the Customs revenues of the United Kingdom, while outlying or inland agricultural counties, such as Suffolk or Bucks, might be held as not yielding adequately to the Imperial Exchequer.

The difficulty of arriving at an absolutely correct calculation of the amount of dutiable goods which the people of Prince Edward Island consume cannot fail to be appreciated, yet the undersigned submit that there are several methods by which it may fairly be estimated. It must be premised that the people of the island are very large consumers of dutiable goods for the reason that they being chiefly engaged in agriculture and fishing, their manufactures are very small compared with the rest of Canada, valuing, according to the last census returns, only \$31.33 per head to \$72.63 per head of the other Provinces.

In proof of the assertion that the people of the island are principally engaged in agriculture and fishing, the undersigned would again advert to the census returns of 1881, which show that (the North-West Territories not being included).

One-half the area of Prince Edward Island is cultivated.

Only one-twenty-fifth of the other Provinces is cultivated.

Prince Edward Island has a population of 51 to the square mile.

The other Provinces only 4.72.

Prince Edward Island owns 55 animals of live stock for every 100 acres of improved land.

The other Provinces only 38.

In field products Prince Edward Island raises to the acre of improved land 108 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.

The other Provinces only 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

From the fisheries Prince Edward Island produces \$17.08 per head value.

The other Provinces \$3.55.

The people of the island are generally in comfortable circumstances, in proof of which may be adduced the amount of deposits per head in the savings banks, which averages \$16.59 for the island against \$7.66 for the rest of the Dominion.

These figures clearly prove that the people of Prince Edward Island, from the fact of their not being extensive manufacturers, are under the necessity of using imported goods to a large extent, while the fertility of their soil, the value of their fisheries and their general independence demonstrate their ability to purchase. This being understood the undersigned submit the following calculations, designed to show that the imports of dutiable goods into the island are very much larger than suggested by the Committee of Council, and consequently the contributions to the revenue proportionately greater.

Method 1.

The average revenue of the Dominion from Customs and Excise for the three years ended 30th June, 1884, was \$27,603,479. The population of Prince Edward

Island to that of the whole Dominion is in the proportion of 1 to 39·7. Upon this ratio, the island's share of the Customs and Excise revenue would amount to \$695,301.

Method 2.

In 1872, the year before its admission into the Union, Prince Edward Island imported directly from countries beyond Canada, goods valued at.....			\$1,372,581	
The duty on which amounted to.....				\$184,227
And from Canada goods the growth and manufacture of other countries, valued approximately at.....			429,354	
The duty on which amounted to.....				89,168
			<u>\$1,801,935</u>	<u>\$273,395</u>

It will surely not be argued that in thirteen years with a large increase in population the island's imports from countries outside the Dominion have decreased from \$1,801,935 to \$822,966, or over 45 per cent., yet this would appear to be the contention of the Committee of Council.

In 1861, the imports of the island amounted to \$1,021,669; in 1872, they had increased to \$2,439,064, or at the rate of 138·9 per cent. At the same rate its imports from countries beyond the Dominion should have increased from \$1,801,935 in 1872 to \$4,304,824 in 1884, which at the present average tariff (free and dutiable combined) of 18·64 per cent., would give a Customs revenue of \$802,419.

Method 3.

It is a well established principle that the imports and exports of a country bear a reasonable relation to each other. The imports of the island for the ten years preceding Confederation aggregated in value £3,543,147 sterling, the exports in the same period, £2,559,691 sterling, showing that the imports exceeded the exports by about £100,000 sterling or \$500,000 annually. The imports of the Dominion for the last seventeen years aggregated in value \$1,729,548; the exports in the same period, \$1,390,946,803, showing that the imports exceeded the exports by about \$20,000,000 annually, or in the same proportion, according to population, as the imports of Prince Edward Island exceed the exports in the years already quoted.

The exports of the island have steadily increased during the last twenty-five years. In 1861 it exported to all countries goods valued at \$793,810, which had increased in 1872 to \$1,497,058, or at the rate of 88½ per cent.

In 1872 the island exported to countries beyond the Dominion goods valued at \$722,333, which had increased in 1884 to \$1,310,039, or at the rate of 81½ per cent. Apply this rate of increase to the island's imports from countries beyond the Dominion in 1872, and we have as a result for 1884, imports valued at \$3,267,509.

But the figures, contained in the Dominion Trade and Navigation Returns, do not represent the total exports of the island to countries beyond the Dominion, inasmuch as a considerable proportion, being shipped through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick territory, is credited to the exports of those provinces. The annual export of horses from the island to the United States is not less than 1,500, valued at \$150,000. The Dominion returns for 1883-84 credit the island with only 256, valued at \$27,486. This is but one instance of many. A considerable part of the large trade which the island does in eggs with the United States, is credited to New Brunswick, while fish and potatoes, which are largely exported to Newfoundland, St. Pierre, and the West Indies are much of them credited to Nova Scotia, being shipped by the way of Halifax. In view of these facts, it would be within the mark to estimate, as indeed the Committee of Council admit, that the island's foreign export trade has doubled since 1872. Apply the same rate of increase to its imports from

countries beyond the Dominion, as they stood in 1874, and we have as a result for 1884, imports valued at \$3,603,371, yielding, under an 18 per cent. tariff, an annual revenue of \$671,668.

The exports of Prince Edward Island, since Confederation, have increased in a much larger ratio than have those of the Dominion, as the following figures will show:—

The total exports of the Dominion for 1871-72 were \$82,639,683; for 1883-84, exclusive of the island, \$90,096,437, or an increase of only $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as against 100 per cent., by which the island's exports have increased in the same time.

To recapitulate the results of the various methods:

Method 1	\$695,301
do 2	802,449
do 3	671,668

Average annual contribution by the island from Customs and Excise	\$723,129
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To which add interest on the sum claimed as island's share of fishery award (less amount expended for fishing bounties, \$8,569)	41,430
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	<u>\$764,559</u>
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This sum of \$764,559, the undersigned submit, should be accepted as closely approximating the annual contributions of Prince Edward Island to the Dominion Exchequer, and is much more likely to be within than in excess of the amount.

In proof of the assertion that a vast proportion of the dutiable goods which not only Prince Edward Island consumes, but Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as well, is imported from wholesale houses principally in the Province of Quebec, the undersigned present the following table, showing the amount per head apparently contributed to the Customs and Excise revenues, in the following Provinces, in 1881 and 1884, respectively:—

	1881.	1884.
Quebec.....	\$ 7.29	\$ 7.54
Ontario.....	4.78	5.14
New Brunswick.....	4.84	4.93
Nova Scotia.....	4.00	4.77
British Columbia.....	13.09	19.10
Prince Edward Island.....	2.76	1.73

It is absurd to suppose that the foregoing figures represent the actual consumption, per head, of dutiable goods by the people of the various Provinces; rather do they prove that Quebec is the great importing and distributing Province for the whole of Eastern Canada. The extraordinary percentage for British Columbia is due, as the undersigned have already pointed out, to the peculiar circumstances of that Province in being compelled to import, almost exclusively, from countries beyond the Dominion, as well as to the inflation of trade, consequent upon the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and other large public works, no less than twelve millions of dollars having been expended thereon in 1885. Now that the Canadian Pacific Railway has been completed, it cannot be expected that the collections in British Columbia will be so large in the future as they have been in the past. As has been the case with Prince Edward Island, so it will be in that Province. While the Canadian Pacific Railway will pour into British Columbia British and West Indian goods, Quebec will continue to be the great importing and distributing Province, and in proportion as the Customs returns of British Columbia decrease, those of Quebec will increase.

The Committee of Council then proceed to make a comparison as between British Columbia, Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the island, their figures being as follows:—

Total revenue contributed by British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-West Territories, \$1,833,658.86, as against Prince Edward Island, \$193,478.66.

The undersigned have only to remark that the same observations which they have applied to British Columbia hold good in the case of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. No direct communication existed between these portions of the Dominion and the rest of Canada when these returns were compiled, and consequently large imports of dutiable goods were made from the United States, with which country direct communication did exist. The immense inflation of trade, consequent upon the construction, at so rapid a rate, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, upon which not less than one hundred millions of dollars have been expended since 1881, accounts chiefly for the large returns from Manitoba and the North-West Territories, as well as from British Columbia.

The undersigned feel that no further arguments are necessary to prove that Prince Edward Island pays directly and indirectly into the Dominion Exchequer, Customs and Excise duties, at least four times as great as that stated by the Committee of Council, while if the annual interest upon the amount claimed by the island as its share of the fishery award be included, its contributions will be still further in excess of the sum estimated.

As evidence of the desire of the Dominion Government to promote the interest of Prince Edward Island, the Committee of Council submit a table of the expenditure upon the island in the year 1884, amounting in the aggregate of \$689,954.91.

Upon the first item, that of interest charged the island on the public debt which the Dominion assumed, the undersigned observe that it is calculated at 5 per cent. As the whole amount of the island bonds, which the Dominion assumed at the time of union, has been paid off, with the exception possibly of \$1,000, the undersigned consider that it is unreasonable to charge the island 5 per cent. on her proportion of the public debt, while the Dominion is able to borrow at 4 per cent. and while the latter is the average rate paid upon the aggregate debt of Canada. The difference between the two rates would cause a decrease in the amount charged of \$39,081.51.

In like manner interest is charged at 5 per cent. upon the capital expenditure on the Island Railway. Calculating the interest at 4 per cent., would reduce the sum by \$5,789.20.

The undersigned observe, also, that the expense of operating the railway, in excess of the receipts, is charged at \$91,924.01. They desire to remark that this amount includes the sum of \$16,000 of extraordinary expenditure, which should not be debited to the island, and they consider that it should be deducted.

The undersigned also observe that the subsidies to the steamers employed in the summer and winter service, and to the men engaged in the capes' crossing, amounting to \$32,876, are charged in full to the island. This they consider unfair. Many of the inhabitants of the other Provinces derive equal advantages from this service with the people of the island, and the means of communication provided are used to a much larger extent by the residents of the mainland than by those of the island. The undersigned, therefore, consider it only just that a portion of the expenditure thus incurred should be charged to Canada, and submit that not more than one-half of the sum expended in such connection should be debited to the island, in which case an abatement would result of \$16,438.

The subsidy to Fishwick's steamboat of \$3,000 for communication between Halifax, Cape Breton and the island, the undersigned submit, has no right to be charged in full to the island; they object to more than one-third of the amount being so debited, and then a further reduction would be affected of \$2,000.

These sums, which the undersigned consider should not in justice be charged to the island, amount in the aggregate to \$79,308.71, thus reducing the expenditure for 1884, as stated by the Committee of Council, to \$610,646.20.

To recapitulate, the undersigned submit the following comparative statement of what the island annually contributes to the general revenue, and what it receives in return:—

Average annual contribution by the island for Customs and Excise.....	\$723,129	
To which add interest on the sum claimed by the island as its share of the fishery award, less the sum paid for fishing bounties.....	41,430	\$764,559
Sum claimed by Committee of Council to be expended on the island.....	\$689,954	
Less amounts which undersigned contend should be deducted.....	79,308	610,646
Excess of annual contributions of Prince Edward Island over Dominion expenditure	\$153,913	

In proof of the efforts of the Dominion Government to provide improved means of communication, the Committee of Council adduce various items of expenditure since Confederation aggregating \$951,698. Among these items appears the sum of \$150,000, appropriated for the construction of a pier at Cape Tormentine, which has not been expended, the site, so far as the undersigned are aware, not having yet been determined. Another item is that of \$118,400, subsidy for the construction of a branch railway to Cape Tormentine. This road is only about half completed, and the subsidy paid up to November last, when the report of the Committee of Council was adopted, did not exceed \$20,000. Neither do the undersigned consider that the whole of this subsidy should be charged against the island. The work is situate in the Province of New Brunswick, and must be presumed to be of great benefit thereto, otherwise a private company would not undertake to build it without any previous assurance of assistance from the Federal Government. Besides, the subsidy has only been granted in accordance with a policy pursued by the Dominion Government of giving aid to certain lines of railway on the mainland. The sum of \$12,400, to pay the Island Government for a pier at Cape Traverse, is also included in the expenditure, though at the time the Committee of Council made their report, that amount had not been paid. Another item is for cable service, which doubtless means the subsidy of £400 sterling annually, paid to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. As the assumption of this subsidy by the General Government was under a distinct and separate article of the terms of Confederation, and has no communication by steam across the straits, the undersigned object to its being included in the expenditure for the improvement of steam communication. This subsidy, for twelve years, amounts to \$23,372. The Committee of Council include also in their memorandum the subsidies for the summer mail service and for the winter crossing at the capes. As similar amounts were paid by the Island Government previous to Confederation, and as they represent only the cost of maintaining the communication which the island had before the union, the undersigned cannot admit that they should be included as expenditure for improving the means of communication.

The undersigned consider that these various items to which they have taken objection, should be deducted from the amount which the Committee of Council claim to have expended, when the memorandum of expenditure would read as follows:—

Amount claimed to have been expended.....	\$951,698	
Deduct for Cape Tormentine pier, not expended..	\$150,000	
Allow one-half paid as subsidy to Cape Tormentine Branch Railway and deduct balance...	108,400	
Deduct half of summer mail and ice-boat service	196,073	
Deduct for Cape Traverse pier.....	12,400	
Deduct cable service.....	23,372	490,245
Leaving.....	\$461,453	

as the amount actually expended within the last twelve years to meet the wishes of the island and to give improved means of communication with the mainland.

In the foregoing pages the undersigned have endeavored to show and, as they consider, have clearly established:—

1. That the Dominion Government voluntarily, and without any solicitation on the part of the island, covenanted to provide continuous communication by efficient steam service, winter and summer, between the island and the mainland—that this engagement they have entirely failed to carry out. Further, that the Dominion Government have never, up to the present winter, provided in any manner for the transport of passengers when obliged to resort to the capes' route, where they have not even attempted the use of steamers; that they have failed to carry out the promises made by the Ministers to the representatives of the island; and, generally, that they have displayed great inactivity and reluctance to improve such communication as has been afforded.

2. That the Committee of Council have erred in representing that the Dominion expenditures exceed, by more than three times, the amount received from the island; the undersigned having plainly demonstrated, as they believe, that the island contributes to the Dominion Exchequer an amount far in excess of what is expended.

3. That the amount which the Committee of Council claim to have been expended by the Dominion Government in the improvement of the means of communication with the mainland is largely in excess of the sum actually paid therefor.

Referring to other points, the Committee of Council state that "since the union, a subsidy of \$1,000 a year has been paid by the Dominion Government to the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, to run steamers daily during the season of open navigation, from Shediac, in New Brunswick, to Summerside, on the island, and from Pictou, in Nova Scotia, to Charlottetown and Georgetown." The undersigned desire to correct a misapprehension under which the Committee of Council seem to labor, that daily communication exists between Nova Scotia and the island. This is not the case, as the steamers connect with Pictou only four times a week. Lest it might be inferred that the payment of \$10,000 a year for this service was under a recent agreement entered into by the Dominion Government with the Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned desire to say that such agreement was made by the Island Government previous to Confederation, and the Dominion, in now paying the amount, is only carrying out that agreement.

The statement of the Committee of Council that "previous to the union, paddle-wheel steamers were employed," might lead to the supposition that since then the Dominion Government have obtained the substitution of screw-steamers. The undersigned desire to say that the identical boats, which plied on the route for nearly ten years previous to the union, are still the only ones employed in that service.

Adverting to the report of the Committee of Parliament in 1883, upon the best means of improving the communication between the island and the mainland, the undersigned find that many recommendations were made upon which they desire to offer some remarks.

That Committee recommended that the crossing at the cape should be undertaken by the Government, rather than let by contract, yet this suggestion was not acted upon until the present winter.

In regard to the iceboat service at the capes, the Committee of Parliament recommended that stations for observation and signal service should be adopted for the guidance of the boats while crossing. No such stations have been provided.

The Committee of Parliament also stated it as their opinion, from the evidence before them, that a small screw-steamer could be used during a considerable portion of the winter in connection with the iceboats, and could be safely docked in the board ice when not at work, and they recommended the Government to take measures to test, by actual experiment, the feasibility of this project. No such steamer has been provided, nor has any attempt been made to test the practicability of such a project.

The Committee of Parliament further reported that the boats of the Steam Navigation Company, subsidised by the Dominion Government, were altogether inadequate.

quate to perform the work required of them, that, being driven by paddle-wheels, they are not capable of contending with ice, and that suitable screw-boats could continue crossing about three weeks later in the fall, and commence two or three weeks earlier in the spring, and they recommend that good substantial boats should be provided to meet the requirements of the island, and that at least one of these boats should be a screw-boat, of such construction as would enable her to run as late in the fall and as early in the spring as a proper regard for the safety of life and property would permit.

This recommendation has been wholly disregarded, and, notwithstanding the fact that the contract with the Steam Navigation Company expired two years ago, the same paddle-wheel boats, which have been engaged in the service for the last twenty-two years, are still employed.

The Committee of Parliament further recommended that, inasmuch as the evidence taken before them went to show that the "Northern Light" was fast becoming unfit for service, another suitable steamer should be provided to take her place.

This recommendation has also been disregarded, the "Northern Light" being still employed, and although she annually undergoes some repairs, her seaworthiness is open to grave question.

The undersigned have thus deemed it necessary to call attention, at considerable length, to the indifference shown by the Dominion Government to the recommendations of a Committee of Parliament who, the Committee of Council state, reached their conclusions "after long and careful consideration of the subject, an examination of persons, papers and records."

The Committee of Council say that "the change from sailing vessels to steamers for summer, appears to have been the only improvement effected by the Island Government in their means of communication in fifty years, although having control of a larger sum in revenue than the island now pays into the Dominion." The unfairness of the latter part of this statement, the undersigned having already pointed out, they need not again refer to it. They would merely remark, that the promise to overcome the obstructions which, for so large a portion of the year, had cut the people of the island off from connection with the mainland, was one of the principal inducements for them to enter the union, and they considered that, by confederating with Canada, the co-operation of many of the people of the other provinces, who were interested equally with the people of the island, would be secured.

The correctness of this calculation, it is instructive to note that about three years ago an order was issued by the Department of Marine, restricting the number of passengers upon any trip to 30. The making of such an order, the undersigned submit, is sufficient proof that at times the passenger travel is large; indeed the steamer has occasionally carried from 80 to 100 persons. It may be remarked that the officers of the "Northern Light" have found it impossible to enforce the order restricting the number of passengers to 30, and that it has remained inoperative almost ever since its promulgation.

On this point the undersigned desire to introduce an extract from a speech delivered last session in the Senate by the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, wherein he called attention to the very large number of passengers crossing at times in the "Northern Light," and to the want of accommodation afforded by that steamer. He spoke as follows:—

"On my return home from my duties in this House last spring, I was detained on the mainland for two or three days awaiting a change of weather, which would enable the "Northern Light" to come to Pictou. A telegram informed us that she had left Georgetown on her passage. Ultimately she arrived, bringing, as it was said, about 100 passengers. The point to which I wish to draw the attention of the House, and particularly the attention of the Government, is, that there were from 75 to 87 passengers on board on her return. My hon. friend who sits opposite (Mr. Montgomery) says there were 87 passengers on board, but this I have no hesitation in saying, there was barely standing room, to say nothing of sitting accommodation which one expects to find in a passenger steamer. Hon. gentlemen might suppose

that there was a simple remedy for this by instructing the captain not to take more than a certain number of passengers on board. Well, that of course would be a remedy, but it would be a vast inconvenience, and it would be something more, it would be a cruel thing, because it is within my knowledge that last spring numbers of poor people were waiting for a passage across and they had not the means to pay their expenses if they had been long detained there. I was informed that some of them went out and sought work while waiting for the arrival of the "Northern Light" and therefore, while taking fewer passengers might be a remedy for the danger, it would be cruel, when the Government have another vessel fully capable of assisting the "Northern Light," to detain passengers there."

The Committee of Council state that the small passenger list of the "Northern Light" and the large annual deficit in working the Island Railway are the best evidence of the limited travel to be provided for. The undersigned submit that this argument constitutes no justification for the failure of the Dominion Government to carry out their obligations to the island. So long as communication with the mainland is at all certain the traffic is large, but with the irregular movements of the "Northern Light" and the doubt that exists as to her seaworthiness, it is not extraordinary that travel and traffic are limited. So far as the Island Railway is concerned, traffic is restricted for the reason that after the close of navigation no shipments can be made from the island. Were the island's communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the other railways of the Dominion continuous, as Canada solemnly promised it should be, the case would be different.

The Committee of Council desire it to be borne in mind that the Dominion Government did not undertake the carrying of agricultural produce, nor freight of any kind, although they have at all times afforded facility for the transport of any freight offering. The facility afforded may be judged of when it is explained that the freight capacity of the "Northern Light" is not more than 200 barrels. But while it is true that the Dominion Government did not expressly undertake the carrying of freight, it is well known that the freight traffic is more remunerative than passenger traffic, and that if a large and more powerful steamer had been provided, having increased cargo room, the returns would have been much greater and the outlay proportionately less.

The Committee of Council say "that it will be claimed, on behalf of the island, that the population consumes goods the produce of the mainland, but that while this is true, the same occurred previous to the Confederation," and they proceed to quote the value of the imports of the island from the Dominion in 1872, upon which duties were collected at \$1,067,480. The undersigned desire to say that this amount accurately represents the value of the island's imports in 1872, from and through the Dominion of Canada, but that in those imports there were included dutiable goods the growth and manufacture of other countries, valued at \$371,163, as also articles on which the island levied no duty, valued at \$58,190; so that, these amounts being deducted, the sum of \$638,127, would represent the real value of our imports from the Dominion.

The Committee of Council state that the total value of goods entered for consumption in Prince Edward Island from all countries in 1872, was \$1,605,241. The undersigned cannot conceive where such information was obtained. They have carefully examined the trade returns of the island for that year and they find that the total imports into the island amounted in value to \$2,439,078, nearly, if not all, of which were entered for home consumption. The undersigned must express their regret that so grave a misapprehension should be entertained by the Committee of Council as to the trade of the island.

The Committee of Council say that "no doubt the same interprovincial trade continues with this change in favor of Prince Edward Island, that the goods from the other provinces are now free of duty, whilst previous to the union they paid duties the same as on importations from other countries." There can be no doubt that interprovincial trade continues as the present tariff of the Dominion is framed with the special view of encouraging manufactures. This trade is, however, much more

advantageous to the other provinces than to the island, as it is impossible that manufactures can be carried on on the island to any great extent, while regular communication with the mainland is interrupted for over four months of the year. That the people of the island obtain certain goods from the other provinces, free of duty, is true, but the statement is, nevertheless, misleading. Protected by a high Customs duty, the Quebec or Ontario manufacturer is able to obtain, in many lines, prices nearly, if not altogether, equal to the cost on duty of the same goods of British or foreign manufacture. Situated as Canada is, and having a view to the infant state of her manufactures and the tariff policy of the United States, the undersigned believe the fiscal policy of Canada to be a justifiable one, but while the terms of union in the matter of steam communication remain unfulfilled, the people of the island are precluded to a considerable extent from participating in the benefits which that policy is calculated to confer.

The Committee of Council, while admitting that the island may have felt inconvenience from the interruption of the trips of the "Northern Light," yet consider that the material interests of the province have not greatly suffered owing to the fact that its exports to foreign countries have nearly doubled from 1872 to 1884. The undersigned fail to comprehend why this argument should be admitted in justification of the failure of the Dominion Government to carry out the terms of union. That the island has improved, is notwithstanding the inaction of the Dominion Government and its progress is due to its natural resources and the great industry of its people and tends to show how much greater its prosperity would have been had it enjoyed the continuous communication which was guaranteed it, and which it had a right to expect. The island's contributions to the Federal Treasury in excess of the expenditure, together with the money which has been uselessly expended upon the inefficient communication afforded would very properly be adequate to defray the interest upon a sum necessary to construct a work which would effectually overcome its isolation. Here the undersigned desire to say that the Ministry of Prince Edward Island so far from regarding the Canadian Pacific Railway as a local work for the benefit of British Columbia only (as alleged by the Committee of Council) have always warmly supported the present administration of the Dominion in their policy of constructing that great national highway, and all that they now ask is that a work of vast importance not only to the island but to the whole of the Dominion as solemnly guaranteed as was the railway to British Columbia, should be undertaken and brought to a successful completion.

Within the past few months a scheme has been proposed, which, it is claimed, will successfully remove the disabilities from which the island has so long suffered. Engineers of the highest standing in America and whose reputations are well established in Britain, have given it as their opinion that it is practicable to lay a metallic sub-way across the Straits of Northumberland, through which railway communication could be effected, and that the cost of such an undertaking would not exceed a sum which it would not be unreasonable to ask the Government of Canada to expend. During the past summer soundings were taken, and the bed of the straits was found to be admirably adapted for the laying of the tube, the Admiralty charts corroborating the results of the examination which was made.

The Committee of Council speak of the "liberal treatment" of the island by the Dominion Government, and that it has received special consideration on account of its isolated position, though possessing a population less than some cities on the mainland. To this statement the undersigned desire to except. They have clearly proved, as they believe, that Prince Edward Island contributes to the general revenue more than is returned in expenditure. To the unfortunate misapprehension that the island is being treated with exceptional liberality, and that it does not return to the general revenue one-third of the amount expended, is probably due the invidious distinction made by the General Government in the remuneration of their officials on the island. The same erroneous impression has possibly influenced the General Government in declining, up to the present time, to maintain many of the public piers in the Province, although expressly bound to do so by the British North America Act.

The Committee of Council say the "Northern Light" was placed at Charlottetown as headquarters, her officers and crew are inhabitants of the island, and her unceasing and hazardous efforts to make communication, in the severest weather, cannot be unknown to the Island Government. The Committee of Council seem to entertain the idea that the officers and crew of the "Northern Light," being island men, are, consequently, bold enthusiasts, and would be willing to incur great risk in the effort to maintain communication with the mainland. The undersigned desire to remark that, whatever zeal the officers of the "Northern Light" have displayed in the performance of their duties, their ardor must have been considerably dampened by the instructions which were issued some time ago by the Department of Marine, and which are as follows:—

"OTTAWA, 16th January, 1883.

'CAPTAIN FINLAYSON, steamer 'Northern Light.'

"Telegram received urging Department order you run. Responsibility is with you. Expect you to run no undue risks.

"A. W. McLELAN."

Two days later, on receipt of a telegram from Captain Finlayson asking instructions, the following was sent him:—

"OTTAWA, 18th January, 1883.

"CAPTAIN FINLAYSON, steamer 'Northern Light.'

"With knowledge of the ice, you must be judge, and held responsible for safety of boat. Incur no undue risks.

"WM. SMITH."

"OTTAWA, 12th January, 1884.

"SIR,—Referring to my letter of 14th December, 1882, I have again to instruct you to use your own judgment as to whether the "Northern Light" should run, and you are to incur no risk whereby the safety of the vessel may be endangered by being caught in the ice. No risk also is to be incurred for the purpose of carrying over any particular passenger or passengers, and the Department expects that you will use your judgment in all matters affecting the running of the boat, and will hold you responsible for her safety.

"WM. SMITH, *Deputy Minister of Marine.*"

"CAPTAIN A. FINLAYSON, steamer "Northern Light."

The undersigned submit that these instructions were quite sufficient to discourage and deter the officers of the "Northern Light" from making those strenuous efforts to effect a crossing which otherwise they might have been disposed to do.

Under the British North America Act, and the terms agreed upon subsequently, with the various Provinces, Canada undertook to effect the following great public works, with the object of connecting, by the bonds of commercial relationship, the political union which had been entered into, viz.:—The Canadian Pacific Railway, the Intercolonial Railway, the deepening and widening of the great canals, and communication by steam, winter and summer, with Prince Edward Island. The first three of these undertakings have been carried out with the cordial concurrence and support of the people of Prince Edward Island. The sum of about \$43,000,000, a much larger amount than was anticipated, has been spent on the Intercolonial Railway, and although that road has not yet paid more than the working expenses, the General Government have granted large subsidies to a competing line of railway. The people of Prince Edward Island are very far from objecting to the faith of the country being maintained inviolate, and to liberal expenditure being made for necessary public works, and have cheerfully borne their share of the burdens, but they do complain that the communication guaranteed them by the terms of Confederation is not provided, although the expenditure necessary to do so would be very small

compared with the enormous outlay incurred on the other public works to which the undersigned have referred.

With regard to the claim for compensation by reason of the non-fulfilment of the terms of Confederation, the undersigned submit that a review of the facts adduced will conclusively show that the island has suffered great loss, and is therefore entitled to indemnity. Should further evidence on this point be needed, the undersigned will be pleased to supply the same, as well as to furnish any other information that may be required by your Lordship, in order to obtain a full consideration of the whole case.

We have the honor to be your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

W. W. SULLIVAN.

D. FERGUSON.

Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G., Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Confidential.)

Printed for the use of the Colonial Office.

North American, }
No. 117.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

MEMORANDUM by Sir Charles Tupper on the observations submitted by the Prince Edward Island delegates to Earl Granville in their paper of 1st March, 1886.

The rejoinder, addressed to Earl Granville, of the Prince Edward Island delegates, Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson, to the report of the Committee of the Privy Council of Canada, respecting the memorial to Her Majesty on the subject of the communication between the island and the mainland, commences by a general justification of the memorial in question.

Then they quote from the report of the Committee of the Privy Council, Messrs. McLelan and Campbell, "that it is altogether improbable that any man who had seen the Straits of Northumberland, or had any knowledge of ice obstruction in mid-winter, could have supposed it possible to construct a steamer capable of crossing when the ice is at its heaviest in that season." They do not, however, comment upon this statement or deny it, but content themselves by remarking that the offer of continuous steam communication, summer and winter, was entirely a voluntary act on the part of the Dominion and they submit that it should be carried out. They do not contend that it is practicable to do so, but merely repeat the language of the memorial to Her Majesty that "no sufficient disposition has been shown by the Dominion Government to fulfil their obligations towards the island in this matter." Then they state the failure of the first vessel employed in 1874 and 1875, the "Albert." The unsuitability of the "Northern Light," put in the service in 1876, is also commented upon and it is added that "she was specially designed for the service." The report of Messrs. McLelan and Campbell gives a clear answer to the allegations so far mentioned. In the first place they point out very fairly that prior to Confederation there was a regular service during the summer season, but that for five months or more during the latter part of the autumn, the winter and the early spring, there was no steam service at all, the mails, and presumably passengers, being carried by ice boats from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine and thence by sleigh to Amherst, the land carriage being 52 miles and a distance from cape to cape nine miles. This appears to demonstrate very clearly that the Island Government had not found "continuous steam service" practicable during the winter season, otherwise the assumption is that they would have adopted it before Confederation. But they appear to imagine that all the difficulties which to them had been insurmountable should have entirely vanished when the island joined the Dominion. In the circumstances the phrase "continuous steam service" might fairly and properly have been accepted with the qualification "as far as practicable," and the obligations have been carried out by the Dominion Government in this spirit. The impossibility of continuous

steam communication in mid-winter has been fully demonstrated, as pointed out by Messrs. McLelan and Campbell, but the efforts of the Dominion have been so far successful as to reduce the period of interruption to an average of one-third of what it was previous to the union. Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson say that the "Northern Light" is not suitable for the service, and was not specially designed for the work. They apparently forget that in the joint address to the Governor General from the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, in 1881, this same vessel is spoken of as having been "constructed expressly for the work and placed upon the route," although complaint was made of the irregular and unsatisfactory trips she made. Upon this point Messrs. McLelan and Campbell say: "The Dominion Government, after a most careful and anxious enquiry, contracted with a Mr. Sewell, of Quebec, to complete a powerful steamer on a model specially designed for ice service. In December, 1876, this steamer, named the "Northern Light," was completed and placed upon the route between Pictou and Charlottetown, and has been maintained each winter to date at an aggregate cost, including construction, of \$249,956.57.

No representation appears to have been made in the matter to the Dominion Government until 1881, although the "Northern Light" was put on in 1876. Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson state the average period the vessel is unavailable during the winter as seventy days; in the address to Her Majesty, sixty-four days is given, and the Parliamentary Committee at Ottawa, 1883, gave forty-eight days as the average. The latter also said in their report that "the early records kept by the captain of the 'Northern Light,' and the testimony given by the officers, show that the heavy ice encountered was the cause that compelled him to discontinue crossing in mid-winter," and further that "the evidence of the officers examined is also to the effect that the steamer is not sufficient to overcome the difficulties of the winter navigation, and although they suggest slight improvements on her model, which would better fit her for the purposes for which she was intended, still are unanimously of opinion that no steamship can be built capable of keeping up continuous communication in mid-winter between the island and the mainland." They add: "We examined personally several gentlemen of large practical experience in crossing from the island in the winter season, all of whom confirmed the above, and whose evidence is hereto appended." This committee consisted of three representatives from Prince Edward Island and two from the mainland, and surely their opinions are worthy of credence and justify the contention of the Dominion Government that the utmost has been done to carry out the terms under which the island entered the union. Messrs. McLelan and Campbell, in their report also say: "If continuous steam communication has not been maintained, it is certainly not because the Dominion Government sought to avoid expense. The 'Northern Light' is as large and powerful a steamer as experience in Arctic exploration has proved advisable, and she is kept on full expense, equipped and ready to run at all times during the entire winter, and were it possible to do so no additional expense would be incurred, except for fuel, whilst the cost of the ice-boat service would be saved, and the construction of railways, piers and boathouses to and at Capes Traverse and Tormentine rendered unnecessary." The Government have, it may be added, or are committed to spend about \$951,698 in connection with the communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. The remainder of the rejoinder addressed to Lord Granville refers to other matters, some of which do not directly refer to the questions at issue.

Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson call attention to the speech of Sir Alexander Campbell in the Senate, in 1884, respecting the provisions of one of the lighthouse steamers to supplement the "Northern Light" during the winter, which certainly seems to have been promised. Considering the narrowness of the strait, it appears doubtful if a second steamer would be of much advantage. But in any case there is no mention of the matter in the papers in the possession of the High Commissioner for Canada.

They admit, as Messrs. McLelan and Campbell contended, that a railway to Cape Traverse had been built and a pier constructed, although stating that the latter

requires some alterations; also that the railway to Cape Tormentine is being made with the aid of a large subsidy from the Dominion Government. Complaint is made that although appropriation has been made for a pier at, Cape Tormentine, its construction has not yet been commenced. But the Dominion Government have said that it will be built, and no doubt the delay is owing to the time taken in laying the railway with which it will be connected.

Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson combat the statement of Messrs. McLelan and Campbell that the Island Government were fully conversant with the whole action and plans of the Dominion Government, and raise a question respecting the erection of boathouses in which some delay occurred. The boathouses were, however, finished last year, and the criticism mentioned therefore seems, in this view, to be rather capacious, specially as nothing is said in the same paragraph about the railway and pier at Cape Traverse, and the railway to, and the pier at Cape Tormentine, which the Government have warmly taken up and of which it must be presumed the Island Government were fully informed.

It is stated also by Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson that "the Dominion Government have totally neglected, ever since Confederation, to make any provision whatever for the transport of passengers when compelled to resort to the capes' route." In explanation of this may be quoted an extract from a letter that has recently been received from Mr. McLelan, the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada. "The Northern Light' made regular trips this season until the 27th January, or some time last week. I took, as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, charge of the crossing at the capes and there is now a good organization and equipment. The delegates crossed by that route and I believe they said it was the first time that they had ever been brought over—that is, they had, on all previous occasions, to work their passage."

Messrs. McLelan and Campbell, referring to the Parliamentary Committee of 1883, state "it is the unanimous opinion of members of the Committee, confirmed by the testimony of witnesses of large practical experience, that no steamships are capable of keeping up continuous communication in mid-winter." Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson say: "The undersigned have examined the report of the said Parliamentary Committee and have failed to discover therein that they came to this conclusion." This may be literally correct, but the actual wording of the report quoted below, of the Committee, shows that Messrs. McLelan and Campbell had every foundation for making the statement. "The evidence of the officers examined is also to the effect that the steamer is not sufficient to overcome the difficulties of the winter navigation, and although they suggest slight improvements on her model which would better fit her for the purposes for which she was intended, still are unanimously of opinion that no steamship can be built capable of keeping up continuous communication in mid-winter between the island and the mainland." "We examined personally several gentlemen of large practical experience in crossing from the island in the winter seasons, all of whom confirmed the above, and whose evidence is hereto appended."

Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson in their rejoinder deprecate the action of Messrs. McLelan and Campbell in comparing the amounts contributed to the revenue by British Columbia and Prince Edward Island respectively. But they should remember that the controversy was started in the memorial to Her Majesty by drawing attention to the treatment the former Province was said to have received by the rapid construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, although its population of white people was comparatively small. It would have been far better had the special question at issue been dealt with upon its merits; but for the departure from this sound principle the Dominion Government cannot be blamed.

Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson dispute altogether the accuracy of the proportion of the revenue of the Dominion contributed by the island as specified by Messrs. McLelan and Campbell, but before going into details they remark that in any such calculations interest should be allowed on \$1,250,000, the proportion of the Halifax fishery award claimed by the island, which they say would annually amount to \$50,000. It must be remembered in the first place that the position in this matter of

Prince Edward Island is precisely the same as that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and different to that of Newfoundland, which has not joined the Confederation, and is therefore a separate colony. Prince Edward Island has been treated similarly to the other Maritime Provinces in every respect, and has shared in the general benefit derived from the measures taken by the Government in connection with the fisheries and has participated in the payments of bounties to fishermen. Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson do not appear to be aware also that prior to Prince Edward Island joining the Confederation the island made arrangements with the United States in regard to the inshore fisheries differing from those made by Canada. In fact they allowed the United States fishermen to share the inshore fisheries on the unratified understanding that the exports of fish to the United States should not be charged duty, or in any case that any duty charged should be refunded. When the American Government refused to ratify these arrangements, the Dominion Government refunded the duties to Prince Edward Island, and this should be taken into consideration in connection with the matter.

The long discussion entered into by Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson, with the object of showing that the revenue contributed by the island to the Dominion, as stated in the Trade and Navigation Returns, is incorrect, and gives an inaccurate idea of the actual position of the island in this respect, opens up an interminable source of argument. Messrs. McLelan and Campbell quote this revenue as \$193,471, as against \$942,095 in British Columbia and \$391,683 in Manitoba and the North-West. Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson based their objection to the figures on the ground that the island's imports, upon which the revenue is collected, come from countries outside Canada, and that since Confederation a very large portion of the articles consumed come from the Maritime Provinces and Quebec and Ontario, having already paid duty in those Provinces, which should, in any revenue calculation, be credited to the island. They proceed to make hypothetical estimates of the actual imports and of the actual revenue, on various bases, assuming the importations to have been made direct, and chargeable at an average duty of 18.64 per cent. By these methods they bring up the revenue contributed by the island to \$764,559 as the average of free calculation. Then the larger figures of British Columbia and Manitoba and the North-West Territories are accounted for by stating that at that time (1884) British Columbia possessed no direct means of communication with the settled portions of the Dominion, at any season of the year, and accordingly was compelled to purchase almost all its supplies directly from other countries. These imports all pay duty at the ports of entry in British Columbia, and the amounts collected are credited to that province. The same reasons they allege also applied to Manitoba and the North-West Territories. This does not seem to bear upon the question of "continuous steam service." It cannot, however, be too often stated that the communication between the island and the mainland has been more regular in winter since 1873, than before Confederation, and that the period of interruption is now not more than one-third of what it was, and that a regular daily steam service is an impossibility as evidenced by the report of the Parliamentary Committee, which, in 1883, enquired into the matter. But apart from this, the reasons advanced by Prince Edward Island to account for its small revenue, apply to every province more or less as there is a large general interprovincial trade and as the island admittedly participates in such trade it must be presumed that the inhabitants of the province find it to their advantage to do so rather than to get their imports from other sources.

The amounts spent annually in Prince Edward Island (in 1884 it was \$689,954, although this is disputed also) demonstrates the way in which the island has been treated by the Dominion Government, and upon this point Messrs. McLelan and Campbell say: "The liberal treatment of Prince Edward Island results from the policy and practice of the Dominion Government, to watch over the interests of the smaller provinces, and Prince Edward Island from her isolated position, and with a population less than some cities on the mainland has received a special consideration." Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson admit that the exports from the

island to countries beyond the Dominion in 1884 were 81½ per cent. more than they were in 1872, and that the amount per head deposited in the savings bank averages \$16.59, as against \$7.66 for the rest of the Dominion. This does not indicate that much injury has resulted to the island from the want of continuous steam service, and clearly proves the benefit derived from the connection of the island with the Confederation and the improved service since 1873. The total Customs revenue of the island in 1872 was about \$302,000, and admitting for the sake of argument that it amounts to \$764,559, now this increase of 120 per cent. does not support their case that injury has resulted to the island from the terms of the union not having been fulfilled, and that it has obtained no advantage from joining the Dominion, and from the encouragement that has been given to inter-provincial trade and manufacturing industries. Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson also object to the figures given by Messrs. McLelan and Campbell as representing the expenditure upon the island in 1884. The amount specified is \$689,954, but they contend that \$79,308 should be deducted. The total they admit, however, is \$610,646, and the difference relates to controversial matters.

Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson say "the statement" of the Committee of Council, that previous to the union paddle-wheel steamers were employed, might lead to the supposition that since then the Dominion Government had obtained the substitution of screw steamers, but the undersigned desire to say that the identical boats which plied on the route for nearly ten years previous to the union are still the only ones employed in the service." What Messrs. McLelan and Campbell did say was, "previous to the union paddle-wheeled steamers were employed, and it was very generally believed, and for good reasons, that a screw steamer would maintain steam communication to a much later period, but it is altogether improbable that any man who had seen the Straits of Northumberland, or had any knowledge of the ice obstruction in midwinter, could have supposed it possible to construct a steamer capable of crossing when the ice is at its heaviest in that season, and it is proper to assume that both contracting parties to the union, having such knowledge, understood that the Dominion Government would provide and maintain the means which science and experience might determine as the best and most efficient for the end in view within the range of possibility." This full extract places a different light upon the matter, and it has been amply demonstrated above that the Dominion Government has done its best to provide continuous steam service "within the range of possibility," and that its efforts have been beneficial to the island.

Objection is also taken to the remarks of the Committee of Council "that the change from sailing vessels to steamers for summer appears to have been the only improvement effected by the Island Government in their means of communication in fifty years, although having control of a larger sum in revenue than the island now pays into the Dominion." The first part is not denied by Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson, but the revenue question is again disputed. They go on to say that the prospect of continuous steam service was one of the principal inducements that led the island to enter the Dominion. Messrs. McLelan and Campbell's report gives the impression that they desired to convey the idea that although the Island Government had not done much before Confederation to provide continuous steam service in winter, the Dominion Government had since that time much improved communication, and this cannot be denied.

The next point of difference is the number of passengers using the route. Messrs. McLelan and Campbell say that during the past two winter seasons the average number of passengers in each crossing of the "Northern Light" was only nine (the average of the present season so far is said to have been only six); also, that the loss on the Island Railway since its opening has been \$843,911, besides an expenditure thereon on capital account of about \$500,000. Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson in reply give instances of 100 passengers crossing at one time. This only proves how small the number must have been on other occasions if the average of each crossing is only nine. Then they say that the number of passengers would be greater if the service were more regular, and the seaworthiness of the ship more assured. This

latter is a grave charge against the Dominion Government and cannot be allowed to pass without protest, and especially as the statement is but a general one and unsubstantiated.

Exception is also made to the remark of the Committee of Council "that the Dominion Government did not undertake the carrying of agricultural produce or freight of any kind, although they have at all times afforded facility for the transport of any offering." Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson say: "The facility afforded may be judged of when it is explained that the freight capacity of the "Northern Light" is not more than 200 barrels." It must be remembered that the phrase "continuous steam service" applied to passengers and mails only, and any provision for freight is therefore a gain to the province.

Messrs. McLelan and Campbell say: "It will be claimed on behalf of the island that the population consumes goods the produce of the mainland. No doubt this is true, but the same occurred previous to the Confederation." The figures for 1872 are given as \$1,667,480. The Prince Edward Island delegates state that of this \$ 71,163 came from countries other than Canada, although through Dominion ports, reducing the imports from Canada to \$638,127. The accuracy of these figures (there is no means of checking them in the office of the High Commissioner) does not affect the general question.

The Dominion Government gave the total value of the goods entered for consumption in the island in 1872 as \$1,605,241. This Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson object to, and state that the figures should be \$2,469,078. There are no means of checking this in the office of the High Commissioner.

Messrs. McLelan and Campbell say that, "No doubt the same inter-provincial trade continues with this change in favor of Prince Edward Island, that the goods from the other Provinces are now free of duty, whilst previous to the union they paid duties the same as on importations from other countries." Messrs Sullivan and Ferguson do not object to this, and express their concurrence in the present fiscal policy of Canada; but they say that the existing tariff is more favorable to other Provinces than to the island, as the latter has no manufactures, and that the Quebec and Ontario manufacturers "protected by a high Customs duty," are able to obtain in many lines of goods prices nearly if not altogether equal to the cost and duty of the same goods of British or foreign manufacture. This sounds rather paradoxical, but it is evident from the increased prosperity of the island from its increased exports, and from its increased savings bank deposits, that no injury has resulted to the Province from the present fiscal policy of the Dominion; but, on the other hand, much benefit. Besides what applies to the consumer of home manufactured lines of goods in Prince Edward Island, affects equally the people of the other Provinces; and instead of enhancing the price of goods, it is notorious that since the adoption of the present fiscal policy, of which Messrs Sullivan and Ferguson approve, the prices of many articles of consumption have declined in every part of Canada.

Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson admit in a subsequent paragraph that the island has prospered, as they put it, "notwithstanding the inaction of the Dominion Government." This statement, in view of what has already been stated, may be left to take care of itself; but the object of the representation appears to be to secure the laying of a metallic sub-way across the Straits of Northumberland, through which railway communication could be effected, the cost of which undertaking, Messrs Sullivan and Ferguson say, would not exceed a sum of which it would not be unreasonable to ask the Government of Canada to expend. If it can be shown that such a work is practicable, that it can be constructed for a reasonable outlay and maintained without a large expenditure, the matter seems to be the one that may fairly be placed before the Canadian Government for consideration.

Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson again return to the charge of the revenue contributed to the Dominion. They take exception to the statement that the island has received liberal treatment from the Dominion and repeat that it pays more to the

Dominion annually than it receives, which is certainly open to argument, although it does not bear upon the question of the feasibility of "continuous steam service."

Messrs. McLellan and Campbell say the "Northern Light" was placed at Charlottetown as headquarters, her officers and crew are inhabitants of the island, and her unceasing and hazardous efforts to make communication in the severest weather, cannot be unknown to the Island Government. The delegates remark upon this: "The Committee of Council seem to entertain the idea that the officers and crew of the 'Northern Light' being island men, are consequently bold enthusiasts, and would be willing to incur great risk in the effort to maintain communication with the mainland." They then go on apparently to complain that the running of the ship was left to the discretion of the officer in charge, and that he was ordered not to incur any undue risks. That unceasing and hazardous efforts have been made is proved by the memorial from Prince Edward Island to Her Majesty, which states that "at times she ('Northern Light') has been ice-bound for periods varying from ten to twenty-four days, to the imminent danger of passengers and mails. Upon one occasion, four years ago, some of the passengers, among them women and children, were forced, after remaining on board several days, to leave her and walk a distance of many miles to the shore, when, night overtaking them, they received injuries from cold and exposure which resulted ultimately in the death of one of the party." This shows that the officers and crew have made hazardous efforts to keep up communication, and the necessity of discretion and the avoidance of undue risks. It also proves the impossibility of continuous steam service which the island insists on. It must be remarked that it was the officers of the "Northern Light" who gave evidence to the effect "that no steamship can be built capable of keeping up continuous communication in mid-winter between the island and the mainland."

Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson conclude their rejoinder by saying: "With regard to the claim for compensation by reason of the non-fulfilment of the terms of Confederation, the undersigned submit that a review of the facts adduced will conclusively show that the island has suffered great loss, and is therefore entitled to indemnity." In the first place, it is incorrect to say that the terms of Confederation have not been complied with. Only one of the "terms" has been brought forward as not having been carried out, and proof has been adduced that continuous steam service has been provided, so far as was practicable. Daily steam communication is not feasible, it being impossible, in the opinion of competent witnesses, to construct a steamship to fulfil such conditions. The period of interruption prior to Confederation has been reduced by two-thirds, and instead of suffering any injury the island has, since 1873, made rapid advances in wealth and prosperity, which may fairly be attributable to the more advantageous position the island occupies as a member of the union, to the efforts of the Dominion Government to aid in the development of its resources and to the vastly improved communication with the mainland that has been provided.

The foregoing remarks upon Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson's letter are not so complete as they might be made, owing to the short time that the undersigned has been in possession of the views of those gentlemen.

CHARLES TUPPER.

9 Victoria Chambers, LONDON, S.W., 12th March, 1886

RETURN

(SUPPLEMENTARY)

(76a)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th April, 1886;—For copies of all Despatches from or correspondence with the Imperial Government respecting the complaint of the Legislature or Government of Prince Edward Island, that the Terms of Union between that Island and the Dominion have not been carried out, or with respect to the mission of Delegates to the Imperial Government from Prince Edward Island on the subject of such complaint,

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
30th April, 1886.

Secretary of State.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th November, 1885.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, dated 4th August, 1885, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, transmitting Joint Addresses of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of that Province to Her Majesty the Queen, praying her intervention on behalf of Prince Edward Island to obtain from the Dominion Government a fulfilment of its engagement "to maintain efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers between the island and the mainland, summer and winter."

The Committee advise that Your Excellency be moved to forward the aforesaid Joint Addresses of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island to Her Majesty the Queen.

The Committee, concurring in the report herewith of the Sub-Committee of Council, to whom the despatch and enclosures were referred, further advise that a copy of this minute and of the annexed report, if approved, be forwarded, together with a copy of the said Joint Addresses, to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

(Confidential.)

Your Sub-Committee find that the Government of P. E. Island, previous to Confederation, subsidized two steamers for the conveyance of mails and passengers to and from the mainland during the summer season, and that for a period of five months or more mails were carried by ice-boats from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine, and thence by sleigh to Amherst, the land carriage being fifty-two miles, and from cape to cape, over ice and water, nine miles.

Since the union, a subsidy of ten thousand dollars a year has been paid by the Dominion Government to the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company, to run steam-

ers daily during the season of open navigation, from Shediac, in New Brunswick, to Summerside, in the island, and from Pictou, in Nova Scotia, to Charlottetown and Georgetown. This service has been regularly and satisfactorily maintained by that company; but as their steamers have to lay up early in the fall, the Dominion Government steamer "Northern Light" then takes up the service and continues it as long as the ice permits.

Previous to the union, paddle-wheel steamers only were employed, and it was very generally believed, and for good reasons, that a screw steamer would maintain steam communication to a much later period; but it is altogether improbable that any man who had seen the Straits of Northumberland, or had any knowledge of the ice obstruction in midwinter, could have supposed it possible to construct a steamer capable of crossing when the ice is at its heaviest in that season, and it is proper to assume that both contracting parties to the union, having such knowledge, understood that the Dominion Government would provide and maintain the means which science and experience might determine as the best and most efficient for the end in view, within the range of possibility.

The Dominion Government, willing and most anxious to do all that was possible in the interests of P. E. Island, in the season next following the union, sought by public advertisements for persons to undertake the service, and eventually secured a contract for ten years with a Mr. King, who claimed to have a steamer specially fitted for ice work. She proved, however, unable to run longer than until the fourth of January. On the part of Mr. King, it was claimed that the season was of unusual severity, and by the inhabitants of P. E. Island it was alleged that the steamer was wanting in power, and of a model unsuited to the service. The contract, after this trial, was annulled, and the Dominion Government, after the most careful and anxious enquiry, contracted with a Mr. Sewell, of Quebec, to complete a powerful steamer on a model specially designed for ice service.

In December, 1876, this steamer, named the "Northern Light," was completed and placed upon the route between Pictou and Charlottetown, and has been maintained each winter to date at an aggregate cost, including construction, of \$249,956.57.

As was feared, the "Northern Light" has been, during the severest parts of the winters, unable to force a way through the enormous fields of ice which block the straits at that season, but whilst demonstrating fully the impossibility of continuous steam communication in midwinter has reduced the period of interruption to an average of one-third of that previous to the union.

In the session of the Dominion Parliament of 1883 a Committee of the House of Commons, composed of three representatives from Prince Edward Island and two from the mainland, was appointed on the 23rd February to investigate the question of steam communication with the island. All the members of the Committee had personal knowledge of the obstruction to navigation in the straits by ice in winter, and were well qualified for the duty assigned to them.

After long and careful consideration of the subject and examination "of persons, papers and records," the Committee reported on the 18th April, 1883, in the following words:—"It is the unanimous opinion of the members of the Committee, confirmed by the testimony of witnesses of large practical experience, that no steamships can be built capable of keeping up continuous communication in mid-winter." The following extracts from the report set this forth more at large:—

"HOUSE OF COMMONS, COMMITTEE ROOM, 18th April, 1883.

"Your Committee beg leave to report as follows:—

"When Prince Edward Island was admitted into the union the following was one of the stipulations on the part of the Dominion Government contained in the terms of union:

"'Efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers to be established and maintained between the island and the Dominion, winter and summer, thus placing the island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion.'

"This communication has been maintained in the summer season by the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company between Summerside and Shediac, and between Charlottetown and Pictou, calling at Georgetown, and in the winter season by the "Northern Light" between Georgetown and Pictou and by ice boats between Capes Traverse and Tormentine.

"To determine the efficiency of this service in the past, and how communication may be most regularly and efficiently maintained in the future, the Committee carefully examined the records of the trips made by the "Northern Light" during the seasons she has been on the route; also summoned and examined some of the officers in charge, and find that she performed the following number of trips, and failed the number of days marked opposite each season:—

* * * * * * * *

"That on an average there were forty-eight days in mid-winter she was unable to effect the crossing.

"The daily records kept by the captain of the "Northern Light" and the testimony given by the officers show that the heavy ice encountered was the cause which compelled him to discontinue crossing in mid-winter.

"The evidence of the officers examined is also to the effect that the steamer is not sufficient to overcome the difficulties of the winter navigation, and although they suggest slight improvements on her model which would better fit her for the purposes for which she was intended, still are unanimously of opinion that no steamship can be built capable of keeping up continuous communication in mid-winter between the island and the mainland.

"We examined personally 'several gentlemen of large practical experience in crossing from the island in the winter season, all of whom confirm the above, and whose evidence is hereto appended.'"

The committee having reached this conclusion made certain suggestions for the improvement of the route by the capes. The most important of which, viz., the construction of lines of railway to the capes, and suitable shipping piers had been previously decided upon by the Dominion Government.

The address points out that the distance from the Intercolonial Railway to Cape Tormentine is forty miles, and from the Island Railway to Cape Traverse, twelve miles, which, it is stated, had to be travelled "in open sleighs in the coldest and most stormy portion of the year," but omits to state that a railway to Cape Tormentine was under construction, and a large sum provided for the erection of a shipping pier, whilst at Cape Traverse, on the island side, the railway had been completed, and, as suggested by the committee of Parliament, houses of shelter for passengers, boatmen and boats had been erected.

The language of the address in alleging that the Dominion Government have "shown no sufficient disposition to fulfil its obligation toward the island," and with having "unaccountably neglected and treated with apathy and indifference" the interests of the island, seems to the undersigned, in view of all the circumstances, unwarranted.

For half a century the Government of Prince Edward Island forwarded mails and passengers by ice-boats across the straits, and by open sleighs overland for five months in each year, and more recently by subsidized steamers, in summer, instead of sailing packets. This change from sailing vessels to steamers for summer appears to have been the only change or improvement made by the Island Government in fifty years, although having control of a larger sum in revenue than the island now pays into the Dominion treasury.

The efforts of the Dominion Government as marked by expenditure to meet the wishes of the people of Prince Edward Island and to give them improved means of communication with the mainland, are of course known to the Legislative Council and Assembly, although they have been overlooked by them when preparing the address. That expenditure may be summarily stated as follows:—

Cost and maintenance of "Northern Light".....\$249,956 57
Subsidies for summer service and for ice-boats at capes 196,073 75

Construction of Cape Traverse Branch Railway and enlargement of pier.....	199,190 03
Expended by Public Works Department in connection with piers, boathouses and cable service.....	25,678 53
To pay Island Government for pier required in cape services.....	12,400 00
Subsidy for construction of railway to Cape Tormentine	118,400 00
Appropriation for pier at Cape Tormentine.....	150,000 00
Total	<u>\$951,698 00</u>

This large expenditure for the transmission, in comfort, of passengers to and from the capes, is worthy of more consideration in view of the fact that in the last two seasons the average number of passengers in each crossing of the Northern Light was only a fraction over nine, and of the further fact that the Dominion Government has maintained the Island Railway at a cost, since its opening to 30th June, 1884, of \$843,911 in excess of all its receipts, besides an expenditure thereon on capital account of about half a million dollars.

The passenger list of the "Northern Light" for the winters 1884-85, averaging only nine per trip, and the large annual deficit in working the Island Railway are the best evidence of the limited travel to be provided for, and although it may be some inconvenience to have steam communication suspended for a period of forty-eight days, yet it does not warrant the language of the address that "an incalculable loss has been suffered by the people of Prince Edward Island by the failure of the Dominion Government" to do what a Committee of Parliament says is impossible.

In the accompanying address, passed by the Legislature in 1884, it is claimed that the loss is great, because the chief pursuit of the island people is agriculture, and the compensation for damages is placed at five million dollars, as due to the date of the address.

In considering this assertion it must be borne in mind that the Dominion Government did not undertake the carrying of agricultural produce nor freight of any kind, although it has, at all times, afforded facility for the transport of any freight offering.

It is further stated in the address that Prince Edward Island has been unjustly and invidiously treated, inasmuch as the Dominion Government has contracted at a cost of many millions of dollars "for 3,000 miles of a railway to British Columbia, a Province with 10,000 of a population, exclusive of Indians and Chinese, whilst in the case of Prince Edward Island, a sacred obligation is being violated and an immense injury done to a large body of people."

In the distribution of public moneys Prince Edward Island has no cause of complaint. It is true that large expenditures have been made for railways and canals in the general interest, but the local wants of the Provinces have not been overlooked, and Prince Edward Island has been dealt with in a most liberal manner, and apparently without regard to her contribution to the general revenue.

The address seeks in its reference to the constructing of the Canadian Pacific Railway an opportunity to establish and emphasize a wrong to Prince Edward Island. Doubtless the maintenance of continuous steam communication between the island and the mainland in mid-winter is of as much interest to the people of the Province as is the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, although in the one case it means the transport of nine passengers a day for an average period of forty-eight days a year in mid-winter, whilst in the other it is a great national work, providing a highway in common for the eastern and western Provinces, and the opening up of vast areas of the richest soil, upon which many settlers from the older Provinces, including Prince Edward Island, are finding homes, instead of in the United States. To take the view indicated by the address, that the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway is merely a local work, the comparison then suggested with Prince Edward Island should not be confined to British Columbia, as Ontario,

Manitoba and the North-West Territories receive as much local benefit therefrom as does British Columbia.

In a strictly local view, it is not unjust to say that expenditure shall in some measure be governed by receipts, present or prospective, and the tone of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island in speaking, in 1884, of "British Columbia as a Province of 10,000 people, exclusive of Indians and Chinese," and in 1885 "of 15,000," demands a comparison of revenue returns from the two Provinces.

In the returns last published—30th June, 1884—Prince Edward Island is credited with:

From Customs.....	\$170,863 40
Excise.....	22,615 26

Total contribution to revenues.....	\$193,478 66
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In the same year British Columbia is credited with:

From Customs.....	\$884,076 21
Excise.....	58,018 89

Total contribution to revenues.....	\$942,095 10
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nearly five times as much as Prince Edward Island.

In the comparison which is called for by the reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the address, Manitoba and the North-West Territories should be included as follows:

From Customs.....	\$734,185 77
Excise	157,417 99
	<u>891,683 76</u>

Total revenue contributed by British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-West Territories.....	\$1,833,698 86
As against Prince Edward Island.....	<u>193,478 66</u>

If evidence were wanting of the anxious desire of the Dominion Government to promote the interests of Prince Edward Island in every possible way, it may be found in the same public returns of the expenditure in and for the island in 1884, which is by no means exceptional, viz.:

Payment of interest upon her public debt.....	\$195,407 55
Subsidy to Local Government for local purposes.....	164,510 00
Postal expenses.....	\$46,465 21
Less postal revenue	29,154 80
	<u>17,311 41</u>
Expenses of operating railway in excess rev. receipts.	91,924 01
Militia and Defence.....	12,141 00
Collection of Customs.....	20,856 21
Collection of Excise.....	2,506 89
Administration of Justice	18,800 00
Maintenance of lights and buoys	19,059 62
Protection of fisheries and fish breeding, exclusive of bounty payments.....	3,539 38
Superannuation	2,056 00
Lieutenant Governor's salary	7,000 00
Subsidies to steamers and winter service	32,876 00
Subsidy to Fishwick's steamboat	3,000 00
Outside Expenses:	
Lights.....	3,000 00
Indians.....	1,993 87
Public health.....	835 40
Audit and Asst. Receiver General's Offices.....	4,845 92

Subsidy to telegraph connection	1,946 66
Expenditure on harbors and rivers	28,581 88
Public buildings.....	7,861 89
Construction of lights	2,158 60
Interest upon a capital expenditure on Island Railway of \$578,920.....	28,946 00
Relief of sick seamen.....	\$1,226 31
Less dues.....	684 46
	<hr/> 541 75
Expenditure by Department of Agriculture.....	1,389 88
Representation—say	15,000 00
Repairs of dredges.....	1,714 99
Total	<hr/> \$69,954 91

It will thus be observed that while the expenditure for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1884, is \$689,954.91, the total revenue derived from all sources is but \$193,478.66.

Making an expenditure of over \$6 per head of the population (112,000) of the island, whilst the total receipts are only \$1.72 per head.

It will be claimed on behalf of the island that the population consumes goods the produce of the mainland. No doubt this is true, but the same occurred previous to the Confederation. In 1872 the imports of the colony of Prince Edward Island from the Dominion was:

From Old Canada.....	\$381,179
Nova Scotia.....	358,961
New Brunswick	327,340
Total.....	<hr/> \$1,067,480

upon which duties were collected.

The total entered for consumption from all countries was	\$1,605,241
And the total revenue.....	<hr/> 302,757

The total exports of the colony were..... \$1,497,058

Of which Nova Scotia and New Brunswick took \$749,129; or, say, one half.

No doubt the same interprovincial trade continues, with this change in favor of Prince Edward Island: that the goods from the other Provinces are now free of duty, whilst previous to the union they paid duties, the same as on importations from other countries. That Prince Edward Island may have felt inconvenience from the interruption in the trips of the "Northern Light" may be admitted; but that her material interests have suffered greatly is disproved by the fact that her exports to foreign countries have nearly doubled from 1872 to 1884, whilst the increase of the whole Dominion for the same period has been only ten and a-half per cent. (10½%)

In making this comparison of the payments to the general revenue by P. E. Island and British Columbia, and the North-West, and in stating the annual expenditures for the island, the undersigned are moved thereto, only, by the implied charge on the address, that the western Provinces are being treated by the Dominion Government more generously than the Island, and it is not intended that the liberal manner in which all the public services of the island have been dealt with regardless of the revenue receipts, shall be taken as a consideration or recompense for the alleged failure to carry out the terms of the union.

The liberal treatment of Prince Edward Island results from the policy and practice of the Dominion Government to watch over the interests of the smaller provinces, and Prince Edward Island, from her isolated position and with a population less than some cities on the mainland, has received especial consideration.

If continuous steam communication has not been maintained, it is certainly not

because the Dominion Government sought to avoid expense. The "Northern Light" is as large and powerful a steamer as experience in Arctic exploration has proved advisable and she is kept on full expense, equipped and ready to run at all times during the entire winter, and were it possible to do so, no additional expense would be incurred, except for fuel, whilst the cost of the ice boat service would be saved, and the construction of railways, piers, and boathouses to and at Capes Traverse and Tormentine, rendered unnecessary.

It is stated in the addresses that "beyond the formal acknowledgments of memorials from the Island Government, no other answers were given," but the action taken by the Dominion Government was a better answer than any paper declaration. The "Northern Light" was constructed and placed at Charlottetown, as headquarters. Her officers and crew are inhabitants of the Island, and her unceasing and hazardous efforts to make communication in the severest weather, cannot be unknown to the Island Government. The representatives of the island were in Parliament when appropriations were made for the construction of the railway to Cape Traverse, and for the erection of piers. It was publicly known that a railway was under construction to Cape Tormentine, where the Dominion Government had appropriated \$150,000 to erect a suitable shipping pier in connection with the road (to hasten the completion of which a subsidy of \$118,400 has now been granted), and that boat houses had been erected at the capes as recommended by the Committee of Parliament hereinbefore referred to. That the Island Government was fully conversant with the whole action and plans of the Dominion Government may be assumed from the fact that it demanded payment of \$12,400 for an old public wharf that was utilized in the construction of the pier at Cape Traverse.

In brief, the Island Government knew that every possible effort had been made by the Dominion Government to navigate the Straits from Charlottetown and Georgetown to Pictou, with a failure of an average of 48 days; it knew that the Dominion Government in making great expenditures on railway lines to the Capes, was most anxious to reorganize and improve, if possible, that route, notwithstanding that in the ordinary annual local services of the island, the Dominion Government was returning more than three dollars for every dollar received.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, P. E. I., CHARLOTTETOWN, 4th August, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada for transmission to Her Majesty the Queen a joint address from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this Province, praying Her Majesty's most gracious intervention in order to obtain from the Government of Canada a fulfilment of the terms upon which this island entered the Confederation in respect to communication with the mainland, and also of compensation to this Province for the loss sustained by its people in consequence of the failure of the Dominion Government to carry out the aforesaid terms. I also enclose copies of the following papers relating to this subject to be forwarded with said address.

Despatch No. 18, of 7th April, 1881, from Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island to Secretary of State, Ottawa, transmitting joint address of both branches of this Legislature to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that immediate measures may be adopted by the Dominion Government to fulfil the terms of Confederation with this Province; also a copy of that address and the acknowledgment of its receipt by the Secretary of State at Ottawa, bearing date 16th April, 1881.

Despatch No. 9, of 28th February, 1882, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State, Ottawa, informing him that no reply had been received to the above address, and that this Government is anxious to have the reply with as little delay as possible, also the acknowledgment of the receipt of this despatch by the Secretary of State, dated 8th March, 1882.

Extract from the minutes of the Executive Council of this island, dated 31st January, 1883, to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, forwarded by him to the Secretary of State, Ottawa, again bringing the subject to the notice of His Excellency

in Council, and requesting a reply to the former address of the Council and Assembly therein referred to.

Telegram dated Charlottetown, 27th March, 1883, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State, Ottawa, requesting reply be laid before the Legislature then in session, with acknowledgment from the Secretary of State, informing the Lieutenant-Governor that the subject was under consideration.

Despatch No. 8, of 18th April, 1884, from the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting a joint address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this Province to His Excellency the Governor General, again representing the failure of the Dominion Government to carry out part of the terms of Confederation, and praying that His Excellency the Governor General in Council will take such action as shall cause this grievance to be remedied, and also that compensation be paid to this island for non-fulfilment of said terms, with the joint address referred to and the despatch No. 1770 of 24th of April, 1884, from the Under Secretary of State, Ottawa, acknowledging receipt thereof, and stating that the matter will receive due consideration.

Despatch No. 27, of 28th February, 1885, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State, Ottawa, transmitting for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, an approved minute of Council on the non-fulfilment of the terms of Confederation, with the minute therein mentioned and despatch No. 1788, dated Ottawa, 6th March, 1885, acknowledging the receipt of the above.

Address from the Legislative Council and another from the House of Assembly of this Province, at the last session, to the Lieutenant-Governor, with respect to the transmission of the joint address then passed by both branches of the Legislature to Her Majesty the Queen.

Extract from the minutes of the Executive Council of this island, dated the 4th August, 1885, advising, for the reason therein stated, that the joint address of both branches of the Legislature to Her Majesty the Queen, together with enclosures therein referred to, and the separate addresses to the Lieutenant-Governor from the Provincial Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and the Minutes of Council in connection therewith, be immediately forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General for transmission to Her Majesty the Queen.

I have, &c.,

A. A. MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OTTAWA, 10th August, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th instant, transmitting a joint address to Her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island on the subject of communication with the mainland, together with other documents relative thereto and specified in your despatch.

I have, &c.,

G. POWELL, *Under Secretary of State.*

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty :

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in general assembly convened, humbly approach Your Majesty, and represent that:—

1. Prince Edward Island entered the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada upon the 1st July, 1873, on certain terms and conditions set forth in the Order of Your Majesty in Council, dated 26th June, 1873, and of which terms the following is one; "The Dominion Government shall assume and defray all the charges for the following service, viz., of efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers to be established and maintained between the island and the mainland of the Domin-

ion, winter and summer, thus placing the island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion."

2. During no winter season since the time of the said union has the service provided by the Dominion Government been efficient or the communication with the mainland continuous.

3. The Dominion Government having shown no sufficient disposition to fulfil their obligation towards the island in this matter, we are reluctantly compelled to approach Your Majesty as one of the parties to the articles of Confederation and pray Your Majesty's intervention to obtain for us that justice to which as a Province of Canada we are entitled by the terms of union.

4. Prince Edward Island is separated from the mainland Provinces of Canada by the Strait of Northumberland, and during the winter season which generally begins about the first of December and lasts until the end of April the harbors and rivers are frozen, while the passage of the strait is impeded, though at no time wholly prevented by floating ice. Previous to the union the only connection with the mainland during the winter was by means of ordinary boats dragged across the drifting ice and propelled by oars through the stretches of open water between Cape Traverse on the island, and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick, a distance of nine miles.

5. During the first winter after Confederation (1873-74) no attempt was made by the Dominion Government to provide such steam service. During the two subsequent years (1874-5 1875-6) an old wooden steamboat which had for years been engaged in ordinary navigation, but without a single qualification to fit her for the winter navigation of the strait, was placed upon the route between Georgetown, one of the island ports, and Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and as was to be expected, she utterly failed in the service required of her. At the commencement of the winter of 1876-77 a new steamer, called the "Northern Light," was placed upon the route. This steamer was not constructed for the service, but was designed for another purpose, and therefore her work can be regarded only in the light of an experiment.

6. The service performed by the "Northern Light" has been most unsatisfactory, her trips being irregular and the accommodation she has afforded has been neither continuous nor efficient. According to the official returns for the last four years there has been an average in each winter of 64 days during which she had been entirely laid up, nor does this furnish any idea of the irregularity of her trips before she entirely ceased running in each of these years, but only of the continued period when she was laid up and inoperative. At times she has been icebound for periods ranging from 10 to 24 days to the imminent danger of passengers and mails. Upon one occasion four years ago, some of the passengers, among them women and children, were forced, after remaining on board several days, to leave her and walk a distance of many miles to the shore, when night overtaking them they received injuries from cold and exposure which resulted ultimately in the death of one of the party.

7. During the time when the "Northern Light" is laid up the people of the island are obliged to resort to the old method of crossing between the capes (Traverse and Tormentine) already described, a route attended with much hardship and great danger. In the month of January last, a party of 22 persons were detained on the ice for two days and one night in one attempt to make the passage when they suffered most severely from cold and exposure—the majority of them being badly frozen—and several have since suffered amputation of their limbs as a result of the injuries then received.

8. One of the principal inducements held out to the people of this island to enter the Confederation was the promise contained in that clause of the terms of union quoted at the opening of this memorial, and they naturally expected that a union with the Dominion would bring them uninterrupted communication at all seasons of the year with the rest of Canada and of the world. They believed that they would thereafter enjoy equal facilities for intercourse with the other provinces as those provinces enjoy between themselves, and that thenceforth they would participate in the many benefits and advantages accruing from the Intercolonial Railway and other

public works upon the mainland, from which they had previously been debarred for a great portion of the year. Cut off, as they had always been, for nearly five months of the twelve, from all communication with the mainland, except by a most uncertain and dangerous route, the promise of continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion was indeed a strong incentive to them to surrender their self-government and unite with Canada.

9. The inconvenience and loss which they had suffered in consequence of the failure of the Dominion Government to provide them with the efficient communication promised are incalculable, while the disappointment in their reasonable expectations has not tended to enhance, in their estimation, the value of a connection with the Dominion, but, on the contrary, has awakened a feeling of discontent which, though a matter of regret, is not unnatural under the circumstances. Were it only the transport of freight and merchandise that was stopped during the winter, they would have good reason to complain of being precluded from the benefits of the Intercolonial and other railways which their more fortunate neighbors on the mainland enjoy, but their chief grievance is that, in direct violation of the solemn compact upon which they entered the Confederation, and to which Your Majesty was graciously pleased to be a party, the Dominion Government have not provided that efficient or continuous means whereby mails and passengers can be transported to and from the mainland.

10. The people of this province, we submit, have just ground of complaint at the inaction of the Dominion Government and at the extraordinary apathy which has been shown in regard to the interest of this island in the matter of communication with the mainland. Nine winters have passed since the "Northern Light" was placed on the route and notwithstanding the fact that her inefficiency for the service was apparent from the outset no other steps have been taken to fulfil the terms of union. From the time the "Northern Light" ceases running until she again resumes her trips, a period averaging as already mentioned sixty-four days each year, the Post Office Department transmits the mails by the route between Capes Traverse and Tormentine, and during this period in each year the Dominion Government have at no time since Confederation made any provision whatever for the transport of passengers, who are forced to make such arrangements as best they can for crossing to and from the mainland. This inaccountable neglect on the part of the Government of Canada is the most direct violation of the terms of union which we are called upon to represent to Your Majesty; moreover, the Dominion Government have established no communication between the Intercolonial Railway and Cape Tormentine so that travellers are compelled in passing between these points to drive in open sleighs a distance of forty miles in the coldest and most stormy portion of the year.

Between Cape Traverse and the line of the Prince Edward Island Railway, a distance of about twelve miles, railway connection has been opened and that but partially, only this winter, although provided for by Parliament three years ago.

11. The derangement of business consequent upon the irregularity of the mail service, when for many days at times no communication is had with the rest of Canada, exercises a most prejudicial effect upon the interest of the island. The hardships of travelling, which only the strong and robust are able to endure, and the dangers attendant upon the present mode, which have been most painfully exemplified this winter are other disadvantages from which the people of this province suffer most acutely.

12. The feeling that they are being unjustly treated is not without strong foundation. In order to fulfil the terms of union with British Columbia, a province of less than 15,000 of a population, exclusive of Indians and Chinese, Canada has contracted for the construction of nearly 3,000 miles of railway at a cost of more than \$80,000,000. This gigantic undertaking is being pushed forward at a rate unparalleled in the world's history, and a vast expenditure is being made and still more is contemplated in acquiring and subsidizing other railroads and in forging the links to bind the scattered provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific, yet the fulfilment of the terms of union with this island, by providing the means of communication over a

strait only nine miles wide is postponed from year to year, without any thought; it would seem that thereby a sacred obligation is being violated and an immense injury being done to a large body of people.

13. This grievance, of which we here complain, has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the General Government, while, session after session, the representatives of the island in the Dominion Government have called attention to the non-fulfilment by Canada of her pledged faith with this island. In 1881 we addressed the Governor General in Council upon the subject, and prayed for the adoption of measures to remedy the state of affairs complained of, as well as for compensation for the loss sustained on account of the non-fulfilment of the terms of union. This address was only acknowledged, but no practical results followed, and, upon the notice of the Dominion Government being again directed thereto, assurances were returned in both of the years 1882 and 1883, that the question was under their consideration.

Again last year we addressed His Excellency in Council with a like petition, and claiming \$5,000,000 for the loss sustained to that time on account of the non-fulfilment of the said terms, and we also informed the Dominion Government that we then approached them for the last time, and that unless a favorable answer was accorded without delay Your Majesty's interference would be invoked.

Beyond a simple acknowledgment of this address no attention has been paid to it. Again on 20th February last, the Executive Council of this island called the attention of the Dominion Government to the various steps which has been taken by the island to obtain a settlement of the question, and reminded them the decision at which we had arrived last year to appeal to Your Majesty, and that no alternative was left except to carry that determination into effect. To this minute the same unsatisfactory answer was received which has been invariably given; copies of the correspondence referred to will be transmitted to Your Majesty herewith.

14. In this the twelfth year of their connection with the Dominion, instead of enjoying that efficient and continuous steam communication with the mainland which was guaranteed them, the people of Prince Edward Island are, for a very considerable portion of the year, dependent upon the mode which their fathers initiated upwards of sixty years ago, before steam power was ever applied for purposes of locomotion. During these twelve years they have patiently awaited the fulfilment by the General Government of the terms of the union in this particular until we are reluctantly constrained to say that the Dominion Government have evinced a marked indifference, not only for the welfare of this island, but for the sanctity of their own obligations as well.

15. Satisfied that this state of things cannot longer continue without a breach of that harmony which is so indispensable between the provinces of the Confederation, and feeling that the island is being treated unjustly and its prosperity seriously retarded, we appeal to Your Majesty, and humbly pray that you will take the premises into your most gracious consideration, and require that justice be done by the Government of Canada to Your Majesty's loyal subjects of this Province, by the immediate "establishment and maintenance of efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers between this island and the mainland of the Dominion both winter and summer, so as to place the island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion;" and further, that Your Majesty will be pleased to require that the Government of Canada compensate this island for the loss which has resulted to its inhabitants by reason of the non-fulfilment of the terms of Confederation in the particulars complained therein.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 27th March, 1885.

JOHN BALDERSON, *President*.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 27th March, 1885.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, *Speaker*.

PAPERS RELATING TO COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND THE MAINLAND OF THE DOMINION, UNDER THE TERMS OF CONFEDERATION, TO BE FORWARDED TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 7th April, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a joint address from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that immediate measures may be adopted by the Dominion Government to fulfil the terms of Confederation with Prince Edward Island, by establishing and maintaining efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers between the island and the mainland of the Dominion winter and summer, thus placing the province in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion, and by causing to be placed at the disposal of the island compensation for the failure on the part of the Dominion to carry out said terms, and also a joint address from the Council and Assembly requesting me to cause the said address to His Excellency to be laid before him.

I have, &c.,

T. HEATH HAVILAND, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

JOINT ADDRESS, SESSION OF 1881.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in general assembly convened, approach Your Excellency and represent :—

1. That upon the 1st day of July, 1873, Prince Edward Island entered the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada upon certain terms and conditions set forth in an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated 26th June, 1873.

2. That in the said terms and conditions of union it was expressly stipulated that the Dominion Government should assume and defray all the charges for the establishment and maintenance of efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers between this island and the mainland of the Dominion, winter and summer, so as to place this island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion.

3. That during no winter season intervening between the year 1873 and the present time has the steam service provided by the Dominion Government been efficient, or the communication with the mainland in any degree continuous.

4. That during the first winter season after the union no attempt was made by the General Government to provide such steam service; that during the two subsequent winter seasons, viz., those of 1874-75 and 1875-76, a wooden steamboat called the "Albert" was placed upon the route between Georgetown and Pictou, but she failed to perform the service satisfactorily. That at the commencement of the winter season of 1876-77, a new steamer called the "Northern Light," which had been constructed expressly for the work, was placed upon the route.

5. That the records of the trips made by this steamboat are inaccessible to us, but it is notorious that these trips have been most irregular and unsatisfactory, and that at times she has been detained, ice-bound, for periods ranging from ten to twenty-four days, to the imminent danger of the passengers and mails. On more than one occasion during the present winter, some of the passengers, among whom were several females and children, were forced, after remaining on board the vessel for several days, to leave her and walk a distance of many miles to the shore, when night

overtaking them they received severe injuries from cold and exposure and one of them has been crippled for life.

6. That the people of this province have suffered great loss by reason of the frequent interruption of the winter steam service, involving extraordinary delay, not only in the transmission of important letters by rail, but also in the conveyance of passengers, thereby causing serious derangement of trade and immense inconvenience to the entire community.

7. That the experience of the last five years fully convinces us that the steamer "Northern Light" is totally unfitted to perform that efficient service undertaken by the Dominion Government, and as we are of opinion that ample time has been allowed for experiments, we submit that means should be adopted without further delay to secure to this province continuous communication in accordance with the terms of union.

8. That one of the principal inducements held out to this province to enter Confederation was the promise of constant communication with the mainland, and the prospect of participating in the benefits arising from the Intercolonial Railway and other public works, from which its inhabitants had been previously debarred for a large portion of the year, and to the maintenance of which they are called upon to contribute without deriving any corresponding advantage.

9. We submit that the good faith of the Dominion Government is pledged to the fulfilment of the compact of Confederation, involving the establishment and maintenance of efficient steam service with the mainland and continuous communication with the Intercolonial and other Dominion railways, and we represent that Prince Edward Island is justly entitled to receive from the Dominion, compensation for the non-fulfilment by the Dominion Government of the terms of union in the particular here-
in mentioned.

Wherefore, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly pray that your Excellency in Council will take the foregoing facts into your most serious consideration, and adopt vigorous and immediate measures to remedy the grievances complained of, and cause to be placed at the disposal of Prince Edward Island the compensation to which the Province is entitled by reason of the non-fulfilment by the Dominion Government of the terms of Confederation.

And as in duty bound we will ever pray.

A true copy,

FREDERICK W. HUGHES, *Asst. Clerk House of Assembly.*

OTTAWA, 16th April, 1881.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th inst. enclosing a joint address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island, in reference to the establishment and maintenance of steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers between the province and the mainland.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, *Under Secretary of State.*

His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 28th February, 1882.

SIR,—My Government having by a Minute of Council recommended me to bring to the notice of the Dominion Government that this province is yet without a reply from the Privy Council of Canada to the joint address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, passed last session, on the subject of the failure of the Dominion Government to carry out the terms of Confederation by providing continuous communication winter and summer, between this island and the mainland provinces of

the Dominion. As the General Assembly meets on the 8th March, my Government are anxious to have the reply with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

The Honorable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 8th March, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 9 of the 28th ultimo, requesting a reply to a joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island passed during their last session, respecting continuous communication between that province and the mainland provinces of the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, *Under Secretary of State.*

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown.

This Minute was handed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and by him was forwarded to the Secretary of State, Ottawa, the receipt thereof was acknowledged.

EXTRACT from the *Minutes of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 31st January, 1883.

At a meeting of the Executive Council in Committee.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Messieurs:

Sullivan,
Campbell,
McLeod,

Ferguson,
Prowse,
Lefurgey,

Arsenault.

The Executive Council in Committee has had under consideration the failure of the Dominion to fulfil that condition of the terms of Confederation which stipulates that the Government of Canada shall assume "and defray all the charges for the establishment and maintenance of efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers between Prince Edward Island and the mainland of the Dominion winter and summer, so as to place the island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion."

In a joint address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this province to His Excellency the Governor General, adopted in the session of 1881, were set forth the enormous disadvantages under which the inhabitants of this island labor by reason of the insufficiency of the means provided for the transport of mails and passengers during the winter season, and a request was made for the immediate adoption of vigorous measures for the removal of the grievances complained of, as well as for the allowance of compensation by reason of the non-fulfilment in such respect of the terms of Confederation. The receipt of this address was duly acknowledged by the Secretary of State in a despatch dated 16th April, 1881, and upon the notice of the Dominion Government being again directed thereto, and a reply requested, it was learned that the question was receiving their earnest consideration.

The Council in Committee desire to draw the attention of the General Government to the fact that although nearly two years have elapsed since the acknowledgment of the receipt of the said address, no attempt has been made to improve the means of communication with the mainland provinces of the Dominion, and that the grievances of therein still remain.

During the first winter succeeding the union, it was not expected that much could be effected towards providing "continuous communication," but the inhabitants of the island patiently awaited the result of the experiment being made by the Dominion Government, to demonstrate the practicability of the winter navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The futile attempts of the steamer "Northern Light" during the last seven years to maintain "continuous communication" are notorious. Experience warrants the assertion that she is unfitted for the service. Her trips during the few weeks of winter in which she runs are irregular; her carrying capacity is exceedingly limited, and her model is generally condemned.

A strong inducement for this province to enter Confederation was the promise of "continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion." A service that would be as thoroughly efficient and regular as the railways with which such communication was guaranteed; in short, that Prince Edward Island should have equal facilities for intercourse with the other provinces as those provinces enjoy between themselves, and should participate in all the benefits arising from the Intercolonial Railway and other public works upon the mainland, from which it had formerly been debarred for a great portion of the year, and to which it contributes without receiving any corresponding advantage.

The inconvenience and loss sustained by the people of this Province in consequence of the imperfect means of winter transport are incalculable. Irregularity of the mail service in which delays of ten consecutive days are often experienced, the consequent derangement of business, the hardships of travelling, which only the strong and robust are able to endure, the dangers attendant upon the winter routes, the total stoppage of all transport for freight or merchandise; these are some of the disadvantages attending the present mode of winter communication between this province and the mainland.

Of continuous steam communication summer and winter, with the mainland, Prince Edward Island received an assurance and guarantee at the time of its entry into the Confederation in 1873. Nearly ten years have now elapsed since that event, and but one abortive attempt has been made by the General Government to carry out the solemn engagement into which they then entered. It is not the office of the Government of this province to dictate to the Dominion Government as to the way in which they shall carry out the terms of union in respect to continuous communication, but the Council in Committee are bound to express the opinion that only a very feeble attempt has been made to accomplish this object, and that the means of obtaining this most desirable end have not been nearly exhausted.

To carry out the terms of Confederation with British Columbia, the Government is expending an immense sum of money in the construction of the Pacific Railway; yet to provide the means of communication between two provinces, over a distance of scarcely nine miles, and thus fulfil an obligation equally as binding as that with British Columbia, the general Government have displayed a marked indifference.

The Council in Committee feel that the Government of Canada are justly chargeable with a most serious violation of the terms of union in this respect; they desire once more to bring the matter prominently before the notice of Your Excellency in Council with the earnest hope that the ensuing session of Parliament will not be allowed to pass without the adoption of effective measures for the immediate fulfilment of the terms of Confederation; they request that they may be furnished with a reply to the address of the Council and Assembly herein referred to, as well as to this minute in sufficient time to submit the same to the Legislature of this province at the approaching session thereof. Should the Dominion Government fail to comply with the just request of this province, its Government will be reluctantly compelled to lay the grievance complained of at the foot of the Throne, and to appeal for redress to Her Majesty the Queen as one of the parties to the articles of Confederation.

Certified a true extract.

R. F. DEBLOIS, *Clerk Executive Council.*

(Telegram.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, 27th March, 1883.

To the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

Required immediately to lay before the Legislature now in session, Dominion Government's answer to joint address of Legislature of April, 1881, relative to steam communication with mainland, and also to Minute of Council of January last upon the same subject.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, *Lieutenant Governor.*

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 28th March, 1883.

To the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown.

Subject referred to in your message of the 27th instant, under consideration.

G. POWELL, *Under Secretary of State.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 18th April, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General, a joint address from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General representing the failure of the Dominion Government to carry out that part of the terms of Confederation which requires the Government of Canada "to establish and maintain efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers between the island and the mainland of the Dominion, winter and summer, thus placing the island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion," and praying that His Excellency in Council will take such action as shall cause the grievance complained of to be remedied and the terms of union to be fulfilled, as well as praying that compensation be paid to Prince Edward Island for the non-fulfilment of the said terms.

I have, &c.,

T. HEATH HAVILAND, *Lieutenant Governor.*

To the Hon. the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 24th April, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 8, of the 18th inst., transmitting, in order that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Governor General, a joint address from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, on the subject of an efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers between that province and the mainland of the Dominion winter and summer, and to state that the matter will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.,

G. POWELL, *Under Secretary of State.*

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 28th February, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, an approved minute of my Council, passed on the 28th instant, upon the subject of the non-fulfilment of the terms of Confederation in respect to communication with the mainland, together with the copy therein referred to of the address of the Legislature of the island as passed in the Session of 1884 on the same subject.

I have, &c.,

A. A. MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

The Honorable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 6th March, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 28th ult., transmitting for submission to His Excellency the Governor General an approved Minute of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island in respect to winter communication with the mainland, together with a copy to which the same refers of the address of the Legislature of the island as passed in the session of 1884 upon the subject, and to state that the same will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.,

G. POWELL, *Under Secretary of State.*

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, SESSION OF 1885.

To His Honor the Honorable Andrew Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,—

Whereas, during the present session of the General Assembly this House did join with the House of Assembly in a memorial to Her Majesty the Queen, praying Her Majesty's most gracious intervention in order to obtain from the Government of Canada a fulfilment of the terms upon which this island entered the Confederation in respect to communication with the mainland, and also the payment of compensation to this province for the loss sustained by its people in consequence of the failure of the Dominion Government to carry out the said terms, and a joint address of both Houses has been adopted requesting your Honor to forward the said memorial to His Excellency the Governor General for transmission to Her Majesty the Queen;

And whereas since the adoption of the said memorial and address, an insurrection has unfortunately been incited in the North-West Provinces, whereby not only the peace and welfare of the Dominion have been disturbed, but the lives and property of the citizens are endangered, while some of Her Majesty's subjects have met their death in bravely endeavoring to uphold the authority of the British Crown;

And, whereas, this House recognizes the paramount obligation of the General Government to suppress lawlessness and rebellion, and it is the imperative duty of every British subject to assist the constituted authorities in the restoration of quietness and good order and in the maintenance of the Queen's supremacy;

Therefore, this House unwilling to embarrass the General Government while occupied with matters of such weighty moment to the Empire, and looking to a speedy termination of the insurrection, desire to postpone for the present the carrying out of the constitutional means of which it seeks to redress a grievance of the people of this province, and request your Honor not to forward the said memorial until such time during the approaching legislative recess as in the opinion of your advisers shall be deemed opportune.

Whilst this House regrets that an insurrection has been incited in the North-West Territories, whereby not only the peace and welfare of the Dominion has been disturbed, but that the lives and property of its citizens have been endangered, yet as our case is a very urgent one in our opinion, there should be no unnecessary delay in forwarding the said memorial to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying Her Majesty's most gracious intervention, in order to obtain from the Government of Canada a fulfilment of the terms of Confederation in respect to communication with the mainland, and also compensation to the province for the loss sustained by its people in consequence of the failure of the Dominion Government to carry out said terms.

A true copy.

JOHN BALL, *Clerk Legislative Council.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, SESSION OF 1885.

To His Honor the Honorable Andrew Archibald McDonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,—Whereas, during the present Session of the General Assembly the House of Assembly did join with the Legislative Council in a memorial to Her Majesty the Queen, praying Her Majesty's most gracious intervention in order to obtain from the Government of Canada a fulfilment of the terms upon which this island entered the Confederation in respect to communication with the mainland and also the payment of compensation to this province for the loss sustained by its people in consequence of the failure of the Dominion Government to carry out the said terms, and a joint address of both Houses has been adopted requesting your Honor to forward the said memorial to His Excellency the Governor General for transmission to Her Majesty the Queen;

And, whereas, since the adoption of the said memorial and address, an insurrection has unfortunately been incited in the North-West Territories whereby not only the peace and welfare of the Dominion have been disturbed, but the lives and property of its citizens are endangered, while some of Her Majesty's subjects have met their death in bravely endeavoring to uphold the authority of the British Crown;

And, whereas, this House recognizes the paramount obligation of the General Government to suppress lawlessness and rebellion, and it is the imperative duty of every British subject to assist the constituted authorities in the restoration of quietness and good order and in the maintenance of the Queen's supremacy;

Therefore, this House unwilling to embarrass the General Government while occupied with matters of such weighty moment to the Empire, and looking to a speedy termination of the insurrection, desire to postpone for the present the carrying out of the constitutional means by which it seeks to redress a grievance of the people of this province, and request your Honor not to forward the said memorial until such time during the approaching legislative recess as in the opinion of your advisers shall be deemed opportune.

A true copy.

FREDERICK W. HUGHES, *Assistant Clerk House of Assembly.*

EXTRACT from Minutes of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 4th August, 1885.

The Executive Council in Committee have had under consideration the separate addresses of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this province, to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, passed during their last session, requesting that, owing to their unwillingness to embarrass the Government of Canada during the existence of the insurrection in the North-West Territories, their joint memorial to Her Majesty the Queen, praying Her Majesty's most gracious intervention, in order to obtain from the Government of Canada a fulfilment of the terms upon which this island entered the Confederation in respect to communication with the mainland, and also the payment of compensation to this province for the loss sustained by its people in consequence of the failure of the Dominion Government to carry out the aforesaid terms should not be forwarded until such time during the then approaching recess as in the opinion of His Honor's advisers should be deemed opportune.

The Council in Committee advise that, as the insurrection has been effectually suppressed and order restored in the North-West Territories, the said joint address to Her Majesty the Queen, together with the enclosures therein referred to, the said separate addresses to His Honor and a copy of this Minute, be immediately forwarded to His Excellency the Governor for transmission to Her Majesty the Queen.

Certified a true extract.

R. F. DEBLOIS, *Clerk Executive Council.*

RETURN

(77b.)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1886; For a copy of Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to the Privy Council under date of 15th of December, 1869.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
22nd April, 1886.

*Secretary of State**(Strictly confidential.)*

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, OTTAWA, 15th December, 1869.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries respectfully offers the following observations on a memorandum submitted in July last by the late Minister of Finance, in conference at Washington with the British Minister and the American Secretary of State, as the basis of proposed negotiations on the part of Great Britain and the United States relative to fisheries and navigation, in connection with existing trade relations between the United States and Canada.

Article 1 proposes (in substance) to grant the United States citizens the same fishing privileges which were secured to them by the Treaty of 1854, with the important addition of similar freedom of our inland fishings, and whatever extension of the privileges accorded by the former compact the altered circumstances of the time may render necessary.

The ostensible equivalent for such extensive concessions is, from reference to Article 5, an interchange of the natural productions of both countries—the same as are enumerated in the free schedule adopted under the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854—on reciprocal terms, subject to certain Customs duties, the measure of which impost to be the scale of internal revenue taxation in the United States.

This proposal is objectionable chiefly with respect to the fishing privileges it would concede to Americans, and the omission of corresponding privileges in favor of Canadians.

The Treaty of Washington admitted American fishermen, in common, to all the privileges of "sea fishery"—taking and curing fish, landing, drying nets, &c., &c.,—which are reserved exclusively to British subjects by the Convention of 1818; but it made special reservations as regards the inshore and river fisheries—the salmon, shad and shell—fish fishery being excepted in express terms. Also, it defended the prior occupancy of British fishermen, and all private or proprietary rights, both actual and prospective.

Reciprocal privileges of a precisely similar nature were, by the same instrument, extended to Her Majesty's subjects along the eastern sea-coasts of the union from Maine to North Carolina.

The present proposal would superadd to the advantages of unrestricted access to our coast and river fisheries, freedom of fishing throughout the inland waters of the Dominion, whilst no reciprocal stipulation is made for concurrent privileges in either the tidal or fresh waters of the United States.

Practically, therefore, such a condition would at once add immeasurably to the already ample equivalent for free trade afforded by the concessions made in 1854, while at the same time relinquishing all of the corresponding privileges which were allowed to British subjects, besides abandoning the important exemptions then made.

The effects of such an arrangement would prove most obnoxious to both our interior and seaboard populations, and in the highest degree injurious to that large class of persons and the very lucrative business dependent more or less on the abundant fisheries of our tidal estuaries, lakes and rivers.

The undersigned is well aware that the reciprocal privileges of fishing in certain United States waters as described in the Reciprocity Treaty, amounted to a mere formal concession, of no practical use to colonial fishermen and of no material benefit to Great Britain. The omission to provide anew for its continuance is not here remarked upon as involving any curtailment of the reciprocity in fishing which was stipulated for in the former treaty, but rather to mark the absence of reciprocal provisions in this proposal. If it is likely to be regarded as a substantial part of the reciprocity we propose to secure, its omission may be thus explained; but it should nevertheless appear as a nominal concession among the provisions of any treaty that may hereafter be agreed upon.

The proposed extension of American fishing privileges to our inland waters, and the implied waiver of reservations which were contained in the Treaty of 1854, demand serious notice. Such a proposal, even with the most unequivocal compensatory benefits, is liable to many objections; and presented as it is without like concessions from the other of the high contracting parties, is perfectly inadmissible on any grounds of reciprocity or justice.

The specific fishings which were mutually reserved by the first article of the Reciprocity Treaty, were the salmon, shad and shell-fish fisheries, and generally all fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers. These important privileges are peculiar in their nature, value and situation. In British waters they are prolific, convenient and rapidly improving under the system of protection and management applied to them through our fishery laws and regulations. Those in American waters are, comparatively speaking, barren, inaccessible to us, and fast deteriorating. We have a regularly organized system of protection; the United States authorities have none. They have refused and persistently neglected to legislate for the protection of fish in the waters which border on our own, and where the property in them may be said to be common to both. Where our salmon and shad fishings are carried on large establishments have been formed, and considerable private capital is now invested. The rivers are in numerous instances under lease for several years at annual rentals. Their productive capacity has been enlarged by improvements both at public and individual expense, and their natural produce yearly increases through the economical fishing imposed by law, and the efficient protection applied to them. Besides the acquired rights of persons holding titles from the Crown, there exist other vested rights associated with grants of the soil and of fishery, and also the preferences of riparian settlers, none of which could now be disturbed without giving rise to claims for compensation. The idea, therefore, of admitting foreigners to the possible enjoyment of any of the fruits of such private enterprise and public outlay, either inside of the rivers, in the estuaries, or along the coast outside of the mouths of rivers, cannot, with just regard to ourselves and the industry of our people, be favorably entertained.

Then, as affects the lake fisheries, there could in reality be no reciprocity, since the fishing grounds on the United States shores are so much inferior to our own, and are now so densely pre-occupied and over-fished as to render it improbable that Canadian fishermen could obtain any vacant places, even if it was worth their while to forsake the superior limits which they now enjoy on the northern coasts of the great lakes. The numerous rivers and streams emptying into these lakes along their northern shores, being peculiarly adapted to the breeding and feeding of the various kinds of fish which frequent the lake region, give to the Canadian fresh-water fishings a value and permanency which are not possessed by those of the southern coasts.

Mutual freedom of resort would be on this account alone, so unequal as to operate altogether to the detriment of Canada, and inure to the advantage of foreigners. And besides injuring such of our people as are engaged in fishing pursuits, the admission of Americans, whose catch would largely be exported fresh to United States ports, would, by diminishing our catch, cause a scarcity of fish in Canadian markets and thus increase their cost to consumers. The competition and rivalry which would ensue between native and foreign fishermen must necessarily expose our inland waters to the dangers of excessive fishing, and would devolve on the public greatly increased expense for regulating and protecting them. In the case of the Magdalen Islands, for instance, the presence of a fleet of United States vessels and boats resorting there every spring for the mackerel and herring fisheries, compels our Government to send there an armed vessel to preserve order and protect the inhabitants from injury and outrage. Sometimes it becomes necessary to employ a boat's crew there throughout the spring, summer and autumn fishery. During these seasons the bays and harbors are crowded with American vessels and fishermen, who, combining together, and having superior numbers and better means, crowd out the resident fishers. These foreigners occupy the shores and seining places without regarding the prior right and just privileges of the natives. They ignore also the effect of actual settlement on the coasts of these islands, which precludes them under the Convention of 1818 from continuing to fish and land there without the previous consent of the settlers. It is not at all advisable to reproduce this state of things on the coasts of the great lakes.

At present, owing to the improved condition of our lake and river fisheries since they have been properly protected by fishery officers and subjected to judicious restrictions imposed by the fishery laws their occupation has become more than ever desirable to our own people. There is every reason to consider this improvement progressive in its character, and the signal success attending our endeavors to augment the natural supplies of fish food by means of artificial propagation place it almost beyond a doubt that the inland fishings of the Dominion will soon become a source of great wealth to the country. The definition of exclusive holdings and the placing of them under leases or licenses to native fishermen is calculated to ensure greater regularity in the prosecution of this branch of industry and to create more confidence in the pursuit. Americans have already offered considerable rents for leases of exclusive fishery limits in our inland waters. Were these waters to be now opened to United States citizens, under whatsoever reservations as to prior occupancy, they would at once cut off the run of fish to and fro between the deep water and the inshore fishing places now laid out and rented as stations. Take for an example, the case of Lake Erie and the Detroit river. The islands and reefs situated off the peninsular section of the Province of Ontario are chief resorts of fish which breed in the western part of Lake Erie, and the channels to the north-west of these along the Canadian side of the boundary line are the routes by which fish enter the Detroit and St. Clair rivers and pass upwards to the north. Were United States fishermen to be allowed to place their nets in these localities, the river and island fishings would be stopped, and gradually the fishery at both would become extinct. There are many other places in the various lakes where the greatest possible injury might be thus done by Americans without any actual trespass on the inshore limits of our fishermen.

Furthermore, we are now entering into possession of the North-Western Territories, extending from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, in which are comprised immense bodies of fresh water teeming with fish of the most valuable kinds. The resources of these waters will be of moment in the current settlement of that extensive tract, and must in due course open up a new field for domestic production. They occupy everywhere the valley region, and are so situated in relation to the neighboring countries as to afford those ready and permanent supplies of fish-food so necessary to the vigorous and hardy settlers of North-West America. Their exclusive control should be jealously preserved as well on our own behalf as for the sake of the Indian population. The forest hunting grounds of the Indian tribes cannot co-exist with agricultural and lumbering enterprises, and the game of the plains will here, as

it has done everywhere else, disappear as the country becomes settled. But the waters may be fished without sensibly diminishing their supplies so long as kept under our own control, and the Indians can always rely on them for fish-food when the chase shall no longer afford them the means of subsistence to which they are accustomed.

It is remarked that Mr. Thornton says, in reply to an enquiry by Mr. Secretary Fish, as to the conditions on which Canada expects to export fish to the United States, that, if Americans are allowed free fishing in British waters, provincial caught fish should be admitted equally free into United States markets. This is a suggestion which, while it undervalues the right of fishery, is inconsistent with our previous policy and declarations. It was advanced by Mr. Seward, in 1866—it was suggested also by Mr. Meirell before the colonial delegation at Washington—and again adverted to in 1868. On each occasion it was met by most emphatic disapproval on the part of the Canadian Government. (Reference is requested to the Minute of Council, dated 18th June, 1866; also a report from this Department of 27th February, 1868, afterwards approved by the Privy Council.)

It is submitted that the terms of the Treaty of 1854, in so far as they relate to the fisheries, are sufficiently favorable to the United States without any such extensions as would probably be demanded under article 1 of Mr. Rose's memorandum. The very liberal and conciliatory spirit in which those terms were conceived was further supplemented by the decisions of the joint commission named by the British and American Governments to define the limits of reserved privileges. The awards of that commission, of which the present Secretary of State for the Provinces (Hon. Jos. Howe) was a distinguished member, are conspicuous for their liberality, and have greatly enhanced the value of the original concessions made in the treaty to United States citizens.

The undersigned is, for the several reasons above stated, clearly of opinion that no new or additional concessions affecting the Canadian fisheries should be offered or sanctioned in any proposals for another commercial treaty.

Article 2 enlarges on the right of navigating the inland waters of Canada, as it existed under the former treaty, without however making such extension mutual, but leaves the other reciprocal rights named in the fourth article of the said treaty the same. It adds a conditional obligation to undertake certain canal improvements adapted to the better accommodation of American vessels. Such an undertaking would doubtless occasion a heavy expenditure, which should not be lost sight of in computing rates of duty intended to equalize the internal taxation of the United States.

In this connection also it is of some consequence to bear in mind that there are other projects of internal navigation more directly beneficial to the country at large, and of much greater urgency as relates to the necessary interior communications which our north-western extension will necessitate. It is very probable indeed that the general desire of the country to improve the great natural opportunities which the valley of the Upper Ottawa presents, at the earliest possible moment when the public exchequer admits of such an outlay, may defer, for the time being, any frontier improvements designed for the immediate benefit of foreign commerce.

The limited extent to which Canadian crafts avail themselves of this feature in the proposed reciprocity, compared with the facilities it affords to the American carrying trade, renders the concession an important one, entirely favorable to the United States, and such as should ensure some adequate equivalent. Our experience of the reciprocal use of American canals, with which Canadian tonnage has been heretofore favored, is not calculated to inspire hopes of any equivalent in kind. The almost entire exclusion from the various state canals of all merchandise carried in British bottoms, even during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty, in which the Federal Government engaged to urge upon the state authorities to secure to us their use on terms of equality with American inhabitants, but which they failed to accomplish, forbids us to expect anything from engagements of an indirect nature.

Article 3 proposes to deal, firstly (a), with the laws regulating the coasting trade. The policy of the United States on this subject is, of the most restrictive and unfriendly character. It is not merely a defensive one on their part, conceived in the spirit of protection, but is levelled and enforced against Canadian shipping with extreme rigor—notwithstanding that both Imperial and colonial legislation, affecting the foreign mercantile marine have been, meanwhile, of the most liberal tendency. The invidious operation of this policy is explained in another part of the present report; and some remedial changes should be insisted upon in any future disposal of the subject. No new treaty of commerce would, in the opinion of the undersigned, prove acceptable to the Dominion in which the required alterations are not provided for, or after which Canadian vessels shall be excluded from registration in the United States. The terms on which this reciprocal privilege may be secured might be agreed upon on the basis of a Customs tax proportioned to the internal revenue taxation, as in other cases;

Secondly (b), to revise the patent and copyright laws. There are strong objections to abandoning the vantage ground we at present occupy as regards foreign inventions. And unless, in relaxing our patent laws for the advantage of American inventors as part of a general scheme of reciprocity, it ensures some general privileges to British publishers, we should retain the advantages at our command;

Thirdly (c), to extend the principle of extradition. The moral considerations in support of such provisions as shall reach other offences than those for which fugitives from justice may now be extradited apply equally to both countries, but the larger extent and population of the United States, and necessarily the greater frequency of divers grades of crime which it is the commercial no less than the social interest of the American Government and people to be enabled to suppress, make this proposal rather favorable towards them.

Article 4 provides for the continuance of transit through American and Canadian territories respectively. This system, as at present existing, is, so far as Canada is concerned, quite as free from restrictions as it is possible to make it; but the charges and hindrances to which goods *in transitu* through United States territory are subject for protective reasons, make the arrangement burdensome only to our trade. In order to be mutually beneficial these facilities should be as nearly as may be reduced to a uniform system, having some guarantee of permanence.

Article 5 being the chief of these propositions as relating to an exchange of the natural products of both countries, agrees in the main with the principle of reciprocity and mutual advantage on which the negotiations profess to be based.

There is an omission in the schedule referred to as adopted under the former treaty of the article of "hay," which occasion should be taken to supply. It is one of the staple agricultural productions in certain portions of the Maritime Provinces, and was probably overlooked in the preparation of the free list. The omission ought to be supplied in any future arrangements.

If the duties to be placed on the articles enumerated are to be measured by the internal revenue taxes of the United States, as suggested in this clause, it will be necessary to distinguish between the existing and exceptional state of taxation there, and the altered condition of things which it is reasonable to anticipate as a near result of the vast resources and the great energy and industry of the American people.

Article 6 promises to assimilate the Excise duty on certain articles of luxury, and to devise means to assist United States officials in the prevention of smuggling. This also involves a small amount of taxation on our people which may not be at all necessary for our own revenue purposes. It might be difficult to compute the value of such assistance as could be afforded through the co-operation of our Customs and Excise officers; but as the local burden of thus rendering aid rests on us, while it relieves our neighbors from extra exertions and may save them from revenue losses, this offer amounts to something more than a proof of friendly disposition towards them.

The foregoing proposals by the late Finance Minister, taken as a whole, seem to present in the most advantageous form those concessions which it may be found

advisable to make, in order to bring about renewed commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada. They appear, however, to be, in some respects, too indefinite, and are not quite consistent with the principle of reciprocity on which it is desirable to adjust the trade relations of these adjacent countries. The arrangement of details would, of course, determine whether or not such discrepancies may be reconciled with tolerable satisfaction to both parties. But it should be recollected that we contend the reciprocal trade which subsisted for eleven years under the old treaty was as profitable to the United States as it was to Canada. This being the case, it should be sufficient, on reciprocal principles, to reckon the additional concessions made by us as equivalents for the extraordinary burdens created by subsequent events.

There is a striking similarity between these proposals and those which were discussed in the abortive conferences on the same subject held in 1866, the utter rejection of which, and the views then indicated, give small promise of their present adoption. The vague purport of the resolution of Congress, in pursuance of which negotiations were commenced last summer, taken in conjunction with the decided expression of an adverse policy made by the American Cabinet, through the recent Message of President Grant, against any treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Great Britain, and affirmed, as it has since been, by the endorsement of the House of Representatives—these utterances being an official pre-judgment on the whole question—suffice, in the opinion of the undersigned, to dispel whatever hope might have been entertained of bringing resumed negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion. Instead, therefore, of resuming conferences the futility of which already appears obvious, it is respectfully submitted that it would better consist with our own dignity and interest to review at once the whole subject of our commerce with the United States, the fisheries and navigation, with the view of adapting them to our relative position and necessities. If it shall be found expedient to adopt retaliatory measures, contingent on some modification of commercial policy on the part of the American Government, let us make up our minds that such is the only practical “reciprocity” our neighbors are likely to appreciate. Canadians may profit further by the lesson in self-reliance, and will bear with patriotic spirit and loyal patience whatever temporary disadvantages can attend the trial.

The invitation of the American Secretary of State to the British Minister at Washington, in June last, to open negotiations touching the fisheries and navigation, had reference to the resolution then recently passed by Congress.

That resolution proposes securing to United States citizens “the rights claimed by them in the fisheries of the British provinces in America.”

The undersigned perceives in this expression the chief obstacle to arranging any terms of reciprocal trade into which the concession of fishing privileges enters as an equivalent. Americans do not realize either the extent or value of the common privileges of fishery thus acquired in our waters. They have been taught, and now firmly believe, that their rights on our shores are nearly as extensive and almost as valuable as our own. Their fishermen have carried out in practice this cherished belief. The habitual fact of their free and easy admission everywhere among our inshore fishing grounds is regarded by them as a tacit acknowledgment of the claims always set up in their behalf and maintained at critical junctures by their Government.

They are educated to assert a construction of the Convention of 1818 favorable to United States citizens, and subversive of the claims of British subjects. In their official reports, sanctioned by authority, in their state papers, in the speeches of their representatives, in their public press, the American people advance claims affecting our inshore fisheries which are extravagant in fact, and which the highest legal authorities of Great Britain have declared to be untenable in law. United States fishermen not having for some fourteen years past been brought face to face with anything more than a mere formal denial of such extreme pretensions, whilst studiously informed of only the popular version of them, amplified in many instances beyond the bounds of reason, they have really no practical idea of the wide difference

between what is maintainable at public law as the exclusive property of Her Majesty's subjects, and what they, as foreigners, can establish under treaty stipulations which they are bound to respect. And just so long as they shall continue to cherish this undefined and exaggerated conviction there can be no real appreciation on their part of any concessions, however extensive and valuable that are made by Canada. Feeling no pressure from the narrowness of their national liberty of fishing, and not being compelled to join issue on the whole fishery question, they will assuredly continue to enjoy what they call their privileges, without any equivalent, in despite of license systems or warnings which experience teaches and circumstances enable them easily to evade.

The prevalence of this convenient misapprehension is fraught with danger to the peace of both nations. Long continuance of a temporizing policy transparent to everyone as conceived in fear of bringing to speedy settlement a troublesome international dispute, and executed, also, with such tender formalities as to defeat itself, can have no other influence than to confirm unjust pretensions and embolden aggression. Nor can we, in the light of human experience, anticipate any other result as the legitimate sequel to our weak demands than that, ultimately, we shall be confronted by some sudden individual enforcement of a firm belief in the national claim. The danger of a crisis of this kind is strikingly illustrated by the public intimation brought under the notice of our Government by Mr. Thornton's despatch of 20th October last, enclosing a copy of an article from the *New York Tribune* of that date, in which the Gloucester fishermen are represented as arming themselves to enforce their "right" to cruise in Canadian waters without licenses, and to resist British cruisers molesting them. The language of this article is just such as would impel United States fishermen to act in the manner indicated, and it suggests what may be at any moment the grievous effect of those undisputed convictions on this subject which American fishermen have come to regard as irresistible from any British point of view. Allusion is made to the persistent and annoying interference of British cruisers "in their legitimate pursuit" of cruising and taking fish in our fishing grounds. The determination is expressed no longer to submit "to expulsion from waters in which they believe themselves entitled to cruise and fish;" they are satisfied "that their just privileges have been invaded," and they will not hesitate to fire on any naval or fishery officers who shall molest them.

In the true interests of peace, therefore, no less than in justice to the present wants and future prospects of this country, it is desirable to put an end to such an awkward misbelief, and to insist on rights of exclusion which the laws of civilized nations declare to be ours.

The material worth and national importance to Canada of the coast and inshore fisheries in British American waters, can scarcely be overestimated. Their produce and control are of especial value to Nova Scotia, and that province might reasonably expect from the union of colonial interests some accession to the vigor and authority with which our claim to exclusive fishery rights within treaty limits have been already maintained by the Maritime Provinces. These rights are based on public law, and are limited only by treaty stipulations. The extent to which they are so limited by the Convention of London, dated 20th October, 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, is still in controversy. Great Britain contends that the prescribed limits of three marine miles, as the limit of exclusion, should be measured from headland to headland; while the United States Government contends that it should be measured from the interior of the bays and sinuosities of the coast. In support of the British view reference is made as well to the exact terms of the convention as to the law and practice of nations regarding their sovereign rights and territorial jurisdiction. The legal authorities on these points are cited at length in a special report herewith, by an officer of this Department, marked A, to which reference is respectfully requested. The American Government, on the other hand, claims that an exceptional definition of the limit of a marine league running everywhere parallel to the coast line, describing the course of indentation, &c., instead of defining the mouths of bays and other indentations, by lines drawn across from one headland to

another, is founded in the peculiar circumstances of the case. That, as United States citizens had formerly used these inshore fisheries under a favorable construction of certain liberties of fishing accorded them by the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, and as the subsequent Convention of 1818 was an amicable adjustment of differences growing out of such user, the renunciation of their claim to concurrent privileges in the inshore fisheries, made in the latter convention, should not be rigidly construed to their entire exclusion.

Such is substantially the "fishery question" as it stood at the time of entering into the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and as it was revived on the abrogation of that treaty by the United States.

This brief *resumé* of the fishery dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and a passing reference to the considerate measures subsequently adopted, will serve to explain the attitude which it is at present recommended that Canada should assume.

The various departmental reports and minutes of Council, forming part of the printed return herewith, marked B, relate to the continuance of the system of issuing season licenses to American fishing vessels on merely nominal terms, and also prove, by referring to Imperial despatches, that Her Majesty's Government and the Canadian Executive distinctly provided at the outset that such system should be of temporary duration and contingent on the mutual adoption, at an early date, of a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and the United States. This provisional system has now continued for four years, its renewal each successive year having been assented to by Canada as a temporary expedient, the termination of which was looked forward to before the recurrence of another season. The expectation that such temperate and moderate measures—if the Americans really desired to renew the commercial intercourse which had subsisted in former times between themselves and these colonies—would lead to at least a tolerably satisfactory arrangement of some kind sufficient to obviate any immediate revival of those irritating differences so amicably compromised by the reciprocal concessions acceded to in 1854, had not been realized.

The undersigned further begs to call the attention of Council to the position of our maritime interests and the questions raised by the United States with reference to navigating the River St. Lawrence and the Gut of Canso. In a report prepared by direction of Council and submitted on the 2nd April, 1868, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked C, occasion was taken to point out the disabilities under which the colonial merchant marine labors, and to contrast the relative treatment in respect of tonnage and other dues of British and American vessels in the ports of the respective countries. It was shown that the duties on British tonnage and other Customs charges imposed on British vessels entering United States ports, are unjust and burdensome, and that they are further aggravated by various other advantages conferred on American craft to such an extent as virtually to prohibit competition in British bottoms in the carrying trade of the lakes and seaboard. These advantages induce parties to invest in American tonnage to the detriment of Canadian ship-owners.

It will be perceived, on referring to the above-mentioned report, that the British vessels are prohibited from carrying passengers or freight between United States ports, and from state to state, while down to last season American vessels could carry goods and passengers between any or all of the provinces of the Empire. Since 1849 the liberal policy of the Imperial Government has permitted the ships of foreign nations to trade freely between the different colonies, and also between each colony and the mother country. The statutes giving such important privileges to foreigners provided, moreover, that any colony could, if it so desired, by an address to the Crown, throw open the local coasting trade. The Act 32 Vic., cap. 2, cited as "The Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869," alters the position of this colony as respects this trade. It provides that unless within two years from the date of its proclamation (which in Canada took place on the 23rd October, 1869), any colony or colonies shall by positive enactment legislate to the contrary, their coasting trade.

shall remain open to all foreign nations. Thus, without the legislative action above prescribed, Americans will, in addition to the privileges they already enjoy, be freely admitted to participate in our coasting trade, while they jealously exclude us from all participation in theirs.

The same report also shows that, although we permit all foreign built vessels to be registered in Canada, American laws and regulation deny to British-built vessels the privilege of registration in United States ports; and that, while no duties are charged upon American ships in Canada, other than those chargeable to our own vessels, and there are no Government charges of any kind for United States vessels frequenting our lake ports—except in cases where they may use the canals, paying only the same tolls as our own vessels—yet British craft entering their ports on the lakes are subject to a special tax of 30 cents (in gold) per ton. Their own vessels are exempted from this charge, if holding licenses, to trade between different districts within the union, and nearly all of them hold such licenses—or when engaged in the fisheries, or plying between Mexican, North American and West Indian ports, and pay tonnage duty annually. But as foreign vessels cannot procure licenses, this special tax is levied on each entry into United States ports during every season. The lake traffic consequently becomes absorbed by American tonnage, and the development of our shipping interests sustains a serious check. This constructive method of exclusion by a licensing system available only to Americans, approximates very closely to a differential duty against our ships and in favor of their own. Canada would have been authorized under the 173rd section of the Imperial Statute 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 107, and justified by the circumstances, to impose on United States vessels counter-vailing charges; but has refrained from doing so, in accordance with the conciliatory forbearance which has in other respects prompted our policy towards the Americans.

A practice also prevails in United States ports of exacting an arbitrary fee of \$5 payable to customs officers, together with some minor charges, for each entry and clearance of Canadian vessels, although no such fees are collected in our ports. This tax bears so heavily in the case of steamers as practically to prohibit the employment of colonial tonnage in that kind of business, especially since such drawback on our trade is supplemented by exemptions applied to American steamcraft, discriminatory in their effect as against Canadians.

Also, in connection with pilotage, there is a studied disfavor evinced towards Canada.

American vessels are exempted from compulsory pilotage in voyaging between certain United States ports on the Atlantic frontier, but are compelled, as are all vessels of certain dimensions, to engage pilots when going to, or returning from British waters, and clearing to and from colonial ports.

Then, again, in the matter of light-dues which, anterior to the union of these provinces, were in certain ports chargeable on all shipping, but have been removed by the Dominion Government, there was no exception made against American vessels. The law imposing a tax of ten cents per ton on vessels navigating the Gut of Canso, has also been allowed to expire. As the American fishing fleet reach the fishing grounds through this passage, and have been so permitted so to use it for years past, these free terms certainly enhance a concession which might be at any time withheld, it being the opinion of Her Majesty's Government (referred to elsewhere) that foreigners have no right whatever to navigate the same.

Americans have enjoyed the use of our canals on the same footing with Canadians, and still deny our tonnage the use of theirs on reciprocal conditions. They depreciate this boon. In the course of discussion among the delegates at Washington, in 1864, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means affirmed that the use of our canals by United States vessels was rather an advantage to us than a favor to them. Even in the carrying trade through these canals, as for example, from Chicago or Detroit to Oswego, a distinction is made against colonial tonnage, on the ground of its being a coasting voyage, although it is impossible for any vessel to make it without passing through British territory. We are thus completely excluded from the benefits of this considerable trade.

The same want of appreciation exhibited in respect of our fisheries and canals, is observable with reference to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, to which Americans lay claim of national right, as the natural outlet of partially contiguous territories. In the same resolution of Congress, quoted above, the claim is re-asserted to freely navigate the River St. Lawrence "from its sources to the sea." The Council is aware that this claim has already formed the subject of diplomatic discussion, and that the weight of authority derived from the law of nations is adverse to American views. The controversy was put in suspense by the Reciprocity Treaty. Now, whether the United States might or might not use the St. Lawrence River as a thoroughfare, from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, as a matter of state right, and not merely as a conventional one—which it is—there could be no question about the right of user being applicable to the river, if at all, only in its natural state, and not as its navigability has been rendered feasible by artificial improvements, located within the jurisdiction and forming the property of a foreign power. A formal decision on the dispute, still in abeyance on this point, might bring about a realization of the value of such a concession.

Recent legislation by the Americans regarding the import of lumber into their ports from the St. John River, New Brunswick, also works very detrimentally to the interests of British subjects.

Under the Ashburton Treaty, so called, our richest timbered limits on the upper St. John were ceded to the United States by Great Britain. The lumber off these lands requires to be floated down the St. John River, whereon it is afterwards manufactured. If owned by an American citizen, it enters duty free on being exported to the United States.

This offers a premium to mill-owners in the vicinity of St. John to release themselves from British allegiance and take the oath of citizenship in the United States. It has been done in several instances, by prominent citizens, as a measure of necessity and because it was otherwise impossible to compete with American manufacturers.

A still harder case exists, which absolutely closes that peculiar branch of trade against British subjects. The American citizen entering his lumber at Boston or elsewhere, values it on entry, say at \$40 per thousand superficial feet, which price he claims it to be worth to him at St. John, the place of shipment, thus taking the market value in Boston, \$45, less freight and charges of \$5, as the nominal value at the place of export, and enters it accordingly.

The British shipper, adopting the same rule of taking the value at Boston, say.....	\$45
Less freight and charges.....	\$5
Also less duty, 20 per cent., which, though he has to pay, the American exporter escapes from, say.....	9
	— 14
	\$31

leaves \$31, as the value at St. John. Such valuation, manifestly fair, the United States authorities refuse to recognize, but exact duty on just one-fifth more than the actual worth or cost at the place of shipment. This exaction is felt to be a great injustice to Canadians, and tends to force persons engaged in manufacturing lumber to either abandon the business or protect themselves by becoming naturalized as American citizens in order to carry on their operations without loss.

The undersigned has endeavored to show, by reference to existing facts and instances of hardship, that the policy of concession and conciliation has failed in obtaining from the American Government the removal of restraints on international trade and navigation, and how effectually the legislation and executive action of the United States have been directed towards monopolizing trade between the two countries, and to what extent such restrictions and discrimination have succeeded in excluding Canadian tonnage from all participation in carrying trade. The continuance of such a one-sided state of things is not only detrimental to our trade and ship-

ping interests, but it is calculated to sap the loyalty of our intelligent populations living along the great lakes, or who are interested in our tonnage and commerce, and weakening their confidence in our too complacent system of government. These people cannot fail to draw unfavorable comparisons between the treatment which their interests receive on the other side of the boundary line and that which is enjoyed by Americans trading in Canada. There are, as respects the article of coal and salt, strong reasons why we should consider them specially with reference to the United States tariff; but as the Ministers of Finance and Customs will doubtless embrace the subject in matters coming within their province, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it.

It is, in conclusion, respectfully recommended that all privileges of a concessory nature, affecting our inshore fisheries and the navigation of the Gut of Canso, be withdrawn, and that the same tonnage duties and other charges as are now imposed by American legislation on British tonnage be reciprocally applied to American tonnage, as provided for by the Imperial Act, 32 Vic., chap. 11, sec. 173, and that if it be deemed inexpedient to prohibit altogether the use of the Gut of Canso, its passage being intimately connected with fishing pursuits in or near our own waters, a special tonnage tax be levied on foreign vessels navigating the same. Also that during the ensuing session of Parliament the necessary legislation shall be proposed to foreclose foreign nations from the freedom of our coasting trade, as prescribed by the Colonial Merchant Shipping Act of 1869.

The undersigned wishes to be clearly understood that in making the above recommendations, he has no leaning whatever to a policy of imposing restrictions on commerce. On the contrary, his views are entirely favorable to the fullest freedom of commercial intercourse between all nations on fair and reciprocal terms. But in the present case it would be idle to conceal from ourselves the entire absence, on the part of the United States, of that equitable spirit which should govern the commercial relations of contiguous countries at peace with each other, and rival only in the energetic pursuit of national development conducive to their mutual prosperity.

The course now recommended is one of expediency, based on the only principle of reciprocity which seems to find favor in the estimation of American statesmen, namely, protecting ourselves by equalizing the burdens which circumstances impose on our natural products and domestic industries, and on our privileges of fishery and navigation.

The whole respectfully submitted.

P. MITCHELL, *Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

RETURN

(77d)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, dated 5th April, 1886 ;—For copies of all correspondence between the Government of British Columbia, or any person, and the Dominion Government, with regard to the deep water Fisheries on the coast of British Columbia.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
29th April, 1886.

— — —

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor the 16th February, 1884.

On a memorandum from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, dated the 15th February, 1884, recommending approval of an Address to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor which has been passed by the Legislative Assembly, viz. :—

“That whereas it is generally admitted that valuable deep water fisheries exist along the coast of this Province that would contribute largely to the interest and welfare of the country if they were thoroughly known and developed ;

“And whereas no survey has ever been made with the object of discovering and making public the localities where fish may be taken in sufficient quantities to induce capital and labor to profitably engage in the development of the deep-water fisheries ;

“And whereas under section 5, sub-section E of the terms of Union, Canada agreed to assume and defray the charges for the protection and encouragement of the fisheries in this Province ;

“And whereas it is absolutely necessary, in order to fully develop the deep-water fisheries of this Province, that a thorough survey should be made to discover and make known the localities where deep water fish may be taken ;

“Be it therefore resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Honor may be pleased to urge upon the Dominion Government that it is desirable and necessary to equip and maintain a vessel on this coast for the purpose of searching for codfish and halibut banks, oyster beds, and other kinds of shell-fish which may be found, and to take land-marks, and define and make an accurate survey of all fishing banks that may be discovered, and report from time to time to this Government.”

The Committee advise that this Minute be approved, and a copy hereof forwarded to the Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada.

Certified.

JOHN ROBSON, *Clerk Executive Council.*

RETURN

(78b)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, dated 1st April, 1886 ;—For copies of all Petitions from the Legislature of Nova Scotia and all correspondence between the Government of Nova Scotia, or any member thereof, and the Dominion Government, or any member thereof; and all the Orders in Council of either Government respecting the re-adjustment or increase of the money subsidy paid, or to be paid by the Dominion Government to the Government of Nova Scotia, not already brought down.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
29th May, 1886.

CERTIFIED Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 12th May, 1880.

On a report, dated 31st March, 1880, from the Honorable the Minister of Finance, stating that he has had under consideration a memorandum from the accountant to the Treasury Board, approved by the Deputy Minister of Finance, upon the subject of the accounts in dispute between the Province of Nova Scotia and the Dominion.

The Minister states that the first item is the claim of the Province for interest upon the value of the lighthouse and other stores taken over at Confederation, from the 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1878, the date the value of the stores was allowed to the Province, that the amount claimed is \$32,430.41, and he recommends that, as in a similar case interest was allowed to New Brunswick, authority be given to credit the Province with the amount.

That the second is in connection with a charge made against the Province in 1878 for the amount (\$3,367.77) of the defalcation in the Halifax post office.

That as there is no doubt the entry was an erroneous one he recommends that it be reversed and that the interest upon the amount from the date the entry was passed to the date of the next adjustment of the balance, viz., 30th of June next, amounting to \$1,004.13 be also allowed to the Province.

That with regard to the charge of \$19,873.08 also made against the Province in 1878 on money order account, and which the Provincial Secretary claims is not a legitimate charge, he, the Minister, is unable to recommend that any alteration be made.

That the next and final matter referred to in the memorandum is the claim of the Dominion against the Province for the balance, \$31,295.20, standing at the debit of the Nova Scotia Railway suspense account.

For the reasons stated in the memorandum and in that of Mr. Tims, which accompanies it, the Minister states that he is of opinion that the claim is a valid one

against the Province and he accordingly recommends that the amount be charged to the Province of Nova Scotia debt account.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

Clerk Privy Council.

FURTHER Memorandum upon the accounts in dispute between the Dominion and the Province of Nova Scotia.

I have examined the letter of Mr. Costly, dated the 26th February, and addressed to the Hon. L. H. Holmes, in relation to the previous correspondence upon the subject of the accounts in dispute between the Dominion and the Province of Nova Scotia, and am of opinion that, as there is a precedent in the case of New Brunswick, it would be but right to allow interest upon the amount granted to the Province as the value of the lighthouse and other stores taken over at Confederation; this being interest at 5 per cent. from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1878, the date of payment, upon \$58,964. 38 would amount to \$32,430. 41.

I would also recommend that authority be obtained to credit the Province with \$9,371 90, being in reversal of the entry passed on the 4th February, 1878, erroneously charging the Province with \$8,367 77, the amount of the defalcation in the Halifax post office in 1873, and for interest from the date of the entry to the date of the next adjustment of the balance, viz, 30 June next.

I am unable to coincide with Mr. Costly's opinion as to the larger amount, \$19,873 08 charged on money order account. There is no doubt the provincial authorities were aware of the claim. In fact the Order in Council of the 5th November, 1874, states as much, and I feel compelled still to hold this to be a legitimate charge against the Province.

With regard to the claim for the balance of \$31,295 20, standing at the debit of the Nova Scotia Railway suspense account, which is objected to: it will be seen from the statement of account annexed, and from the accompanying memorandum of Mr. Tims who had the settlement of these accounts, that Mr. Costly only perpetuates the error fallen into by both Governments at the time of their adjustment, the error being the apportionment between the Dominion and the Province of the final balance paid to Mr. Fleming only, no notice whatever being taken of a previous payment on account, part of which was also properly chargeable against Nova Scotia.

The conclusions arrived at are susceptible of the clearest proof and are supported by original documents in the possession of the Department, and from a personal examination of these documents I am more than ever convinced that the claim is a valid one and should not be relinquished.

W. REGINALD BAKER.

I concur with the above.

J. M. COURTNEY, *Deputy Minister of Finance.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, 31st March, 1880.

THE NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

This account originated in an error made in 1869, in apportioning between the Dominion and the Province of Nova Scotia certain claims of Mr. Sandford Fleming for extras in connection with his contract for the construction of the railway between Truro and Pictou.

The whole of these claims amounted to.....	\$95,245 52
Of which the Dominion Government assumed.....	47,498 03

Leaving a balance chargeable to debt of Nova Scotia of. \$47,747 49

Composed of the following items:—

Payments to old contractors.....	\$20,034 32
Baring & Co., balance.....	3,723 50
Construction of telegraph.....	8,943 46
Platform cars.....	6,334 55
Rails and clips.....	\$41,537 06
Maintenance.....	12,031 25
Half expenditure working telegraph.....	1,182 02

\$54,750 33

Of which payable by Dominion (*vide* S.
Fleming's Report)..... 47,502 03

7,248 30

Paid Esson & Co..... 1,459 36

\$47,743 49

Instead, however, of dividing the extras, both Governments fell into the same mistake in apportioning only the balance of Mr. Fleming's general account with the Railway Department, which, owing to a payment in the interim, on account, had been reduced to \$63,092.92 when the final settlement was effected.

Of this sum \$47,498.03 was correctly assumed by the Dominion, and the balance of \$15,594.89 only charged to the Province. The difference, therefore, between the latter amount and the \$47,747.49 really chargeable to Nova Scotia, is, therefore, \$32,152.60 Nova Scotia currency, equal to \$31,295.20 Canada currency.

A summary of Mr. Fleming's account, of which a copy is annexed, was handed to the then Provincial Secretary, in Halifax, in May, 1875.

The original reports and accounts connected with the whole matter, which I then left in the hands of the Hon. Mr. Vail and the Hon. Stayler Brown, for examination, were subsequently returned to me and still remain in my possession.

The error was discovered by me during my first audit of the railway accounts, in Halifax, in July, 1870, and immediately reported to the then Auditor General, under whose directions the amount was placed at debit of a suspense account, pending the formal sanction from the Local Government being obtained to transfer it to the debt of their Province.

Although I have frequently called attention to the matter since then, no formal decision appears to have been come to in reference to it, although there can be no doubt that the amount is really a proper charge to the debt of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS D. TIMS, *Financial Inspector.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 31st March, 1880.

PICTOU RAILWAY.

Dr.

'CONDENSED Summary of Mr. S. Fleming's Account.

Cr.

To Gross payments and accounts charged to Mr. Mr. Fleming in books of Railway Department prior to Confederation	\$	cts.	By Gross amount payable under contract	\$	cts.
Balance due on contract charged to debt of Province of Nova Scotia in 1867-68.....			Extra claims paid by Mr. Fleming under sanction of Local Government of Nova Scotia prior to Confederation and other items per account, viz :—		
Portions of extra claims chargeable to Dominion per Mr. Fleming's reports and minute of Executive Council of Nova Scotia, dated October, 1869.....	47,498 03		Balance due by Baring & Co.....	3,723 50	
Amount charged to Province debt per do	15,594 89		Construction of telegraph.....	8,943 46	
Balance still chargeable to Provincial debt.....	*63,092 92		Paid contractors.....	20,034 32	
*Note.—This sum was represented by balance of Mr. Fleming's running account with Railway Department, upon which apportionment was erroneously based	32,152 60		12 platform cars	6,334 55	
Essex's claim subsequently added.....	\$61,633 56		Rails and clips	\$41,537 06	
	1,459 36		Half expenditure working telegraph.	1,182 03	
	\$63,092 92		Maintenance	12,031 25	
				51,750 33	
			ADD—Essex & Co.'s account	93,786 16	
				1,459 36	
				95,245 52	
			Of which, payable by Dominion, part of \$54,750.33 per Mr. Fleming's report		47,498 05
			Chargeable to debt of Nova Scotia.....		47,747 47
					2,211,745 52

HALIFAX, 11th May, 1875:

Memo.—The amount, of which the above is a copy, was handed by me to the Provincial Secretary, in Halifax, on the 11th May, 1875, with the original documents connected with it, which are still in my hands.

OTTAWA, 31st March, 1880.

THOMAS D. TIMS,
Financial Inspector, Dominion of Canada.

T. D. T.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HALIFAX, N.S., 3rd March, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a certified copy of a minute of our Executive Council made on the 28th ult., adopting the report of the Honorable the Attorney-General on the subject of the claim of Nova Scotia to arrears of interest on certain parts of the sum allowed to this Province by the Parliament of Canada on debt account, together with the report of the Attorney General therein referred to, and have to request that you will be good enough to transmit these papers to His Excellency the Governor General with a view to their being brought as early as possible to the notice of the Government of the Dominion.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

Hon. Secretary of State, Ottawa.

COPY of Minute of Council passed and approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council 28th February, 1880.

The Council having had under consideration the report of the Attorney-General, dated 27th February, 1880, on the subject of the claims of Nova Scotia for arrears of interest upon the additional advances made to the Province on debt account, under the Canadian Statutes of 1869 and 1873. It is recommended that said report be adopted, and that the same be transmitted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to His Excellency the Governor General, with a respectful request that the subject thereof may be taken into early and favorable consideration.

I certify that the above is a correct copy of Minute of Council passed 28th February, 1880.

S. H. HOLMES, *Clerk of Council.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S., 27th February, 1880.

The undersigned has had his attention directed to the provisions of the Canadian Statutes of 1869 and 1873 by which the debts of Nova Scotia and the other provinces of the Dominion were re-arranged, a question having arisen as to the true interpretation of these statutes as regards the interest moneys which the Province of Nova Scotia is entitled to draw from the Dominion Treasury upon the amount by which the allowance of debt thereby made to this province exceeded the actual debt which she had incurred.

By the 112th section of the British North America Act (1867) the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were made liable to Canada for the amount of debt, if any, by which the debt of the Province of Canada exceeded at the union \$2,500,000 and per interest on such excess at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

By the 114th section, Nova Scotia was made liable for the amount, if any, by which its public debt exceeded at the union \$8,000,000 and per interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent.

By the 116th section it was provided that in case the debt of Nova Scotia did not amount to \$8,000,000 she should receive interest from Canada at 5 per cent. per annum on the difference between the actual amount of her debt and such stipulated amount.

By section 1 of chap. 2 of the Dominion statutes of 1869, it is provided: "Nova Scotia shall be liable to Canada for the amount (if any) by which its public debt at the union exceeded \$9,186,756, and shall be chargeable with interest on such excess only, and shall be entitled to interest on any amount by which its public debt then fell short of that sum as if the said sum were mentioned in sections 114 and 116 of the British North America Act, 1867, instead of that of \$3,000,000."

Chapter 30 of the Dominion Acts of 1873 as construed under chap. 3 of 1874, extended the allowance of debt which had been made to Ontario and Quebec from

\$62,500,000 to \$73,006,088.84 and the allowance to Nova Scotia in the same proportion, making her debt allowance then \$10,731,026 instead of \$8,000,000.

The following statement shows how the increase to Nova Scotia progressed:—

Allowance by British North America Act, 1867.....	\$8,000,000
do Act of 1869	1,186,756
do do 1873	1,344,780
do do 1874	199,490
	<u>\$10,731,026</u>

From the passage of these statutes of 1869, 1873 and 1874 the Province of Nova Scotia has been paid an interest regularly on the sum by which her actual debt fell below the increased allowance, and the question has arisen whether she is not entitled to be paid interest thereon from the date of the union; or, in other words, whether the Acts of 1869 and 1873 are not retrospective and do not rectify, as from the beginning, the acknowledged inadequacy of the original debt allowance.

The preamble to the statute of 1869 admits that "it is just and expedient to add to the sums payable to Nova Scotia under the British North America Act, 1867." The demand that these sums should be added to, was based on the state of affairs existing in the province at the time of the union, and if it was just in 1869 that they should be increased it was equally so in 1867. The words, however, upon which I would lay particular stress are these quoted; "(Nova Scotia) shall be entitled to interest on any amount by which its public debt then" (that is, at the time of the union) "fell short of that sum" (that is the increased sum), "as if the said sum were mentioned in sections 114 and 116 of the British North America Act, 1867, instead of that of eight million dollars."

I claim that this statute is by its express terms retrospective and should relate back to 1867. If it were intended to be otherwise there need not have been and should not have been any reference in the passage which I have just quoted, to the amount of our debt existing at the time of the union; the Act would have said "Nova Scotia shall be entitled to interest on any amount by which its public debt now falls short of that sum." But I think that the concluding words are likewise exceedingly strong in favor of such a construction and operate in such a way as to place Nova Scotia in just the same position as though the larger amount were mentioned in sections 114 and 116 of the British North America Act instead of eight millions.

The second section of the Act supports to the fullest extent my contention, that the increased allowances made in 1869 were made in consequence of the province having established her right to have received better terms at the time of the union, because it is still more plain and strong in its language in dealing with the matter of additional subsidy. The words are these: "The arrears thereof up to the first days of July, 1869, being capitalized," &c., &c. It may be contended that inasmuch as the arrears are specially mentioned in the second section, and not in the first, an inference is to be drawn that arrears on subsidy account were intended to be paid, but not arrears on debt account, under the principle of *expressum facit cessare acitum*, and this would probably be a cogent argument if the second section expressly declared that Nova Scotia should receive the arrears of subsidy since 1867, but I contend that in both cases the arrears are intended to be paid, and that the arrears of subsidy are only mentioned specifically in the second section in order to provide that they should be capitalized for ten years, instead of being paid to the province at once.

The statute of 1873 is equally strong as supporting this construction. The amounts payable to and chargeable against the said province respectively, in so far as they depend on the amount of debt with which each province entered the union shall be calculated, &c. Here is a similar reference back to the state of things existing at the time of the union, and then the Act proceeds: "As if the sum fixed by the 112th section of the British North America Act were increased," &c. Obviously "the amounts payable to and chargeable against" Nova Scotia "in so

far as they depend on the amount of debt with which "she" entered the union "cannot" "be calculated and allowed as if the time fixed by the British North America Act, 1867, were increased," unless she receives from the date of the British North America Act coming into force the fruit of that increase, namely, an allowance of interest on the larger amount.

In relation to this statute of 1873, it has been contended that the preamble foreshadows a different meaning than that which I claim for it, because of these words, "and whereas it is expedient to relieve the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec from the said change and for that purpose hereafter to consider the fixed amount in their case as increased, &c., &c." On this point I must observe that there appears to me to be no conflict here with the construction which I have put on the Act. If the statute expressly declared the right of the Province of Nova Scotia to receive arrears of interest there would still be no inconsistency in the preamble, reciting that she should hereafter be considered as entitled to the increased allowance. Acts which are avowedly retrospective in their operation only come into force from the date of their passage and there would be nothing inconsistent in a statute declaring "hereafter it shall be considered that the Province of Nova Scotia was entitled to enter the union with a large allowance of debt, and she shall accordingly be allowed interest thereon from the first day of July, 1867." If there would be no inconsistency in such words then there is none in the preamble read with the Act construed retrospectively. I would add, however, that the preamble cannot control the plain words of the Act, and that the omission of the word "hereafter" in the enacting parts seems to me to deprive that word of any significance.

The second section of the Act of 1873, like the second section of the Act of 1869, dealt with the question of subsidies, but did not contain any words from which retrospective intention could be inferred, as did the second section of the Act of 1869 and the first section of the Act of 1873. It is as follows:—

"(2.) The subsidies to the several Provinces in July, 1873, shall be paid in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Act."

In order to make good the defect and—as I contend—to put the matter of subsidies on the same footing as the debt allowance, as regards relating back to the time of Confederation, cap. 3 of the Dominion Acts of 1874 was passed. It recites that doubts had arisen under the Act of 1873 "as to whether the increased subsidy to be allowed to the Province of Nova Scotia under the said Act should be based on the sum of \$8,000,000 mentioned in the 114th section of the British North America Act or on the sum of \$9,186,756 to which the said sum of \$8,000,000 was increased by the Act of 1869." It then enacts:—

"(1.) It was and is the intention of the Act just above mentioned (36 Vic., cap. 30) that the increased subsidy to be allowed to the Province of Nova Scotia, under the said Act, should be based upon the said sum of \$9,186,756 as if that sum had been mentioned in the 114th section of the British North America Act, 1867, instead of the said sum of \$8,000,000."

It would be impossible to give effect to this statute without considering the larger amount of debt as instituted for all purposes for the smaller in the British North America Act of 1867 in the same way and to as full an extent as if it had been originally inserted therein.

It may fairly be claimed, therefore, that the Act of 1873 has received from Parliament the retrospective construction for which I contend, and the statute of 1869 is no less favorable in its terms than that of 1873, and is free from the preamble which I have remarked upon before and upon which some argument has been hinted.

As an argument in favor of the reason and justice of the construction for which I have contended I would say that it appears to me to be but logical and proper that if the Dominion of Canada was bound, as its Parliament admitted, by the Acts whereto I have quoted, assume on behalf of Nova Scotia the capital sum of \$9,186,956 in 1867, she should be likewise bound to allow the province interest from that period on the amount by which the actual debt of the province fell short of that amount.

In conclusion, I am of opinion that the Acts of 1869 and 1873 were passed in recognition of the right of the Province of Nova Scotia to receive the larger debt allowance in 1867, that they were remedial Acts for the purpose of supplying, as fully as Parliament could do it, the insufficiency in the British North America Act of 1867, and that they should receive a retrospective construction and be read as declaratory statutes. I think, therefore, that the Province of Nova Scotia is entitled to receive from the Dominion of Canada interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the 1st July, 1867, on the sum by which the increased debt allowance exceeded the actual debt of the Province, and that the arrears should be claimed. I think, also, that interest should be claimed on these arrears because the province was entitled, on the passage of these statutes, then to have these arrears placed to her credit, in which case she would have received interest on them from time to time.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON, *Attorney-General.*

6th March, 1880.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 11, of the 3rd instant, enclosing a certified copy of a minute of your Executive Council, together with the reports of the Attorney-General therein referred to, on the subject of the claims of Nova Scotia to arrears of interest on certain parts of the sum allowed to that province by the Parliament of Canada, on debt account.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD LANGEVIN, *Under Secretary of State.*

To His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, Halifax.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 24th March, 1881.

On a report, dated 29th October, 1880, from the Hon. the Minister of Finance submitting a memorandum at length, dated 29th October, 1880, and hereto annexed, from his deputy, upon the subject of the application of the Province of Nova Scotia for an increased annual grant.

The Minister states that he concurs in the conclusions arrived at, and recommends that the Government of Nova Scotia be informed accordingly.

He further recommends that the Province of Nova Scotia railway debt suspense account be closed by charging to consolidated fund \$31,295.20.

The Committee concurs in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for your Excellency's approval, with the understanding that the charging to the consolidated fund of \$31,295.20 must be submitted to Parliament for its approval.

Clerk Privy Council.

The undersigned has the honor to submit a memorandum at length from his deputy upon the subject of the application of the Province of Nova Scotia for an increased annual grant.

The undersigned concurs in the conclusions arrived at and recommends that the Government of Nova Scotia be informed accordingly.

The undersigned further recommends that the Province of Nova Scotia railway debt suspense account be closed by charging Consolidated Fund \$31,295.20.

Respectfully submitted,

S. L. TILLEY, *Minister of Finance.*

OTTAWA, 29th October, 1880.

FURTHER Memorandum upon the financial affairs of the Province of Nova Scotia.

I have had referred to me a further letter from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, bearing date 1st March, 1880, and transmitting a communi-

cation to his address from the Deputy Secretary replying to a memorandum prepared by myself in connection with the request of the Provincial Government for a re-adjustment of the provincial subsidy, and another letter of the 2nd instant from the Provincial Secretary on the same subject, has also been referred. I regret that delay has taken place in replying to the letter of March last, the delay, however, was unavoidable, as the letter arrived in the middle of the session and at a time when I was incapacitated by serious illness from attending to business matters; my subsequent departure for England necessitated further delay, and as the matter involved is one of great moment I had again to postpone making a report until I could get sufficient time to look fully into all the circumstances.

Before criticising the allegations contained in the letters or making any comments thereon, I beg to point out that throughout the whole of the documents submitted, whether in the original communications from the Provincial Secretary, or whether in the separate addresses from both branches of the Legislature, or whether in the subsequent correspondence, lies this inadmissible argument that because the province is financially embarrassed the Dominion must come forward and rescue it from its unfortunate position.

Whilst I deeply regret that Nova Scotia should be in its present state, I think it but right that this argument should not be entertained; to allow it to stand unnoticed would be on the part of the Dominion Government to tacitly consent to its being correct, and if such an idea becomes general it would materially help to destroy economical tendencies in Provincial Legislatures and might be fraught with dangerous consequences to the Dominion. In pointing out this matter, I do not wish to reflect for one moment upon either of the political parties in the province, and the memorial itself, for that matter, frankly states that "both political parties were in accord from the beginning that the balance of debt should be appropriated towards the construction of public works to further inter-communication and promote the interests of the people of the province in this direction;" but I simply wish to point out that provinces like individuals should hold to engagements once made and settled as being final, especially so in the case of Nova Scotia, when after full examination, the Parliament of Canada revised the terms of union and granted in full settlement an increased amount of capital.

Having thus far pointed out what I consider to be erroneous, I propose, in a very few words, to reply to the friendly strictures of the deputy secretary on the figures in my former memorandum.

Generally, I thought that the statement of revenues as shown in the letter of the 2nd January, 1879, was under the mark and that the estimated expenditures mentioned in the same letter might be curtailed, I am still of the same opinion—to quote the words of the original letter will best show the contention; it is there stated, "our present and future revenues under existing circumstances have been already indicated:

Dominion subsidy.....	\$380,000 00
Crown lands, and royalty on coal, about.....	65,000 00
Gazette Office.....	4,000 00
Fees from Provincial Secretary's office including marriage licenses.....	6,000 00
	<u>\$455,000 00</u>
Our Expenditure.....	\$600,000 00
Our Revenue.....	455,000 00
	<u>\$145,000 00</u>

Such are the words of the letters. Now, if we turn to the last letter received, dated on the 2nd October last, we are told that the "revenue from all sources for 1880 will not exceed \$470,000, while the expenditure, notwithstanding economy in

every department, will be at least \$520,000." We know that unforeseen expenditure was incurred in consequence of the destruction of roads and bridges by coast gales, and whilst the executive are to be congratulated on the great progress made in restoring the equilibrium between income and expenditure, it may be reasonable to hope that still further progress may be made and the desired object may be accomplished.

I own that it will require careful husbanding of receipts and strict economy in all branches of the public expenditure, but if it has been found that such great difference has been made in the original calculations submitted and the actual result for this year, I fail to see why my possible estimate may not turn out to be approximately correct. At all events I can see nothing in the statement of receipts and expenditures as now shown, to justify the Ministry in asking Parliament for a readjustment of the existing terms.

If it be conceded that the Provincial Government could carry on the administration of provincial affairs, at an annual cost of \$520,000 or even at the higher rate of \$550,000, and I think that no one now will dispute that it might be done at the latter figure, and if the Dominion Ministry were to entertain the proposal to grant better terms and to submit the same to Parliament the question might be raised, why should this proposal be granted, seeing that the province had not long since an income equal for all wants? For proof thereof reference would be made to the Dominion Public Accounts of 1874-75, wherein it is shown that the province received from the Dominion, on account of subsidy, in round numbers, some \$150,000. It is true that the ten years' grant of \$80,000 has since dropped, but if the province had then, exclusively of the ten year grant, an annual income from the Dominion of \$170,000 to which must be added the local revenues, amounting to about \$80,000, I confess I do not see what answer could be made to such a point, nor would I think the Ministry do right to ask for a concession to restore to a province a position once given and lost.

Another point has been raised and a great deal of emphasis is laid thereon. The point is this, that Nova Scotia should have more because other provinces, and more particularly the neighboring Province of New Brunswick, receive, it is said, proportionately larger subsidies than that received by Nova Scotia.

To give every argument its proper weight I have taken the trouble to look into the position of each province, and literally I see no very striking difference between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Eliminating interest on the balance of the debt account and taking the existing subsidy of Nova Scotia at \$370,240 in round numbers, by the last census the province receives 95 cents *per capita*; following the same course with New Brunswick taking the subsidy at \$428,475.20 and deducting stampage tax or export duty, amounting to say \$75,000 and also the interest on its public debt, which is, say, \$42,000 on a principal of \$700,000, the Province receives, in round numbers, by the same census, say, \$1.09 *per capita*. I believe the New Brunswick debt is about \$900,000 and that the result in the present figures could be got, would nearly approximate, but even taking the latest published figures I cannot really see that any case has been made out.

There would, however, be a ground for equitable consideration if it could be established; the ground would be this, if Nova Scotia largely in excess of other provinces contributed to the revenues of the Dominion, if she paid out of this excess the greater proportion of the public expenditures, and if she contributed more largely towards the payment of the heavy obligations now being incurred by the Dominion for the settlement and the development of the newer territories, then it might be said that although not legally bound to readjust her position, yet it would not be unfair to take such position into account and endeavor to give her in some way some relief from her embarrassment, but what are the facts? Charging the province only with interest on the debt allowed to her, and that at five per cent., although the interest paid by the Dominion for such debt incurred before confederation was really six per cent., and giving her credit for all revenues paid in without deducting the returned duties, which I estimate at the lowest as \$240,000, and only charging her with the actual expenditure separately paid on her account, excluding even such

joint expenditures as the dredging and surveys performed on her coast, the construction of the Dorchester penitentiary and other items which, being lumped in the statements, are unable to be separated, and which I estimate at fully in all \$300,000, I find that from the 1st July, 1867, to the 30th June, 1879, as per statement annexed, that Nova Scotia paid in \$18,203,364.52, and had spent upon her \$17,594,937.65, or an apparent surplus of \$608,426.87, in other words giving her credit for everything, she has about paid her way for the local charges; but towards the cost of civil government, federal legislation, the Supreme Court, the Geological Survey and the observatories, the census, pensions and superannuations, the militia, the Dominion steamers and other marine charges, the working of the railways and other general charges, she has contributed nothing, much less contributed towards the heavy obligations for the extensive capital charges incurred by the Dominion, including the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

If then after consideration of the foregoing the Government are of opinion that inasmuch as Nova Scotia has not contributed in proportion to the other provinces which first entered into the union towards the general purposes of the Dominion, that she has had and lost a position better than that to which she now aspires, that she has not been treated unfairly in comparison with other provinces and that finally with care and economy she could still pay her way, then it only remains to inform the Local Government that their application cannot be entertained, and that the proposition to grant a sum of \$200,000 per annum, for a limited period in consideration of the abandonment of the royalty on coal cannot be acceded to.

I have so far referred only to the application made by the Local Government for a re-adjustment of subsidy, but perhaps it might not be out of place here to draw attention to an apparent outstanding claim (the last) the Dominion has against Nova Scotia.

If reference is made to the Dominion balance sheet in the Public Accounts there will be found one account called the "Province of Nova Scotia Railway Debt Suspense Account," with an alleged balance due the Dominion of \$31,295.20.

This account came into existence in the Dominion books in June, 1870, through transfer entries made by Mr. Tims for the purpose of adjusting the Nova Scotia railway accounts, and entirely arises from extra claims paid to Mr. Sandford Fleming in September, 1869, for the construction of the Truro and Pictou Railway.

I find from Mr. Tim's memorandum that the total of these claims amounted to \$95,245.52, of which the share payable by Nova Scotia was \$47,747.49, and by the Dominion Government \$47,498.03, or nearly half and half; but when the running account of Mr. Fleming was settled the amount found due to him was \$63,092.92; this amount unfortunately was taken by both Governments to be the amount to be apportioned, and whilst the Dominion assumed its full share, Nova Scotia was only charged the difference, \$15,594.89, the difference between the amount charged and the full amount is that which is now in the above named suspense account.

I cannot find that any action was taken by the Dominion Government to have this account adjusted until some time in 1875, when Mr. Tims acquainted Mr. Vail with the matter, and the papers were laid before Mr. Hill. Nothing else seems to have been done.

The present Local Government objects to the amount being charged to the debt account, on the grounds that the payments were made by Dominion officials after Confederation, that they had no means of verifying the amount and that they presumed with good reason that the sum charged was in full of all demands. I cannot say but what there is some reason in their objections, and as the Dominion Government was in error in only charging the smaller amount it might be desirable to assume the balance, and by so doing, entirely close up the accounts with the province.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. COURTNEY.

APPENDIX.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1867-68	\$1,108,104 85	\$1,161,179 87
1868-69	1,225,630 99	1,190,673 44
1869-70	1,322,598 16	1,225,414 82
1870-71	1,602,543 89	1,236,283 36
1871-72	1,593,228 07	1,331,683 56
1872-73	1,508,449 04	1,575,899 49
1873-74	1,677,360 73	1,691,433 52
1874-75	1,788,703 68	1,673,783 07
1875-76	1,591,732 96	1,768,018 67
1876-77	1,558,031 71	1,647,592 73
1877-78	1,566,280 78	1,518,400 09
1878-79	1,560,699 66	1,574,575 03
	<u>\$18,203,364 52</u>	<u>\$17,594,937 65</u>

OTTAWA, 29th October, 1880.

OTTAWA, 30th January, 1884.

SIR,—In a conference with Sir Charles Tupper he suggested that I should forward the enclosed papers to you. He also suggested that I should have a conference with a committee of your Government. I am anxious to secure an interview at as early a day as possible. My address is Grand Union Hotel.

I remain, yours truly,

HON. THOMAS F. MORRISON,
per A. S. M.

Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU, Secretary of State.

THE HALIFAX DEBT.

The following is a statement of claims held by the province against the Dominion on unsettled accounts under the terms of union and the modification thereof by the Act of 1869.

The Halifax Debt.

In 1854 the citizens of Halifax petitioned the Government of the day to be allowed an interest of £100,000 N. S. currency, in the Nova Scotia Railway for the purpose of enabling the Government to extend the road into the city of Halifax instead of into the town of Dartmouth, as originally proposed. In compliance with this petition an Act passed the Legislature, in 1854, constituting the citizens of Halifax part owners in the road to the extent of £100,000, and under the provisions of this Act, it was extended into the city of Halifax. The Government advanced the £100,000 for the city of Halifax at their request during the construction of the road, which amount the citizens of Halifax never refunded and it remained a provincial asset up to 1st of July, 1867, at which time, under the 107th section of the British North America Act, it became the property of Canada and should have been deducted from the provincial debt.

This has never been done, and the amount, together with the interest since the 1st of July, 1867, to this time, is justly due to the province from the Dominion.

Better Terms Act of 1869.

Under the arrangement made by Messrs. Cowe and McLelan, the Province of Nova Scotia were to have the same terms as New Brunswick. The Auditor General being called upon to make the calculation on this basis, reported that the addition to be made to the Nova Scotia debt account was \$1,188,756, but by a clerical error

in the Act passed, carrying out this covenant, the amount placed to the credit of the Province was \$1,186,756. The balance (\$2,000), with interest, since 1st July, 1867, is due to the Province, and should be placed to its credit.

THOMAS F. MORRISON, *M.E.C. of Nova Scotia.*

HALIFAX, N.S.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA TO THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1st July, 1867.—To interest on \$400,000, due by the city of Halifax to the Province, to date, \$216,749.38. Nova Scotia currency equal in Dominion currency to.....	\$210,969 37
1st January, 1884.—Interest on same.....	265,580 93
	<u>\$476,550 30</u>

COPY of a Minute of Council passed at Halifax on the 1st day of October, 1867.

The mayor of the city of Halifax having sent to the Government a resolution passed by the city council of which the following is a copy :

Resolved, That in consideration that the Government of Nova Scotia shall release and discharge the city of Halifax from all present or future liability under the various Acts of the Province respecting the provincial railways, His Worship the Mayor or the Recorder of this city is authorized to discharge and release the said Province of Nova Scotia, and the Dominion of Canada from all claims in or right to any portion or share in said railways.

"It is also hereby further resolved that this council consent that the present suit against the city shall be settled upon the terms of each party paying their own costs."

It is resolved by His Excellency and Council that the Attorney-General be authorized to discontinue said suit, and that the costs on the part of the Government be paid.

Approved.

W. F. WILLIAMS.

22nd October, 1867.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy.

H. CROSSKILL, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

HALIFAX, 2nd January, 1884.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S.
THE Dominion of Canada to the Province of Nova Scotia.

1867.				\$	cts.	1875.				\$	cts.
July 1...	To \$2,000 allowed the Province of Nova Scotia under the arrangement of 1869 that has never yet been paid:					Dec. 31...	To 6 months' interest.....			2,968	97
Dec. 31...										74	22
	To 6 months' interest.....			2,000	00	1876.				3,043	19
				50	00	June 30...	6	do	.....	76	08
1868.				2,050	00	Dec. 31...	6	do	.....	3,119	27
June 30...	6	do	.....	51	25					77	98
				2,101	25	1877.				3,197	25
Dec. 31...	6	do	.....	52	53	June 30...	6	do	.....	79	93
				2,153	78	Dec. 31...	6	do	.....	3,277	18
1869.				53	84					81	93
June 30...	6	do	.....	2,207	62	1878.				3,359	11
				55	19	June 30...	6	do	.....	83	98
Dec. 31...	6	do	.....	2,262	81					3,443	09
				56	57	Dec. 31...	6	do	.....	86	07
1870.				2,319	38					3,529	16
June 30...	6	do	.....	57	93	June 30...	6	do	.....	88	23
				2,377	36	Dec. 31...	6	do	.....	3,617	39
Dec. 31...	6	do	.....	59	43					90	43
				2,436	79	1880.				3,707	82
1871.				60	92	June 30...	6	do	.....	92	69
June 30...	6	do	.....	2,497	71					3,805	51
				62	44	Dec. 31...	6	do	.....	95	01
Dec. 31...	6	do	.....	2,560	15					3,895	52
				64	00	June 30...	6	do	.....	97	39
1872.				2,624	15	Dec. 31...	6	do	.....	3,992	91
June 30...	6	do	.....	65	60					99	82
				2,689	75	1882.				4,092	73
Dec. 31...	6	do	.....	67	24	June 30...	6	do	.....	102	31
				2,756	99					4,195	04
1873.				68	92	Dec. 31...	6	do	.....	104	87
June 30...	6	do	.....	2,825	91					4,299	91
				70	65	June 30...	6	do	.....	107	50
Dec. 31...	6	do	.....	2,896	56	Dec. 31...	6	do	.....	4,407	41
				72	41					110	18
1875.				2,968	97	Total.....				4,517	59
June 30...	6	do	.....							
	Carried forward.....										

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S.

The Dominion of Canada to the Province of Nova Scotia.

		\$	cts.			\$	cts.
1867. July 1...	To \$400,000.00 due by the city of Halifax to the Province of Nova Scotia in Nova Scotia currency—equal in Dominion currency to.....			1875.			
	6 months' interest.....	389,333	32 9,733		Brought forward...	577,967	45
Dec. 31...				Dec. 31...	To 6 months' interest.....	14,449	18
1868. June 30...	6 do	399,066	65 9,976	1876. June 30...	6 do	592,416	63 14,810
Dec. 31...	6 do	409,043	31 10,226	Dec. 31...	6 do	607,227	04 15,180
1869. June 30...	6 do	419,269	39 10,481	1877. June 30...	6 do	622,407	71 15,560
Dec. 31...	6 do	429,751	12 10,743	Dec. 31...	6 do	637,967	90 15,949
1870. June 30...	6 do	440,494	90 11,012	1878. June 30...	6 do	653,917	10 16,347
Dec. 31...	6 do	451,507	27 11,287	Dec. 31...	6 do	670,265	03 16,756
1871. June 30...	6 do	462,794	95 11,569	1879. June 30...	6 do	687,021	65 17,175
Dec. 31...	6 do	474,364	82 11,859	Dec. 31...	6 do	704,197	19 17,604
1872. June 30...	6 do	486,223	94 12,155	1880. June 30...	6 do	721,802	12 18,045
Dec. 31...	6 do	498,379	54 12,459	Dec. 31...	6 do	739,847	17 18,496
1873. June 30...	6 do	510,839	03 12,770	1881. June 30...	6 do	758,343	35 18,958
Dec. 31...	6 do	523,610	00 13,090	Dec. 31...	6 do	777,301	93 19,432
1874. June 30...	6 do	536,700	25 13,417	1882. June 30...	6 do	796,734	48 19,918
Dec. 31...	6 do	550,117	75 13,752	Dec. 31...	6 do	816,652	84 20,416
1875. June 30...	6 do	563,870	89 14,096	1883. June 30...	6 do	837,069	16 20,926
	Carried forward...	577,967	45	Dec. 31...	6 do	857,995	89 21,449
					Total.....	879,445	79

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 13th May, 1884.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a despatch dated 18th April, 1884, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia forwarding a joint address passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of that province, respecting the necessity for the re-adjustment of the financial terms of the union.

The Minister of Finance to whom the despatch and enclosure have been referred, recommends that a copy of the Act passed at the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, giving increased subsidies to the several provinces of the Dominion be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's

Clerk Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HALIFAX, N.S., 18th April, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith a joint address just passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this province, and I have the honor to request you will be so good as to lay the same before His Excellency the Governor General for his consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

M. H. RICHEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

The Hon. the Secretary of State for Canada, Ottawa.

To His Excellency the Most Honorable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, in the County of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, Viscount Caln and Calstone, in the County of Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, convened, beg leave to approach Your Excellency for the purpose of representing that the financial condition of the Province of Nova Scotia is so unsatisfactory that we must call Your Excellency's attention to the urgent necessity for the readjustment of the financial terms of the union.

That previous to the union of the provinces the Province of Nova Scotia was in a most healthy financial condition.

That by the terms of the union the chief sources of revenue were transferred to the Dominion.

That strong objection was taken at the time of the union to the financial terms thereof relating to the Province of Nova Scotia as being wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the various services left under the management of the Provincial Parliament.

That an appeal was made to the Imperial Ministry for a repeal of the union as far as it related to this province.

That while they refused to grant such repeal until a further trial of the union was had, they, in their despatch of the 10th of June, 1868, through the Colonial Secretary to Lord Monck, Your Excellency's predecessor, requested that the Government and Parliament of Canada would modify any arrangement respecting taxation, or respecting the regulation of trade and fisheries, which might prejudice the interests of Nova Scotia.

That on the 6th day of October, 1868, the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, in a letter to the Honorable Joseph Howe, referring to the above despatch, stated as follows:—

"The Canadian Government are not only ready but anxious to enter upon a frank and full discussion of these points, and are prepared, in case the pressure of taxation should be shown to be unequal or unjust to Nova Scotia, to relieve that pressure by every means in their power. They are also ready to discuss any financial or commercial questions that may be raised by the Nova Scotia Government or yourself, and representatives of Nova Scotia in the Parliament of the Dominion." And he further said: "You may remember that I suggested to the Committee that Mr. Annand, the Finance Minister of the province, or any other gentleman selected for the purpose, should visit Ottawa, and sit down with the Finance Minister here, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any inequality or injustice exists, the extent of such inequality, and the best remedy. And I now reiterate the assurance I then gave that the Government here will consider the question, not in a rigid, but in the most liberal spirit, with a desire to do even more than justice for the sake of securing the co-operation of the people of Nova Scotia in working the new constitution. We will enter upon the enquiry whenever it suits your convenience, and the Canadian Government engage to press upon Parliament, with all the influence they possess, the legislation required to carry out any financial readjustment that may be agreed to."

That the Dominion Government, or the Dominion Parliament, have never carried out the request or desire of the Imperial Ministry and the promise of the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, as above quoted.

That after sixteen years under the union, successive Governments have found that the objections which were urged against the terms of union at first apply with still greater force now than in the first year of the union, and the feeling of discontent with regard to the financial arrangement is now more general and more deeply fixed than ever before.

That a notable inequality exists in the Customs duties collected in Nova Scotia, as compared with Customs duties collected in Ontario and Quebec.

That Nova Scotia paid in 1882 on her importations of \$6,889,508 of dutiable goods \$197,728 more than the two Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec) did on the same amount of these dutiable goods in that year, and has also paid on her importation of \$6,550,887 of dutiable goods in 1883, \$213,000 more than the above two provinces paid on the same amount of their importations of dutiable goods for the same year.

That under the request of the Colonial Secretary above referred to, and the promise of the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, this anomalous state of taxation should not be continued, and some arrangement should be made by which the Province of Nova Scotia would receive back the amount she pays in excess of the rate paid by the two provinces above referred to.

That the financial condition of Nova Scotia is in a most unsatisfactory state, as compared with the other provinces of the Dominion, after the union, is seen from the following statement:

That Nova Scotia in 1861 had a population of 330,857, and in 1866, the year before the union of the provinces, she imported \$14,381,008 worth of goods, dutiable and free, on which she collected \$1,226,398.87 of duties, being \$8.54 on each \$100 worth of goods imported, and she collected in the same year \$3,106.08 Excise duties, being less than one cent on each of her population. With the above revenue, and the revenue derived from her public works, mines, Crown lands and other minor sources of revenue, she paid the interest on her public debt, and paid the expense of maintaining and operating her railroads, building and maintaining her lighthouses and other public works, provided liberally for education, and the maintenance of justice. She paid her legislative expenses, and provided fairly for all her wants, and gave to the road and bridge service a very liberal amount per year. In 1881 Nova Scotia had a population of 440,572, and she imported in 1882 \$8,701,539 worth of goods, dutiable and free, on which the Dominion Government collected \$1,757,995.07 in duties, being \$20.20 on each \$100 worth of goods imported, and on the \$6,889,508 of dutiable goods, Nova Scotia has paid \$25.51 for every \$100 worth imported.

Nova Scotia imports a large quantity of goods from New Brunswick and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which have paid duties in those provinces. She also purchases large quantities of goods manufactured in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, which sell as high in Nova Scotia as those paying duties, so that Nova Scotia has to pay the high duties directly or indirectly on all her importations.

Nova Scotia paid Excise duties in 1882 to the amount of \$262,231.43, which is 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents on each of her population of 440,572, and notwithstanding this great increase in Customs and Excise duties, Nova Scotia, after providing very scantily for her other local wants, can give only \$120,000 for her road and bridge service, just one-half the amount she could and did give before the union.

The importation into the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in 1865, amounted to \$44,620,469, the duties collected on which amounted to \$5,663,277, being \$12.69 on each \$100 worth of their importations—dutable and free—or about 50 per cent. more than Nova Scotia paid; and they paid in the same year, \$1,302,975.31 Excise duties, which was about 52 cents per head of their population, or more than fifty times as much as each of the population of Nova Scotia had to pay in the same year.

In 1881, the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec had a population of 3,882,255. They imported \$73,616,816 worth of goods, on which they paid about \$17.44 on each \$100 worth of goods they imported; while Nova Scotia paid \$20.20 on each \$100 of her importations.

Ontario, in 1881, had a population of 1,923,228, and she had a revenue in 1882 for local purposes of \$2,880,450.40, which gave her \$1.49 $\frac{1}{2}$ for each of her population.

Quebec, in 1881, had a population of 1,339,027, and she had a revenue of \$2,864,612, which gave her \$2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per head of her population.

New Brunswick had a population, in 1881, of 321,233, and she had a revenue of \$628,447, which gave her \$1.95 $\frac{1}{2}$ per head of her population for local purposes.

Nova Scotia had, in 1881, a population of 440,572, and she had, in 1882, a revenue of \$522,998.22, which gave her only \$1.18 $\frac{1}{4}$ per head of her population for local purposes.

Ontario has, for local purposes, 31 cents more per head of her population than Nova Scotia has. Quebec has 91 cents more; and New Brunswick has 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents more.

Nova Scotia, previous to the union, had the lowest tariff, and was in the best financial condition of any of the provinces entering the union, therefore we submit that the Province of Nova Scotia should be placed on an equal footing with the other provinces; she having made the greatest sacrifices at the time of the union, should not be left in a worse financial condition than any of the other provinces.

At the time of the union it was calculated that a sum amounting to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Customs revenue collected under a 15 per cent. tariff, together with the revenue obtainable from local sources in the several provinces, would be sufficient to meet all demands against the Local Government, and that the balance of the Customs duties amounting to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., together with the Excise duties and other sources of revenue conceded to the General Government would be sufficient to meet all demands against it. Experience has shown that the calculation was erroneous, and that the 15 per cent. tariff did not give enough revenue to meet the wants of the country. The Dominion Government, having the power, has added 50 or 55 per cent. to the 15 per cent. tariff, and has taken the whole amount of the increase and applied it to the wants of the General Government, leaving the provinces with increasing demands upon them in the same financial position they were placed in at the time of the union.

That the several governments of this province since the union, after exercising the most rigid economy, have found it impossible to provide for the increasing wants of the province with the revenue granted under the present terms of union.

That an additional revenue has become an absolute necessity to this province, and the only available means of securing it is through the Federal Government, as our people will not submit to direct taxation for local purposes, while they believe that if justice were done, Nova Scotia would have ample means to provide for her local wants.

That the Dominion Government and Parliament have recently still further affected the interests of this province by appropriating, to the general purposes of the Dominion, the amount received under the fishery award for privileges conceded American fishermen within the territorial limits of Nova Scotia and the other maritime provinces.

That we submit as the taxation of this country has been increased since the union at least 50 per cent., the same ratio should be added to the provincial subsidy given to this province in 1867.

That we make these representations to your Excellency, firmly believing and with the full assurance that they will receive the consideration and attention at your hands which their great importance to the people of Nova Scotia merit.

ROBT. BOAK, *President Legislative Council.*

A. MACGILLIVRAY, *Speaker House of Assembly.*

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 16th April, A.D. 1884.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 13th May, 1884.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a despatch dated 18th April, 1884, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia forwarding a joint address passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of that province respecting the necessity for the re-adjustment of the financial terms of the union.

The Minister of Finance, to whom the despatch and enclosure have been referred, recommends that a copy of the Act passed at the last session of the Parliament of Canada giving increased subsidies to the several provinces of the Dominion, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of that province.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

The Hon. Secretary of State.

June, 1884.

SIR,—With reference to the joint address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia, transmitted with your Honor's despatch of the 18th of April last, respecting the necessity of a re-adjustment of the financial terms of the union, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of an Act passed during the last session of the Parliament of Canada, 47 Vic., chap. 34, intituled: "An Act to readjust the yearly subsidies to be allowed by Canada to the several Provinces now included in the Dominion."

I have, &c.,

J. A. CHAPLEAU, *Secretary of State.*

His Hon. the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 11th June, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., transmitting a copy of an Act passed during the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, intituled: "An Act to re-adjust the yearly subsidies to be allowed by Canada to the several Provinces in the Dominion," and I have the honor to say that I have forwarded the same to the members of my Government for their information.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

M. H. RICHEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

Hon. the Secretary of State for Canada, Ottawa.

5th January, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, at the instance of my Government, a certified copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of this province, bearing date the 30th of December last, and relating to the claim which this province makes upon the Government of the Dominion for a refund of moneys expended since 1st July, 1867, on the construction and repair of piers, breakwaters, public wharves, &c. The detailed statement of such expenditures for each year, and showing a total of \$153,677.45, not including interest referred to in the said minute, is also enclosed herewith, and I have the honor to submit the request of my Government that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and that His Excellency may be requested to cause the proper action to be taken to enquire into the claim, and to pay to the Province of Nova Scotia the sum to which it shall be found to be justly entitled.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

M. H. RICHEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

Hon. the Secretary of State for Canada, Ottawa.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of Nova Scotia of the 31st December, A.D. 1884, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

On a memorandum from the Honorable Provincial Secretary respecting the claim of the province upon the Government of the Dominion for a refund of moneys expended since 1st July, 1867, on the construction and repair of piers, breakwaters, public wharves, &c.

The Secretary submits a detailed statement of such expenditures for each year, showing a total of \$153,677.45, not including interest. It being understood that the Government of the Dominion have now fully recognized their responsibility for expenditures of this character, in the case of the claim of the Province of Prince Edward Island, the Secretary recommends that the detailed statement be forwarded to Ottawa through His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and that His Excellency be requested to cause the proper action to be taken to enquire into the claim, and to pay to the Province of Nova Scotia the sum to which it shall be found justly entitled.

The Council approve the recommendation and respectfully request His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the statement, together with a copy of this minute, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a minute of Council passed and approved as aforesaid.

H. CROSSKILL, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

HALIFAX, N.S., 30th December, 1884.

STATEMENT of Moneys expended by the Government of Nova Scotia for the service known as Navigation Securities—construction and repair of piers, breakwaters, public wharves, &c., from 1st July, 1867, for which the Government of Nova Scotia claim to be reimbursed by the Government of the Dominion with interest from date of each payment.

To whom Paid.	Place of Expenditure.	Amount.
1867.		\$ cts.
A. MacNab	Repairs to Parrsboro' Wharf.....	1,000 00
Alex. McNab	Wharf at Plaster Cove	2,000 00
do	To complete Parrsboro' Pier	600 00
John Mackler	Expenditure on Brule Wharf.....	53 29
T. D. Archibald	Breakwater at Cow Bay	2,000 00
Simon Chompe	Grant to Uheiticamp.....	1,000 00
R. W. Freeman	Removing obstructions, Jordan River.....	130 00
J. F. Moses	do Misener to Lunenburg County Line	199 99
J. Westhaver	Wharf at Young's Landing	50 00
C. E. Everett	Break at St. Mary's Bay.....	100 00
John Munroe	Neal's Harbor.....	300 00
H. Young	Slip at Entrance, Back Harbor.....	200 00
Ross & Foote	Chipman's Brook Pier	300 00
George Robar	Clearing river below Robar's Mills, Lunenburg County.....	200 00
Basdet & Foret	Grant to Arichat Harbor	2,000 00
E. Theriau	Comeauville Breakwater	200 00
Churchill & Wright	Public Pier at Digby	2,900 00
Munroe & McNeil	Deepening Harbor, Portuguese Cove.....	400 00
Mack & Butler	Clearing obstructions, Bear River, Digby	200 00
A. McNab	Wharf at Plaster Cove	1,000 00
Jas. Crichton	Wharf at Pictou Island	400 00
D. McLeod	Broad Cove Wharf	400 00
D. Forbes	Pictou Wharf, Abercrombie Point	260 00
H. H. Chute	Removing obstructions from Bear River, Annapolis County.....	400 00
Charles Tooker	Removing obstructions, Yarmouth Harbor	911
George Ord.....	do from Milford Brook, Annapolis County	100 00
Chas. Boyd	do Clyde River, Shelburne County.....	150 00
R. W. Freeman	do Jordan River	150 00
T. W. Goodwin	do Sissiboo River, Digby County.....	450 00
John O'Brien	do from N.E. Branch Digby Harbor.....	200 00
Wm. LeBlance	do Salmon River, Digby County	100 00
Jno. Forbes	Repairing wharf at Point Brule	80 00
Thos. Saulnier	Breakwater at Saulnierville Cove, Digby County	200 00
Urban Doucette	Public pier at Meteghan, Digby County	300 00
Jno. Mockler	Point Brule Wharf	20 00
Ira Raymond	Bartlett Breakwater	200 00
Sanders & Mack	To remove obstructions from Lake George, to County Line, King's County	400 00
Robert Donkin	To remove obstructions from South Branch River Philip, Cumberland County	100 00
B. Woodworth	Pier, Oak Point, King's County	200 00
J. H. Churchill	Expenditure on pier, Digby	246 07
1868.		
Chas. McCabe	Parrsboro' Pier, Cumberland County	74 80
Geo. Griffin	Breakwater at Lewis' Head, Shelburne County	175 00
Jno. Sheridan	Improving harbor at Herring Cove	995 52
Thos. Buddick	Repairing pier at Digby	20 13
Robt. McDougall	Beach, west side of Port Hood	263 55
Alex. Rankin	Breakwater at Cape Mabou	399 35
Jno. & B. Murphy	Repairing wharf at Port Hood	38 64
Budd, Holdsworth & Quirk	Digby Pier	2,100 00
Wm. Muir	Pier, Shelburne Harbor	17 00
Budd, Holdsworth & Quirk	Digby Pier	1,088 87
Daniel & T. Boyd	do	400 00
Budd, Holdsworth & Quirk	do	1,937 76
W. D. Macks	West branch of Bear River	200 00

STATEMENT of Moneys expended by the Government of Nova Scotia, &c.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Place of Expenditure.	Amount.
1868.		\$ cts.
Budd, Holdsworth & Quirk...	Digby Pier.....	1,754 04
do do	do	2,032 16
Hunt & Pinkney.....	Repairing Victoria Bridge, Digby.....	60 13
Vincent Comeau.....	Breakwater at Meteghan River	200 00
Budd, Holdsworth & Quirk...	Ligby Pier.....	1,560 09
Jno. Munroe.....	Breakwater at McNeil's Harbor, Victoria County.....	400 00
Jno. Tynell.....	Breakwater at Gros Nez, Richmond County	106 95
George Murray.....	Deepening Barney's River, Pictou County	100 00
Thos. Buddicks.....	Repairing wharf at Digby.....	48 25
David Patterson.....	Deepening Barney's River.....	302 78
Jno. Monroe.....	Breakwater, Neil's Harbor, Victoria County.....	100 00
1869.		
Justemin Comeau	Meteghan River breakwater.....	100 00
Budd, Holdsworth & Quirk...	Digby Pier	564 93
George Fraser.....	Landing at Big Harbor Ferry, Victoria County	100 00
David Pinkney	Repairing draw of Victoria Bridge	8 71
G. C. Laurence.....	Port Hood wharf.....	202 38
Jno. Murphy.....	do do	29 00
Alex. Rankin.....	Wharf at Port Bain, Inverness County	648 16
Vincent Comeau.....	Breakwater, Meteghan River, Digby County	50 00
J. B. Young.....	Liverpool Bar, Queen's County.....	73 62
D. M. Dickey.....	Grant to County of King's.....	700 00
George Fraser.....	Landing at Big Harbor Ferry, Victoria.....	41 26
David Patterson.....	Deepening bar of river from bridge to main channel, County of Pictou	205 68
A. McLean.....	Building pier in Shelburne Harbor.....	150 00
Joseph White	Replacing buoy on Tusket River, Yarmouth	75 00
Thos. Perry	Building block at Green Cove Breakwater, Yarmouth Co....	166 66
Ed. Newcomb.....	Breakwater at Avonport, County of King's	200 00
Alex. McGinnes	Bridge from Port Hood to South-West Mabou.....	98 42
J. H. Minhard	Repairing Ledge dam, Liverpool River.....	66 66
Wm. Barnes.....	Surveying site for bridge over St. Mary's River.....	57 00
J. H. Minhard	Ledge dam, Liverpool River, balance	204 46
Duncan Cameron.....	Repairing bridge across South-West River, Inverness	115 07
Smith & McAdam.....	Arisaig Pier, County of Antigonish.....	200 00
Samuel Babine.....	Clearing out Ell Brook, County of Yarmouth.....	25 00
W. H. Ryer.....	To improve river from Shelburne Bridge to Philip Bowser's	120 00
Peter Donahoe.....	Repairing bank of Gilbert's Cove, Digby County	60 00
John Munroe.....	Repairing Neil's Breakwater, Victoria	500 00
Jno. Jarrin.....	Repairing breastwork, Tracadie Harbor.....	200 00
Cohoon & Parnell	To improve the river from Charlestown to Mill Village, Queen's County.....	200 00
David Pinkney	Repairing Victoria Bridge, Annapolis County.....	150 00
J. R. Hunt.....	Repairing Victoria Bridge, Digby County	150 00
A. S. Melanson.....	do Clare Cove Wharf	100 00
Urbain Saulnier	do Saulnier's Wharf.....	100 00
B. F. Kenney.....	do Barrington Landing.....	46 10
Wm. McKay.....	To improve river from Clyde River to head, County of Shelburne.....	200 00
A. Thurston.....	Repairing Cranberry Head Breakwater, Yarmouth	100 00
Jas. F. Rice.....	Removing obstructions from West Branch Bear River	100 00
R. W. Freeman.....	Improving river from Jordan River to head, County of Queen's.....	300 00
Ed. Lockwood.....	Clearing out Allan River, Annapolis County.....	150 00
Chas. Bower.....	To improve river from Bower's to Big Lake, Shelburne County.....	80 00
Jno. Baxter.....	Repairing breakwater, King's County	40 00
J. M. Roscoe.....	do do	60 00
Augustus Levinger.....	Road towards Backland's Harbor, Bouchie, Antigonish County.....	50 00
Jas. Phelan.....	Grant for County of Richmond	316 66
Jer. Hutt.....	Breakwater, County of King's	100 00

STATEMENT of Moneys expended by the Government of Nova Scotia, &c.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Place of Expenditure.	Amount.
1869.		\$ cts.
Thos. Perry	Green Cove Breakwater, County of Yarmouth	333 34
Wm. Smith	Improving navigation, Barney's River, Pictou	400 00
A. F. Comeau	Repairing Threave Wharf, Digby County	250 00
Thos. Robertson	Ferry Landing, Barrington Passage	50 00
Jno. McHulay	Repairing shelter beacon, St. Anne's Gut, Victoria	208 12
C. M. Melanson	do Church Point Wharf, County of Digby	200 00
Robert Innis	do breakwater, Hunt's Point, Queen's County	299 84
Jas. McDonald	To improve Beach Locke's Island with mainland, County of Shelburne	75 00
Hugh McLean	Breakwater at Port Mutton, Queen's	157 50
Nicholas Deveau	do Salmon River, County of Digby	300 00
H. R. Dodsworth	Repairing bridge, Mills Village, Cumberland County	120 49
Ab. Gavel	Replacing buoys in Joggin's River, Digby	30 00
Gordon Corcum	Removing rocks from Corcum's Boat Harbor, Queen's County	25 00
Lot. P. Jacques	Repairing Victoria Wharf, County of King's	250 00
Jas. Moody	do breakwater at Port Mutton, Queen's County	179 50
Wm. Bezanson	do Blackrock Breakwater, King's County	200 00
Oliver M. Doucette	do do Cape St. Mary's, Digby	200 00
Jno. Munroe	Breakwater at Neil's Harbor, Victoria County	117 70
Peter McDougall	do at Judique Intervale	22 00
Jno. J. Davidson	do and repair road near Capt. Dill's, Colchester	40 00
Burns & Saunders	Repairing sea wall, Digby County	200 00
1870.		
Justemin Comeau	do Meteghan River breakwater, Digby County	100 00
John Munroe	Neil's Harbor breakwater, Victoria	217 50
Hugh McLean	Breakwater at Port Mutton	3 25
James Phelan	Wharf at Lennox Passage, Richmond County	633 34
Jno. Myra	do Law Pitt, Lunenburg County	244 14
Jno. Perry	Pier at Ross' Beach, Shelburne County	37 37
S. C. Campbell	Breakwater at Neil's Harbor, Victoria	35 00
Neil Kennedy	do Light Point, Inverness	131 97
Alex. Rankin	Port Bain wharf, Inverness	510 79
G. C. Laurence	Public wharf at Port Hood, Inverness	256 23
Angus Smith	Arisaig pier, Antigonish	31 14
Donald McLeod	Breakwater, Marsh Point, Broad Cove, Inverness	150 00
Jno. McLellan	Margaree Island wharf	150 00
Alex. McNab	Survey of Main-à-Dieu Harbor, C.B	145 00
Jno. McLellan	Breakwater at Widow Allan's Brook, Inverness	40 00
Donald McDonald	Repairing Boat Harbor, Black Rock, Victoria	90 00
Ingles & O'Dell	do Annapolis ferry slip	500 00
Thos. Perry	Green Cove breakwater, Yarmouth	133 00
Eph. Bockman	Bridge across Annapolis River	500 00
Robt. Donahoe	Breakwater at Gilbert's Cove, Digby County	30 00
R. J. Fitzrandolph	Repairing embankment north of pier, Digby	200 00
Jos. White	do buoys, Tusket River, Yarmouth	40 00
Jno. Quirk	do embankment, southern part Digby Harbor	100 00
Gilbert Lent	do Lent's wharf, St. Mary's Bay, Digby	60 00
Malcom McLean	do boat landing, Washabuck, Victoria	50 00
Jno. Tynell	do Grandique ferry, Richmond	120 00
David Fraser	Abutments to ferry wharf, north side Grandique, County of Richmond	229 36
David Murray	Deepening Barney's River, Pictou County	166 66
Geo. McLeod and others	Public wharf at Brooklyn, Queen's County	200 00
Donald McDonald	do Port Hood, Inverness	68 34
Donald McLean	Boat landing, Englishtown, Victoria	50 00
Thos. Read	To improve river from mouth of Shelburne Harbor to head of river	100 00
Benj. Robicheau	Repairing Meteghan Cove, Digby County	100 00
James Harlow	To clear port, Herbert River, Shelburne County	20 00
W. H. Ryer	To improve river at mouth of harbor at head of Roseway River	100 00
John Smith	To open bar at Smith's Harbor, Victoria	150 00

STATEMENT of Moneys expended by the Government of Nova Scotia, &c.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Place of Expenditure.	Amount.
1870.		\$ cts.
R. W. Freeman.....	For clearing Jordan River, Shelburne County.....	200 00
Ed. Newcombs.....	Repairing Avonport Wharf, King's County.....	200 00
Eldred Ochoon.....	To improve harbor, Port Medway, Queen's.....	200 00
J. E. Woodworth.....	Repairing Oak Point Pier, King's County.....	300 00
John McLean.....	To clear out boat landing, North Shore, Victoria.....	57 00
Plast. Belliveau.....	To repairing Bellevau's Cove Breakwater, Digby.....	400 00
Just. Comeau.....	do Meteghan Wharf.....	433 33
Wm. McKay.....	To clear Clyde River, Shelburne County.....	150 00
Wentzell & Leslie.....	Breakwater at Eaglehead, Queen's County.....	200 00
John Harris.....	Clearing Bricktown River, Shelburne County.....	20 00
Peter Belliveau.....	Repairing Clan Cove Breakwater do.....	150 00
Augst. Comeau.....	do Little Brook do do.....	250 00
Jos. Smith.....	Removing obstructions from West Branch of Avon River, County of Hants.....	100 00
C. J. Rawling.....	County of King's.....	200 00
C. B. Weaver.....	Repairing Port George Pier, Annapolis.....	100 00
P. A. Margeason.....	do Margaretville do.....	100 00
G. Dunbar.....	Clearing obstructions on N.E. Branch Sissiboo River, Digby County.....	53 45
J. F. Rice.....	West Branch Bear River.....	100 00
Thomas Perry.....	Green Cove Breakwater, Yarmouth County.....	266 66
David Murray.....	Deepening Barney's River, Pictou County.....	333 34
Jos. H. Graves.....	Repairing Port William's Pier.....	100 00
Roderick McNeil.....	Wharf landing at Grand Narrows, C.B.....	50 00
Ezkl. Dexter.....	Repairing dams on Sissiboo River, Digby.....	175 00
Smith & McAdams.....	Arisaig Pier, Antigonish.....	240 00
Robert Innes.....	Hant's Point Breakwater, Queen's County.....	200 00
Chandler & Cockburn.....	To remove rock from boat harbor do.....	20 00
Hugh McLean.....	Breakwater, Port Mutton do.....	175 00
Charles Smith.....	do Port Greville, Cumberland County.....	200 00
G. W. A. Lowdon.....	Wharf and landing at Knoydart, Pictou.....	40 00
Donald McDonald.....	Boat harbor at Black Rock, Victoria County.....	91 65
A. Patterson.....	King's County.....	150 00
Ezkl. Dexter.....	Clearing out stream, North Branch Sissiboo River, Digby County.....	221 51
David Murray.....	Deepening Barney's River, Pictou County.....	110 14
1871.		
Thos. Perry.....	Repairing Green Cove Breakwater, Yarmouth.....	300 00
Chris. Smith.....	do Breakwater, W.S. Harbor, Port Hood.....	140 92
David Esenhauer.....	do Beach at Long Island, Shelburne.....	21 00
Donald McDonald.....	do Port Hood wharf.....	221 52
J. McDonald & Chisholm.....	Building Long Point wharf, Inverness.....	200 00
J. E. Woodworth.....	Balance of grant for 1870, Oak Point Pier, King's.....	50 00
Robert Innis.....	Over expenditure Hunts Point Breakwater, County Queen's.....	35 58
Neil Kennedy.....	Balance of grant for 1870, breakwater at site, Point Inver- ness.....	126 60
J. E. Woodworth.....	Repairing Oak Point Pier, King's County.....	488 14
Cory O'Dell.....	do Granville Ferry Slip, Annapolis.....	258 00
Ed. Newcombe.....	On account of Avonport wharf, King's.....	66 00
Jno. Meyra.....	Wharf at Law Pit, Lunenburg.....	179 55
Hugh McAdam.....	Arisaig Pier, Antigonish.....	20 27
Dominie White.....	Beach at Margaree, Inverness.....	100 00
W. H. Townsends.....	To pay over expenditure on Green Cove Breakwater, 1870, Yarmouth.....	180 00
R. S. Fitzrandolph.....	Repairing bank, East Public Pier, Digby.....	204 40
Hart & Ingraham.....	Steamboat wharf, Port Hawkesbury.....	97 33
J. M. Bonifent.....	Repairing Saulnier wharf, Digby.....	97 33
Doucette & Burns.....	do Friar Head, Inverness.....	39 08
Nelson Stronish.....	Margaretville Pier, Annapolis.....	194 67
A. F. Comeau.....	Repairing Comeauville wharf, Digby.....	292 00
Daniel Clough.....	On account of pier, Lennox Passage.....	97 33
D. McPherson.....	Removing rock at Knoydart, Antigonish.....	48 67

STATEMENT of Moneys expended by the Government of Nova Scotia, &c.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Place of Expenditure.	Amount.
1871.		\$ cts.
Jno. Quirk.....	Repairing Bank at Digby.....	194 67
Jacob Locke.....	do Lockport Harbor, Shelburne.....	98 87
Robt. Robertson.....	Deepening channel at McLellans Shore, Pictou.....	19 47
Jno. McLean.....	Boat landing, Victoria.....	97 33
Thos. Perry.....	Green Cove Breakwater, Yarmouth.....	292 00
Andrew Mack.....	Removing obstructions in Silver River, Yarmouth.....	155 73
Luke Deveau.....	Repairing Cape Cove wharf, Digby.....	389 33
David Fraser.....	Pier N.S., Lennox Passage, Richmond.....	486 67
Vital Thibedeau.....	Repairing Church Point Wharf, Digby.....	294 00
Jas. Murray.....	Remove obstructions from French River Channel, Pictou.....	243 33
Whitman Leslie.....	Breakwater at Eaglestead.....	194 67
Garves Slocum.....	Port William's Pier, Annapolis.....	399 33
Wm. McKay.....	Remove obstructions from Clyde River, Shelburne.....	97 33
Samuel Babin.....	Improve landing at Eel Brook.....	19 47
Js. McGray.....	do Tusket River.....	38 93
John Smith.....	Repairing boat harbor, Victoria County.....	87 60
John Hollingsworth.....	To improve Jordan River.....	146 00
Thomas Hogg.....	Repairing Hamilton Branch, Shelburne.....	97 33
Robert Barnaby.....	To improve Port Medway, River Queen's.....	29 20
Wm. Smith.....	Removing rocks, Victoria.....	38 46
John Mirard.....	To improve Liverpool River.....	29 20
James Murray.....	Removing obstructions from French River Channel.....	77 87
B. F. Robicheau.....	Repairing Meteghan Cove Wharf, Digby.....	97 33
Chas. Smith.....	Breakwater at Port Greville, Cumberland.....	438 00
Neil McLeod.....	Build landing, McLean's Brooks, Victoria.....	48 03
Angus Buchanan.....	Repairing North Harbor Breakwater.....	294 00
Oliver West.....	Build boat harbor, Queen's.....	191 67
Geo. Sholes.....	Haulover between Clyde and Port LaTour.....	243 33
Jas. Donovan.....	Landing French Cove, Victoria.....	97 33
David Fraser.....	Pier at Grandigue, Richmond.....	557 93
Mark Lamrock.....	Deepen Rocky Creek, Shelburne.....	97 33
Urban Belliveau.....	Repairing Belliveau's Cove Wharf.....	245 52
Isaac Wilson.....	do Barrington Passage.....	110 50
James A. Arkill.....	Harborville Pier.....	73 00
S. A. Foster.....	Repairing Fisher Grant, Pictou.....	97 33
Donald McDonald.....	Build landing, Black Rock, Victoria.....	46 00
Angus Buchanan.....	Improve landing, Neil's Harbor.....	58 40
J. H. Dunlop.....	Repairing buoys, Liverpool Harbor.....	433 00
James Davis.....	Improve road, Long Lake, Shelburne.....	24 33
Ab. Thurston.....	Hugh Head Breakwater, Yarmouth.....	146 00
Samuel Doane.....	Opening beach, Red Head, Shelburne.....	146 00
Richardson & Pearl.....	On account breakwater, Tancook Island, Lunenburg County.....	292 00
M. McLeod.....	Service at International Pier.....	5 00
W. Morrison.....	Wharf at Salmon Hole, Colchester.....	142 52
1872.		
Jos. Hooper.....	Dredge boat for Fouchie Harbor.....	259 87
M. Murphy.....	On account of proposed harbor, L'Ardoise.....	100 00
G. A. Christie.....	Repairing breakwater.....	29 50
Henry Croft.....	Building boat landing, Western Head, Queen's.....	190 77
Luke Deveau.....	Cape Cove Breakwater, Digby.....	86 80
Chisholm & Pascal.....	Tracadie Harbor Breakwater, Antigonish.....	333 33
D. & J. Macdonald.....	Long Point Wharf, Inverness County.....	140 00
Albert Pearl.....	Breakwater, Tancook Island, Lunenburg.....	97 33
J. O'Connor.....	Harbor Bouchie, Antigonish.....	54 40
Isaac McLeod.....	Margaree Island Breakwater, Inverness.....	261 50
Donald Chisholm.....	Tracadie Harbor Breakwater, Antigonish.....	622 07
Chas. Lenoir.....	Breakwater in Lennox Passage, Richmond.....	283 33
Gilbert Roach.....	Port George Pier.....	200 00
John Anthony.....	William's Breakwater, Annapolis.....	400 00
Peter Sutherland.....	Breakwater, Shelburne County.....	100 00
Thos. Perry.....	To protect beach around Bay.....	40 00
Black Bros.....	Breakwater, Tracadie Harbor.....	33 08

STATEMENT of Moneys expended by the Government of Nova Scotia, &c.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Place of Expenditure.	Amount.
1872.		\$ cts.
Henry Croft	Boat harbor, Western Head, Queen's	52 08
Donald McLeod	Wharf, Marsh Point, Broad Cove, Inverness	275 00
Neil McLean	Ferry landing, Baddeck, Victoria	50 00
Isaac Publiconer	Placing buoys in Cove Blanford, Lunenburg	35 00
C. B. Bawer	Improve Shelburne Road River	120 00
Thomas F. Walker	To improve Jordan River, Shelburne	125 00
Andrew Mack	do Silver do	120 00
H. H. Ryer	do Shelburne do	130 00
John McNeil	Ferry landing, Big Bras d'Or, Victoria	50 00
Richardson & Pearl	Breakwater at Tancook Island, Lunenburg	778 67
John McLean	Path End, near Smoky, Victoria	100 00
Mark Lamrock	Breakwater, Shelburne	50 00
Gilbert Roche	Port George and Breakwater	400 00
J. F. Rice	To remove obstructions from Bear River, Digby	100 00
Lewis White	Breakwater, Yarmouth	30 00
Chas. Lenoir	do Lennox Passage, Richmond	566 67
James McGregor	Repairing Island Wharf, Pictou	100 00
John Cossit	Wharf and buoys at Digby	32 00
B. A. Belliveau	Pier Cove Breakwater	124 97
A. J. Comeau	Little Brook Breakwater	300 00
Whitman Leslie	Breakwater, Eagle Head, Queen's	200 00
Thos. Hogg	Shelburne	50 00
Jesse Roper	Boat landing, French Cove, Victoria	100 00
James Murry	Opening boat harbor at Inverness	109 11
C. E. Burbridge	Breakwater, Ross Creek, King's	200 00
Oliver West	Boat harbor at White Point, Queen's County	258 35
Roland Hulbert	Rebuild bridge by meadow, Yarmouth	60 00
Stephen Goudy	Green Cove Breakwater	300 00
M. D'Entremont	Improve landing, Lobster Bay	60 00
Jos. Cahill	Givan's Wharf, Canada Creek, King's	150 00
Geo. Gilroy	River Philip Bridge, Cumberland	23 11
Wm. Chapman	Pugwash Bridge, Cumberland	100 30
W. H. Woodward	Chipman Brook Pier, East King's	80 00
Donald McKinnon	Embankment, Bailey Brook, Pictou	40 00
Donald McLean	Boat harbor, Malagatch, Inverness	120 00
Geo. Sholes	Breakwater, Cape Argo, Shelburne	150 00
W. H. Woodward	Chipman's Brook Pier, West King's	100 00
Ed. Ochoon	Port Medway Harbor, Queen's County	93 84
Jos. C. McDonald	Landing for steamer "Neptune," Grand Narrows, C.B.	55 00
Richardson & Pearl	Breakwater, Tancook Island, Lunenburg	315 57
John Forbes	Kempt Bridge to Fall, Yarmouth	40 00
Ab. Thurston	Breakwater, Cranberry Head, Yarmouth	250 00
As. Gray	Little Branch, Tusket River, Yarmouth	60 00
L. P. Jacques	Victoria Wharf, King's	50 00
E. E. Burbridge	Breakwater, King's County	100 00
Kenneth Matheson	Breakwater, North-East Harbor, Victoria	50 00
Wm. McDonald	Pier Harbor, Port Jolly, Queen's	150 00
1873.		
D. & J. McDonald	Breakwater, Long Point, Inverness County	74 38
H. M. Robicheau	Meteghan River Breakwater, Digby	400 00
Thos. Smith	Ferry wharf, Merigomish, Pictou	120 00
Wm. Arbuckles	Shore at Arbuckles	38 00
Donald Chisholm	Tracadie Harbor, Antigonish	16 01
Jno. McLeod	Boat landing, New Haven, Victoria	100 00
Thos. Farmsworth	Morden Pier, King's	60 00
Jno. McDonald	Deepening Barney's River, Pictou	72 00
D. & J. McDonald	Breakwater, Long Point, Inverness County	233 00
A. Buchanan	Neil's Harbor Breakwater, Victoria	57 80
Jos. Rawling	Morden Pier, King's County	150 00
David Eisenhaur	To improve beach, Lockport, Shelburne	78 43
G. W. Richardson	Breakwater at Tancook Island, Lunenburg	32 00
Michl. Cripps	Repairing buoys, Harbor Buchie, Antigonish	20 24

STATEMENT of Moneys expended by the Government of Nova Scotia, &c.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Place of Expenditure.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
1873.		
Duncan McKinnon.....	Shore road, Bailey's Brook, Pictou.....	33 86
Neil McLean.....	Ferry landing, Baddeck, Victoria.....	50 76
Donald McLeod.....	Wharf, Malaga Watch, Inverness.....	24 00
Chas. Lenoir.....	Pier, Grandigue Ferry, Richmond.....	617 70
Horton Dawling.....	Lockeport Harbor, County of Shelburne.....	4 00
Simon Griffin.....	Breakwater, Lewis Head, Shelburne.....	200 00
M. Comeau.....	Saulnierville Breakwater, Digby.....	250 00
Gilbert Roche.....	Port George Pier, Annapolis.....	200 00
Wm. Graham.....	Pier, Bayfield, Antigonish.....	20 00
W. H. Woodward.....	Chipman Brook Pier, King's.....	20 00
Jno. McNeil.....	Bras d'Or Ferry, Victoria.....	50 00
Vital Thibandeau.....	Church Point Breakwater, Digby.....	300 00
Oliver West.....	Breakwater, White Point, Queen's.....	590 53
El. Burbridge.....	Ross Creek Breakwater, King's.....	166 66
Jno. McLeod.....	New Have do Victoria.....	125 00
Rory McLeod.....	South side Bras d'Or, Victoria.....	50 00
Peter McLean.....	Washabuck Ferry.....	50 00
W. H. Ryer.....	To improve river mouth, Shelburne.....	150 00
Richardson & Pearl.....	Tancook Breakwater, Lunenburg.....	484 43
J. S. Walker.....	To improve Jordan River, Shelburne.....	150 00
G. H. Logan.....	Mill Brook Breakwater.....	180 00
A. Durkee.....	Carleton River Breakwater, Yarmouth.....	50 00
Jno. Robertson.....	Wharf and Bridge, St. Ames, Victoria.....	217 20
Wm. Smith.....	Pier, Port Hood Island, Inverness.....	300 00
H. Mynard.....	Liverpool River Breakwater, Queen's.....	50 00
Thos. Hogg.....	Rocky Creek, Clyde River, Shelburne.....	75 00
E. C. Burbridge.....	Ross Creek Breakwater, King's.....	333 34
Donald McLean.....	Englishtown Ferry, Victoria.....	50 00
Neil McLean.....	Baddeck Ferry do.....	50 00
Angus McNeil.....	Opening harbor, Big Bond, C.B.....	400 00
Henry Robicheau.....	Meteghan Cove Breakwater, Digby.....	250 00
Henry Eaton.....	Repairing packet wharf, King's.....	55 00
John McLean.....	Path End, near Smoky.....	50 00
H. A. Comeau.....	Repairing wharf, Little Brook, Digby.....	638 00
Luke Doucette.....	Belliveau's Cove Breakwater do.....	400 00
A. B. Hooper.....	Entrance to Fouchie Harbor, Richmond.....	100 00
John Perry.....	Wharf at Brockfield, County of Digby.....	100 00
Duncan McDonald.....	Pier, Long Point, Inverness.....	100 00
H. Thorne.....	do Hall's Harbor, King's County.....	50 00
Wm. Scott.....	Fisher's Grand Ferry Landing, Pictou.....	168 20
Thomas Anthony.....	Ogilvie's Pier, King's County.....	120 00
Wm. Graham.....	New wharf, Bayfield Antigonish.....	132 50
George Sholes.....	Haulover, Cape Negro, Shelburne.....	150 00
Hugh Nicholson.....	Building scow, Long Island Ferry, C.B.....	139 53
J. R. Pipes.....	Port Philip Breakwater Bridge.....	351 32
James Gillespie.....	Bar at Partridge Island.....	20 00
T. R. Brooks.....	Wharf, Hampton Bayshore, Annapolis.....	400 00
B. C. Raymond.....	do near shipyard, Digby.....	100 00
A. O. Porter.....	Clear bar at Wedge, Yarmouth.....	40 00
Samuel Bushie.....	Bouchie's Landing.....	40 00
Warren Churchill.....	Cheboggin Breakwater, Yarmouth.....	100 00
B. H. Morton.....	Tusket River.....	60 00
A. Grant.....	Port William's Pier, Annapolis.....	200 00
G. E. Parker.....	Chipman's Brook Breakwater, King's.....	50 00
James Littimore.....	Pier at Grandigue Ferry, Richmond.....	143 94
Angus McLellan.....	Neil's Harbor Breakwater, Victoria.....	500 00
Thomas B. Smith.....	Wharf and landing, at Merigomish, Pictou.....	24 00
Wm. McGrath.....	Canal at Prospect.....	211 53
1874.		
John Ross.....	Little Narrows Ferry, Victoria.....	50 00
Anthony Montague.....	Clear bar, Frost Island, Yarmouth.....	20 00
Donald McMaster.....	Long Point Pier, Inverness.....	200 00

STATEMENT of Moneys expended by the Government of Nova Scotia, &c.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Place of Expenditure.	Amount.
1874.		\$ cts.
Donald Chisholm	Repairing Tracadie Harbor	24 25
Donald McDonald	Militia Point Pier, Inverness.....	240 00
R. J. Fitzrandolph	Joggin's River Breakwater, Digby	260 00
Charles Chinist	Repairing buoy near Gilpin's Rock, Lockport	11 80
Ryan Murphy	Building pier and opening channel upper end of Port Hood	180 00
D. McLeod	Wharf, Broad Cove Marsh, Inverness	250 00
D. McLeod	do at Bayfield, Antigonish	666 66
H. Comeau	Saulnierville Breakwater, Digby	250 00
Wm. Arbuckles	Public landing, Gulf Shore, Pictou	70 00
D. McLaren	Building pier, Porter's Lake Bridge	219 64
A. F. Comeau	Comeau's Breakwater, Digby	250 00
Vital Thibaudeau	Church Point Breakwater, Digby	200 00
Thos. Jennings	Draw of Palmerston Bridge, Cumberland	498 78
D. McKenzie	Big Harbor, S.S., Victoria	50 00
Jos. Smith	Removing obstructions from West Branch River Avon, Hants County	200 00
John Forbes	Breakwater, Point Brûle, Colchester	200 00
J. H. Mynard	do Liverpool River, Queen's	50 00
W. D. Smith	Piers, Port Hood, Inverness	52 85
A. D. McGill	Improve Shelburne River from mouth of harbor to head of River	130 00
C. R. Bower	Improve Jordan River, Shelburne	50 00
Alex. McKenzie	South point Neil's Harbor, Victoria	100 00
Randall & Graham	Wharf at Bayfield, Antigonish	1,322 88
John McLean	Boat harbor, Path End, Victoria	80 00
W. D'Entremont	Landing, West Pubnico, Yarmouth	50 00
G. D. Acker	Birchtown Point, Shelburne	20 00
H. F. McDougall	Steamer landing, Christmas Island, O.B.	174 00
Peter McLean	Ferry, Washabuck, Victoria	30 00
John Arnold	Chipman's Brook Pier, King's County	66 67
L. A. D'Entremont	Wharf at Double Island, Yarmouth	40 24
John Heatfield	Public wharf, Port Greville, Cumberland	100 00
John Hollingsworth	Pier, Jordan Harbor, Shelburne	150 00
Charles Lenoir	N.S. side Lenn. x Passage	598 47
F. Rice	Remove obstructions from West Branch Bear River, Digby County	100 00
W. Morton	Clear East Branch Tusket River, Yarmouth	60 00
W. D'Entremont	Complete wharf, West Pubnico do	52 31
A. O. Porter	Tusket Wedg.	40 00
Wm. Martzell	Breakwater, Black Point, Queen's	150 00
Donald McLean	Canal between Malagawatch and River Dennis	100 00
M. Stronich	Margaretsville Pier, Annapolis	100 00
D. J. Morton	Centreville Breakwater, Digby	200 00
John Baxter	Breakwater, Baxter's Harbor, King's	100 00
Jno. McLeod	New Haven Landing, Victoria	80 00
P. A. Bellevue	Clare Cove Breakwater, Digby	419 23
A. Thurston	Breakwater, Cranberry Head, Yarmouth	400 00
R. Hulbert	do Tusket River do	40 00
M. Forbes	do Argyle do	100 00
S. Doucette	Cape Cove Breakwater, Digby	200 00
Jos. Leslie	Eagle Head do Queen's	450 00
Jas. Cahill	Givaz's Harbor do King's	100 00
Ed. Eaton	Victoria Wharf, King's	150 00
Thos. McKay	Remove obstructions, Bloody Creek, Clyde River, Shelburne	60 00
D. McKean	Breakwater at Port Caledonia, C.B.	1,317 30
A. Durkee	do Catalone, Yarmouth	60 00
T. R. Brooks	Wharf at Hampton Bay shore, Annapolis	600 00
Geo. Sholes	Haulover, Cape Negro, Shelburne	75 00
W. E. Lovitt	Chipman's Brook Pier, King's County	50 00
H. Thorpe	Hall's Harbor Pier, King's	150 00
John Arnold	Chipman's Brook Pier, King's	133 33
Jno. McDonald	Neil's Harbor Landing, Victoria	100 00
W. O. G. Bower	Clear and dam East Branch Clyde River, Shelburne	150 00
Paul Foster	Wharf at Fisher's Grant Ferry, Pictou	150 00

STATEMENT of Moneys expended by the Government of Nova Scotia—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Place of Expenditure.	Amount.
1874.		\$ cts.
A. Urquhart.....	Black Rock Landing, Pictou.....	60 00
Jas. Moser.....	Straightening Leander River, Hants.....	100 00
F. Ryerson.....	Repairing Yarmouth Harbor Beacon.....	400 00
N. Robertson.....	Pier, Port Jolly, Queen's.....	235 00
Angus McGillivray.....	Wharf, Bailey's Brook, Pictou.....	30 00
Thomas Anthony.....	Ogilvie's Pier, King's County.....	150 00
A. C. O. Condon.....	Beach from mainland to Lockeport.....	219 00
D. McKinnon.....	Wharf, Bailey's Brook.....	100 00
1875.		
Don. Smith.....	Boat Landing, Green Coves, Victoria.....	120 00
M. McDonald.....	Bay St. Lawrence and Sligar Reef.....	50 00
Rodk. McNeill.....	Building landing for steamer "Neptune".....	204 43
J. S. McNeil.....	Breakwater, Big Narrows, C.B.....	50 00
Wm. Goodwin.....	Public wharf, Argyle Sound, Yarmouth.....	150 00
Thos. Hawby.....	Ferry landing, Ingonish Victoria.....	20 00
D. McDonald.....	Long Point Pier, Inverness.....	190 00
Angus McLeod.....	Little Harbor and L'Ardoise Piers.....	253 05
Wm. Wilson.....	Breakwater protecting road west side Avon River.....	100 00
Jno. Ross.....	Ferry landing, Little Narrows, Victoria.....	30 00
D. R. Eaton.....	Breakwater, Three Sisters, Cumberland.....	300 00
Jno. McLellan.....	Wharf, Margaree Island, Inverness.....	100 10
J. F. Downie.....	Public sewers, New Glasgow.....	119 49
W. D. Smith.....	Pier, Outer Island, Port Hood.....	57 00
D. McDonald.....	Militico Point Pier, Inverness.....	420 00
Jno. Hitty.....	To improve narrows at Indian Channel, Lunenburg.....	40 00
S. Griffin.....	Breakwater, Lewis' Head, Shelburne.....	200 00
Jno. Harlow.....	Clear obstruction, Bear River, Digby.....	400 00
A. Friday.....	Deepen canal at Chester.....	40 00
Bryan Murphy.....	Breakwater, Whitney Point.....	100 00
Wm. McDonald.....	Public wharf, Big Bras d'Or, Victoria.....	200 00
H. Berry.....	Lighthouse Road, Partridge Island.....	30 00
Js. Goodwin.....	Public wharf, Harding Dyke.....	38 52
Ja. Harvey.....	Ferry slip at Avondale, Hants.....	150 00
Jos. Gamon.....	Dyke at Lawrencetown, Halifax.....	30 77
Hy. Sutherland.....	Breakwater, Shelburne County.....	140 00
E. B. Weaver.....	Port George Pier.....	100 00
Hugh Fraser.....	Wharf at Abercrombie Point, Pictou.....	41 60
McRea & Crowdis.....	Margaree Breakwater, Inverness.....	400 00
Lewis Romkil.....	Deepen channel, Lahave Islands.....	400 00
G. D. Asker.....	Clear Birchtown River, Shelburne.....	20 00
Hugh McDonald.....	Survey, Bayfield Wharf.....	9 00
Geo. McLeod.....	Public wharf, Brooklyn, Queen's.....	106 50
Enos Freeman.....	Port la Tour, mouth of harbor to head of river, Shelburne..	50 00
Sutton Walker.....	Indian River to head, Shelburne.....	120 00
Oliver West.....	Breakwater, White Point, Queen's.....	600 00
L. Willet.....	Granville Ferry Slip, Annapolis.....	100 00
M. Sutherland.....	Obstructions from Rocky Creek, Shelburne.....	100 00
D. Campbell.....	Landing, Bridge Island, Victoria.....	40 60
do.....	do.....	15 00
Thos. McKay.....	Clyde River, Shelburne.....	100 00
D. Matheson.....	Boat landing French Cove, Victoria.....	40 00
N. McLane.....	Wharf, edueck Ferry Landing.....	40 00
J. R. Pipes.....	Repairing draw, Port Phillip bridge.....	320 00
Jos. Bissett.....	Cutting beach, Little Antz, Richmond.....	100 00
Jas. McKay.....	Geddress bridge to Queen's bridge, Shelburne.....	100 00
H. F. McDougall.....	Steamer landing, Christmas Island.....	169 00
Jno. Hatfield.....	Public wharf, Port Greville, Cumberland.....	100 00
D. E. C. Madden.....	Ferry slip, north shore sides Grandique ferry.....	186 48
J. S. Baxter.....	Baxter's Harbor, King's.....	300 00
Jno. Mahan.....	Dover to Peggy's Cove.....	30 00
A. R. Durkeo.....	Carlton River, Martasket, Yarmouth.....	60 00
W. H. Ryer.....	To improve Shelburne River.....	120 00

STATEMENT of Moneys expended by the Government of Nova Scotia, &c.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Place of Expenditure.	Amount.
1875.		\$ cts.
Rodk. McLeod	Breakwater, Victoria County	100 00
Jno. Miller	Road, sea wall, Peggy's Cove	100 00
A. Duffy	Breakwater, Saulnierville, Digby	500 00
C. Melanson	Church Point breakwater	500 00
Jno. Hilty	To improve channel at Narrows, Long Point	80 00
R. C. Hulbert	Tusket River, Yarmouth	95 37
Luke Deveau	Breakwater, Cape Cove, Digby	325 00
En. Arnold	Chipman's Brook pier, King's	320 00
Jno. Harris	To improve river from Geo. McKay's bridge to Little Gold Lake	50 00
Luke Comeau	Belliveau Cove breakwater, Digby	75 00
Angus McLeod	Breakwater, L'Ardoise, Richmond	150 00
David Smith	Abetto at Selmah, Hants	150 00
Cory O'Dell	Annapolis ferry slip	100 00
Donald McLean	Building slip, Englistown, Victoria	40 00
W. A. Bower	East Branch Long Cape, Clyde River	60 00
J. W. Roscoe	Hall's Harbor pier, King's	50 00
Ed. Eaton	Breakwater, King's	30 00
Jno. Brown	do at Brulé, Colchester	250 00
W. D. D'Entremont	Wharf, West Pubnico, Yarmouth	40 00
Norman McLeod	Landing, Pathend, Victoria	75 00
O'Dell & Carbett	Breakwater, Annapolis	200 00
Thos. Anthony	Ogilvie's wharf, King's County	200 00
Angus Buchanan	Neil's Harbor, Victoria	20 00
Wm. McKenzie	Public wharf, L'Ardoise, Victoria	100 00
Jos. D. McDonald	Breakwater, Long Point, Judique, Inverness	150 00
Jno. McDonald	Pier, Neil's Harbor, Victoria	40 00
Jos. Chandler	Boat Harbor, Beach Meadow, Queen's	100 00
Jacob Locke	Repairing buoys, Lockport	116 04
A. Thurston	Breakwater, Cranberry Head, Yarmouth	401 15
1876.		
McIntosh & McAchern	Build Victoria wharf, River Inhabitants	430 00
Thos. Smith	Wharf, Smith's Point, Pictou County	50 13
Thos. W. Ferguson	Canal at White Haven, Guysboro'	400 00
Jno. Ryder	Public wharf, end Ryder's Road	50 00
Jno. Cameron	Big Island wharf, Pictou	100 00
Hugh McLean	Breakwater at Maton, Queen's	99 15
Jas. Sanford	Wharf at Coikengin, Hants	415 86
Thos. Raper	Public pier at Jackson Point	100 00
Jno. Goodwin	Public wharf, Lower Point Sound	50 00
Jas. Andro	do pier at Lower East Pubnico	100 00
R. McLeod	Building wharf, South Gut, St. Anne's	100 00
Isaac Goodwin	Public wharf, Hardings Dyke, Argyle	12 00
Luke Deveau	Cape St. Mary's breakwater, Digby	103 25
Cory O'Dell	Annapolis ferry slip	123 25
Wm. McKenzie	Public wharf, L'Ardoise	314 20
Donald Cameron	Harbor, Bird's Island, Victoria	11 55
Wm. McKenzie	Wharf at Bullardoise, Victoria	24 50
D. Ferguson	do Little Narrows, Victoria	50 00
J. A. Matheson	do north side Big Harbor	40 00
E. Hericau	Breakwater, Hericau Cove, Digby	12 50
R. McLeod	Public wharf, south side Victoria	100 00
Thos. Raper	Jackson Point, Victoria	165 00
D. B. Woodworth	King's County	90 00
Jas. Brenton	Port Williams pier, Annapolis	200 00
Wm. Arbuckles	Landing, Gulf Shore, Pictou	30 00
Gates Publicone	Public wharf, Lunenburg	166 66
Hiram Spinney	do Argyle	76 00
Etridge Hart	Margaree pier, East Inverness	50 00
Thos. H. Ferguson	Canal, White Haven, Guysboro'	133 00
Donald Smith	Slip at Green Cove, Victoria	80 00
Martin Rynard	Broad Cove breakwater, Lunenburg	1,000 00

STATEMENT of Moneys expended by the Government of Nova Scotia, &c.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Place of Expenditure.	Amount.
1876.		\$ cts.
D. McDonald	Long Point wharf, Inverness	35 00
E. Cohoon	Public wharf, East Port Medway	100 00
D. McFadden	Breakwater West Bay, Inverness	150 00
Byron Murphy	Port Hood pier, Inverness	100 00
Thos. Armstrong	Breakwater at end Avon Bridge	40 00
Thos. Chosan	Friar Head, Cheticamp, Inverness	150 00
C. H. Bower	Mouth Shelburne Harbor to head of River	120 00
M. Burns	Doucette's Cove, Inverness	100 00
Chas. Boadroit	Repairs to steamer "Richmond"	500 00
R. B. Eaton	Public landing, Maitland, Hants	150 00
J. J. O'Brien	Road to public landing, Noël, Hants	54 75
H. G. Sutherland	Obstructions, Clyde River, Shelburne	100 00
Wm. Croke	Laurentown Bridge, Halifax	70 00
G. A. Borden	Wharf at Avonport, King's	83 33
Jno. Harris	Birchtown River, mouth of harbor to head of river	80 00
A. Stronish	Margaretsville Wharf, Annapolis	300 00
Angus McLeod	Breakwater at L'Ardoise	150 00
Wm. Harlow	Improving Port LaSear River	70 00
Ferguson & McKay	Milford Bridge, Draw	200 00
T. H. Ferguson	Canal at White Haven	266 67
Sutton & Walker	Improving Jordan Harbor	150 00
Wm. McKay	Removing obstructions from Clyde River	100 00
Jas. McKay	Breakwater, Clyde River	50 00
Jno. Hatfield	Public wharf, Port Greville	100 00
J. B. Gnow	Repairing Hampton Pier, Annapolis	250 00
Jno. Hiltz	Channel at Narrows, Indian Point, Lunenburg	100 00
Ed. DeLoney	Public wharf, Tracadie, Antigonish	400 00
Geo. Daep	Improving Birchtown River	20 00
B. F. Rolicheau	Meteghan River Breakwater	100 00
Jno. Mathews	Canal on Causo Island	100 00
D. R. Eaton	Breakwater at Eatonville, Cumberland	225 00
Geo. L. Deveau	do Round Hill, Digby	100 00
M. H. Allison	Hants County	250 00
S. Champ	Big Port Breakwater, Inverness	250 00
Andrew Hiltz	Binkavon River, Windsor	12 50
C. H. Denton	Wharf at Digby	285 00
L. A. D'Entremont	do West Pubnico, Yarmouth	50 00
A. R. Durkel	Clearing Carlton River, Yarmouth	50 00
H. Halbert	Tusket River, Yarmouth	80 00
J. B. Gnow	Hampton Pier, Annapolis	250 00
Jno. McAndrew	Port George Harbor, Annapolis	76 75
Jno. Hiltz	Breakwater at Lunenburg	111 55
Ed. DeLoney	Wharf at Tracadie, Antigonish	197 49
Wm. Gates	do Blanford, Lunenburg	333 34
Jacob Spicer	Protection bar, Spencer Island, Lunenburg	125 00
Jas. Andrews	Bridge, Croxheath, C.B.	150 00
Jacob Locke	Repairing buoy, Lockport, Shelburne	113 78
Jos. Blenton	Wharf at Port William's, Annapolis	100 00
T. A. Belliveau	Clear Cove Breakwater, Digby	297 54
A. J. Comeau	Little Brook Breakwater, Digby	400 00
Jno. Kelly	Breakwater, Kelly's Cove, Yarmouth	125 00
Norman McKenzie	Gibbon's Bridge, C.B.	50 00
H. F. McDougall	Steamer landing, Christmas Island	97 00
Wm. Smith	Port Hood Outer Island Pier	100 00
Jacob Locke	Building buoys, Lockport	16 35
Samuel Bouchie	Public landing near Bouchie's Landing	25 00
Geo. Sholes	Haulover port la Tour, Shelburne	40 00
H. Goodwin	Breakwater, Argyle, Yarmouth	100 00
Jas. Mahar	Opening Andrew's Creek	66 66
Forbes & Craig	Repairing Wharf and Breakwater at Brulé	230 00
Jno. Anderson	Draw of Jeddore Bridge	238 65
D. McKinnon	Breakwater at Barroi's, St. Anne's	50 00
K. Morrison	do Little River, Victoria	31 00

STATEMENT of Moneys expended by the Government of Nova Scotia, &c.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Place of Expenditure.	Amount.
1877.		\$ cts.
Simon Giffin.....	Breakwater, Lewis Head, Shelburne	118 15
Jno McAuley.....	Boat harbor, Grand River, Richmond.....	100 00
Jno. McMahon.....	Opening Cariboo River, Digby.....	200 00
Geo. A. Borden.....	Wharf at Avonport, King's.....	266 67
Hiram Spinney.....	Public wharf, Argyle, Yarmouth.....	50 00
W. Goodwin.....	do at Sound do	76 00
Jno. Goodwin.....	Wharf near Pubnico	95 00
Norman McAskell.....	Breakwater, North Shore, Victoria.....	20 00
Wm. McLeod.....	Ferry Slide, Brasdoire Lake, Victoria.....	20 00
Jas. Mahon.....	Opening Andersons Creek, Guysboro'	133 34
D. McDonald.....	Breakwater, Kelly's Cove, Victoria.....	16 59
Randal Graham.....	Public wharf, Bayfield, Antigonish.....	796 92
Jos Goodwin.....	Public wharf dyke, Yarmouth.....	83 00
Hector Carmichael.....	Breakwater, Victoria County.....	93 21
R. McLeod.....	On account of public wharf, Victoria County.....	69 00
Hiram Spinney.....	Public wharf, Yarmouth	50 00
Geo. Hennessey.....	Wharf, Port Hawkesbury, Inverness	60 00
Geo. L. Deveau.....	Over-expenditure on Pownall Hill Breakwater, in 1876, Digby County	23 80
Randal Graham.....	Public wharf, Bayfield, Guysboro'	403 08
D. O. C. Madden.....	Piers, Grandigue Ferry, Richmond	146 80
D. McKenzie.....	Slip, Roger's Ferry, Victoria	51 70
Blozed Poirier.....	Breakwater, Cheticamp Chapel	168 00
M. Cunningham.....	Public landing, Antigonish	20 00
Peter Himmelmar.....	Repairing sluices, eastern passage	40 00
R. McLeod.....	Boat landing, north shore, Victoria	133 33
W. D. Smith.....	Port Hood, outer island pier	80 00
D. McFadden.....	Dredging head West Bay, Inverness	37 00
D. A. Starratt.....	Breakwater, Colchester	9 34
H. LeBlanc.....	do Saultinterville, Digby	129 20
John Payzant.....	Public wharf, Port Milton, Queen's	100 00
J. Cornwell.....	Bridge over North Cape, St. Mary's Bay.....	51 35
E. Cohoon.....	Public wharf, east Port Medway.....	150 00
A. Hobart.....	Cleaning out Five Mile River, Hants.....	60 00
John Harlow.....	Clearing rocks, Bear River, Digby	200 00
John Hart.....	Embankment near Palmer's Mill, Digby	47 50
Wm. Wentzell.....	Breakwater, Peterson's Rock, Queen's	357 27
D. Harris.....	Removing obstructions, Annapolis River.....	125 00
Jas. E. Dunne.....	Bridge, Morgan's Road to Negro Hill.....	40 00
Neil McNeill.....	Slip at McNeil Ferry, Victoria	20 00
E. Walsh.....	Removing obstructions, Bear River.....	100 00
Geo. McLeod.....	Public wharf, Brooklyn, Queen's.....	177 67
L. Romkey.....	Passage, East End Beach, Lunenburg	200 00
R. Sutherland.....	Removing obstructions, Queen's Falls and Sutherland Mill.....	200 00
John Thomkins.....	Breakwater, Friar's Cove Head, Inverness.....	60 00
B. Moody.....	Wallace Ferry slip, Cumberland	20 00
J. D. Kelly.....	Breakwater, Kelly's Cove, Yarmouth	140 00
John Goodwin.....	Public pier, Lower Argyle Sound.....	65 00
W. E. Morris.....	Public wharf, Cumberland.....	175 00
B. Harris.....	Hemlock Creek, branch Clyde River.....	25 00
A. Harlow.....	Improving branch Sydney River	25 00
C. Volger.....	Widening passage across Conrad's Beach	200 00
J. E. McDonald.....	Wharf at Grand Narrows, C.B.....	225 00
B. Burgess.....	Ferry slip, Burlington, Hants.....	100 00
Wm. Harlow.....	Port le Bear Harbor, Shelburne	15 00
T. W. Ferguson.....	Canal White Lead, Guysboro'	36 75
F. Cooke.....	Point wharf, Chebeque Harbor.....	100 00
R. McKenzie.....	Slip, Sand Point Ferry, Victoria	44 40
Geo. D. Arcker.....	Birchtown River, Shelburne	15 00
A. Bower.....	Pier on river near Bower's.....	30 00
H. L. Sutherland.....	Removing obstructions, Clyde River	50 00
Sutton Walker.....	Jordan Harbor River, Shelburne	80 00
John J. Dimock.....	Breakwater near Sweet's, Hants	44 00
Randal & Graham.....	Public wharf, Bayfield, Antigonish.....	420 00

STATEMENT of Moneys expended by the Government of Nova Scotia, &c.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Place of Expenditure.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
1877.		
V. Comeau	Meteghan River Breakwater	100 00
A. McDougall	Breakwater at Five Mile River, Hants.	53 00
John Kelly	do Kelly's Cove, Yarmouth	28 00
R. McGill	Improving Shelburne River	50 60
John Harris	do Birchtown do	50 00
J. F. Maryatt	Bridge, Long Cove Pennant	100 00
Thos. Saulnier	Saulnierville Breakwater, Digby	400 00
W. H. Gavel	Building ice breakwater and repairing bridge	87 00
Stephen Mallet	Salmon River Breakwater, Digby	29 92
R. McLeod	Boat landing, north shore, Victoria	400 00
John McMahon	Clearing head of water, Tusket River	300 00
S. Surette	Public wharf, Eel Brook, Yarmouth	50 00
F. Battye	Morris' Pier, Wallace Bridge, Cumberland	150 00
Angus McLeod	Breakwater, L'Ardoise, Richmond County	104 91
N. Deveau	Jos. Melanson's Bridge, Digby	204 90
J. Conrad	Widening and deepening Cove Ferry Hill, Lunenburg	150 00
Jas. McKinnon	Public landing, Cape Negro Island	100 00
S. B. Dimock	Breakwater, Scotch Village, Hants	150 00
H. Carmichael	Public wharf, North River, Victoria	126 62
D. McLean	Slip, ferry, Englishtown, Victoria	41 46
A. Mackay	Boat landing, Victoria	17 60
John Bain	Repairing Brulé Breakwater, Colchester	153 00
W. J. McDonald	Road and wharf, Port Jolly, Queen's	100 00
John Ryder	Public wharf at Ryder's Cove, Yarmouth	50 00
H. B. Porter	Repairing wharf, Tusket Wedge	166 68
Jas. Harlow	Bear River obstructions, Digby	200 00
J. F. Slaughenwhite	Clearing river, Terence Bay	100 00
Dunbar & John	Sissiboo River obstructions	200 00
J. E. Doysdal	Fishway and clearing river and bay	99 85
John McMahon	Tusket and Silver River obstructions	200 00
H. B. Porter	Wharf at Tusket Wedge	333 34
1878.		
Geo. Ditmars	Replacing buoy, Victoria Bridge	62 50
E. Grant	On the Port William River	100 00
Jos. Cropley	do Pier	100 00
Randall & Graham	To repair Bayfield Pier	294 00
Hugh McAdam	do Arisaig Pier	50 00
A. M. Cunningham	Public wharf, Antigonish	45 00
Ed. DeLoney	To repair Tracadie Wharf	120 00
J. C. McDonald	Repairing wharf, Grand Narrows	213 00
W. & B. Morris	Public wharf at Advocate	100 00
D. McLeod & F. Salter	do Diligent River	100 00
C. H. Denton	Breakwater at Centreville	200 00
Benj. Robicheau	Meteghan Breakwater	500 00
F. Hibeaden	Church Point do	200 00
J. R. Hunt	Buoy at Victoria Bridge	64 59
C. P. Comeau	Therien Breakwater	100 00
J. F. Maryatt	Long Cove Bridge	127 50
F. Himmelman	Beach Road	52 00
Henry Morson	Repairing Beach Road	100 00
G. C. Lawrence	Public wharf, Port Hastings	216 25
R. & W. Phillips	Breakwater, North-East Margaree	40 00
A. McEachern	do Smith's Cove	250 00
B. White	Repairing beach, Margaree	52 00
Stairs, Son & Morrow	Goods per bill, Margaree	121 83
B. Perrior	North-eastern harbor wharf, Cheticamp	124 00
Arnold & Lovitt	Chipman Broke Pier	150 00
Bolser & Hall	do	250 00
Owners str. "Lahave"	Balance of grant	180 00
do	Removing obstructions, Liverpool Harbor	120 00
Jno. Publicover	Public wharf at Blanford	200 00
Lahave Steamer Co.	Clearing channel, Rahar River	100 00

STATEMENT of Moneys expended by the Government of Nova Scotia, &c.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Place of Expenditure.	Amount.
1878.		\$ cts.
Francis Young.....	Public landing at Martin's Brook.....	216 32
D. Cameron.....	Bridge and pier, Boat Harbor.....	264 00
A. McKenzie.....	Archibald Brook, Cape John.....	30 00
G. R. McKenzie.....	Big Gut Bridge and Pier.....	294 95
Thomas B. Smith.....	Repairing Merigomish Wharf.....	150 00
E. Cohoon.....	Public wharf, East Port Medway.....	180 00
John McKay.....	Repairing Summerville Harbor.....	51 00
William Darrow.....	Boat landing, Black Bear.....	66 60
E. Freeman.....	Building dams, Liverpool River.....	534 11
J. S. Wentzell.....	To remove rock, Wentzell Brook.....	40 00
George McKenzie.....	St. Peter's Ferry to Decouse.....	50 00
W. S. Symonds & Co.....	Boiler and funnel, steamer "Richmond".....	103 40
do.....	Supplies do.....	152 77
D. O. C. Madden.....	Repairs steamboat landing, Grandique.....	453 78
L. Sampson.....	To build pier, cutting beach, L'Ardoise.....	100 00
A. Harlow.....	To improve dam, Sydney River.....	20 00
James Sheppard.....	Build embankment, Shelburne.....	191 00
Gordon McKay.....	To improve Jordan River.....	100 00
William Harlow.....	do Port la Bear River.....	15 00
John Bower.....	do Shelburne do.....	60 00
G. D. Acker.....	do Birchtown do.....	15 00
Henry Harlow.....	do Sable River.....	20 00
Benj. Hopkins.....	do do.....	25 00
A. L. Swain.....	No. 4.....	160 00
John Harris.....	To improve Birchtown River.....	40 00
J. F. Swain.....	No. 2.....	50 00
William Donavan.....	Building slip at ferry, Ingonish.....	30 00
Donald Smith.....	do breakwater, Green's Point.....	70 00
John McDermott.....	do do.....	117 17
Stephen McNeil.....	On account building public wharf at Grand Narrows.....	90 00
John Matheson.....	Wharf at Little Narrows.....	47 73
John McFarlane.....	Baddeck River Bridge.....	19 50
Stephen McNeil.....	Public wharf, Grand Narrows.....	90 00
Neil McLean.....	Baddeck Ferry Wharf.....	40 00
John Matheson.....	Wharf, Little Narrows.....	47 73
John McFarlane.....	Baddeck River Bridge.....	19 50
Stephen McNeil.....	Public wharf, Grand Narrows.....	100 00
R. McLeod.....	do South Gut.....	70 00
James Matheson.....	Repairing slip, Big Harbor Ferry.....	25 00
T. H. Ulman.....	Carlton to Wentworth, clear river.....	50 00
Wm. Hulbert.....	Tusket River.....	50 00
D. Crowell.....	do upper part.....	50 00
J. Harding.....	Public wharf, Harding's Dyke.....	84 70
L. King.....	Tusket River, between Melanson Sabines' Mills.....	50 00
S. Surette.....	Public pier, Eel Brook.....	50 00
1879.		
Hugh McDonald.....	Repairing ferry slip.....	68 30
Jas. Reid.....	do Granville Ferry Slip.....	30 00
Hugh McDonald.....	Pipes, Annapolis Slip.....	165 00
J. H. Salter.....	On Annapolis Slip.....	110 00
do.....	do do.....	75 00
Jas. Reid.....	do do.....	168 94
J. B. Snow.....	On Hampton Pier.....	38 10
H. Goss.....	Gosse's Landing.....	25 00
Geo. Joslin.....	Public do Tatamagouche.....	169 80
Roscoe & Thorpe.....	Wharf and bridge, Hall's Harbor.....	535 72
Steam-tug "Lahave".....	Keeping open navigation, Lunenburg.....	200 00
D. O. C. Madden.....	Pier, Grandique, str. "Richmond".....	263 45
E. S. Perry.....	Public landing, Cape Negro Island.....	50 00
Jno. Ryder.....	Pier at Argyle.....	25 00
Milford Sims.....	Public wharf, Plymouth.....	50 00
Jas. Amero.....	do L. E. Pubnico.....	80 00

STATEMENT of Moneys expended by the Government of Nova Scotia, &c.—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Place of Expenditure.	Amount.
1879.		\$ cts.
A. McDonald.....	Public pier at M. McDonald's	100 00
J. E. Payzant	Wharf, Port Melton	154 71
Wm. Fralick	Hunt's Point Wharf.....	298 71
Wentzell & Leslie	Eagle Head Breakwater	300 00
Wm. Darrow	Boat landing at Blicberry.....	133 34
Thos. Burnaby	To repair dams, Big Falls	500 00
Jno. McDonald	Dominion Wharf, Port Jolly.....	100 00
R. McLeod	Wharf at South Gut.....	219 52
Stephen McNeil.....	do Grand Narrows	466 70
	Total.....	153,677 45

M. S. FIELDING, *Provincial Secretary.*

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S., 29th Dec., 1884.

OTTAWA, 8th January, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch (No. 2) of the 5th inst., transmitting, at the instance of your Government, and in order that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a certified copy of an approved minute of the Honorable the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, dated 30th ult., having reference to a claim which your Government makes for a refund of moneys expended since 1st July, 1867, by the Government of Nova Scotia, on the construction and repair of piers, breakwaters, public wharves, &c., together with a copy of the detailed statement therein referred to, and to state that the matter will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.,

HENRY J. MORGAN, *Acting Under Secretary of State.*

To His Honor Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th December, 1885.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a memorial from the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia on the subject of better terms for that province.

The Sub-Committee of Council, to whom the matter was referred, observes that the memorial sets forth, in the first place, that previous to the union of the provinces the Province of Nova Scotia was in a most healthy financial condition; that by the terms of the union the chief sources of the revenue were transferred to the Dominion; that strong objection was taken at the time of the union to the financial terms thereof relating to the Province of Nova Scotia as being wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the various services left under the Government of the Provincial Legislature; and that an appeal was made to the Imperial Ministry for a repeal of the union as far as it related to the province. It then proceeds to set forth certain correspondence between the Colonial Office and Lord Monck, and also a letter from the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald to the Honorable Joseph Howe on the subject of better terms for the province, and a statement follows that the Dominion Government or the Dominion Parliament had never carried out the request or desire of the Imperial Ministry or the promise of the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, as quoted.

The Sub-Committee observe, further, that in consequence of the correspondence above referred to, and to carry out the wishes and promises therein contained, and with the desire to deal with Nova Scotia in the most liberal possible spirit the Act 32-33 Vic., cap. 2, was passed. By this Act the sum of \$8,000,000, which was fixed by the 116th section of the British North America Act as the sum on the difference between which and the actual amount of the public debt of Nova Scotia at the time of the union the province was to be paid interest by the Dominion at the rate of five per cent. per annum, was increased to the sum of \$9,186,756. The \$1,186,756 thus added was the amount required to bring up the debt from \$25 *per capita* allowed to Nova Scotia at confederation to \$27.50 *per capita* allowed to New Brunswick, the larger amount having been allowed the latter province on account of its then existing and maturing liabilities being in excess of those of the Province of Nova Scotia. By the above quoted Act, also, an additional annual allowance of \$82,698 was granted Nova Scotia for ten years, that being the equivalent of the sum of \$63,000 per annum granted by the Confederation Act to New Brunswick for ten years on account of the great territory and the larger amount it had to pay for roads and bridges in proportion to its population than the other provinces had. It will thus be seen that the Act 32-33 Vic., cap. 2, placed Nova Scotia on exactly the same footing as New Brunswick, and gave her the utmost allowance that had been granted to any other province, and in view of the foregoing facts the Sub-Committee submit that the memorialists are in error in asserting that the Dominion Government or Parliament had never acted upon the request or desire of the Imperial Ministry and the promise of the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald; and they further submit that no adverse inequality now exists with regard to Nova Scotia as compared with the other provinces regarding the sums and allowances paid that province.

The memorial then proceeds to state that after sixteen years of the union, successive Governments have found that the objections which were urged against the terms of the union at first, apply with still greater force now than in the first year of the union, and the feeling of discontent with regard to the financial arrangement is now more general and more deeply fixed than ever before.

The sub-committee are not prepared to admit that the feeling of discontent with regard to the financial arrangement is now more general and more deeply fixed than ever before, and they cannot but feel that when the concessions made to the province are taken into consideration there should at the present time be no financial grounds left for discontent. It must be borne in mind that since the Act of 1869 in addition to the increased amount placed to the credit of the debt account as above mentioned, the Province of Nova Scotia in 1873 and in 1884, in common with the other provinces of the Dominion, received further increase of the amount to be credited to the debt account. These increases will be noticed further on in this report, but it may be stated in this connection that the province has received in proportion to the money paid by it into the treasury a larger return in the way of local expenditure than any other province, with the exception, possibly, of the Province of Prince Edward Island.

The memorial then goes on to state that "a notable inequality exists in the Customs duty collected in Nova Scotia as compared with the Customs duty collected in Ontario and Quebec."

It then proceeds to illustrate this point by asserting that Nova Scotia in 1882 on her importation of \$6,889,508 of dutiable goods paid \$197,728 more than the two Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec) did on the same amount of these dutiable goods in that year, and has also paid on her importations of \$6,550,887 of dutiable goods in 1883 \$213,000 more than the above two provinces paid on the same amount of their importations of dutiable goods for the same year.

With regard to this the Sub-Committee have to report that although as stated in the Customs returns for the year 1883, the percentage of duty paid on the total of the several imports, dutiable and free, is apparently greater in Nova Scotia than in Ontario and Quebec, yet on reference to the same report it will be found that the amount of Customs duties per head of population paid in each province is less in

Nova Scotia than in the provinces named, less in fact than in any other province with the exception of Prince Edward Island, and it will be also found that the higher rate of percentage of duty in the table of value of imports entered for consumption dutiable and free, is made up by the following causes:—

(a.) That Nova Scotia imported a larger proportion of beer and spirits than were imported into Ontario and Quebec, the latter province using a larger quantity of excisable beer and spirits, and in this connection it must be borne in mind that the province importing the largest proportion of goods subject to the higher rates of duties such as spirits and tobacco, will show a proportionately higher percentage. It will be seen from the statements annexed that while Nova Scotia paid during the fiscal year 1883 about 56 cents per head on the spirits and beer entered for home consumption through the Customs as against 50 cents per head paid by Quebec, and 8 cents per head by Ontario, on the other hand, Nova Scotia paid only 57 cents per head of Excise duty for the same period as compared with \$1.59 per head paid by Quebec and \$1.70 per head by Ontario. It will also be seen on examination of the report of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, appended to the blue book of 1884, that the percentages of consumption per head during the year 1884 of the undermentioned articles paying Excise duty are as follows:—

	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
Ontario	•967	4•519	•030
Quebec	1•271	2•069	•265
New Brunswick	•815	•805	•056
Nova Scotia.....	•573	•782	•061

(b.) That in Nova Scotia a larger amount of duty is collected from the sugar imported for the use of the sugar refineries at Halifax, the rate on which is from 40 to 50 per cent., and a large portion of which is now consumed in the other provinces. From the subjoined table it will appear that the duty *per capita* paid on sugar in Nova Scotia is about 94 cents, as compared with \$1.07 per head paid in Quebec, and 9 cents in Ontario.

The memorial then sets out the population of Ontario and Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and the amounts they severally had in 1882 for local purposes, and the amount per head which these revenues gave each. In reference to this point the Sub Committee beg to submit that had the Government of Nova Scotia not withdrawn from the credit of the debt account large amounts which they expended in railway extension and other public works, the amount which they would have received each year from the Dominion would have been amply sufficient, with their local resources for all provincial purposes, even taking the statement of the amounts required made by the delegation, which was heard in connection with this subject. It has been mentioned before that the amount (\$8,000,000) which was fixed by the Confederation Act as the amount to be placed to the credit of the debt account, has been augmented on several occasions, the first increase being made in consequence of the Act of 1869 before referred to, when the amount was increased to the sum of \$9,186,756, this increase to take effect from the date of Confederation.

Taking this increase into consideration it will be found that the balance at the credit of the Nova Scotia debt account on the 30th June, 1868, was \$924,455.33. In 1873, by the Act 36 Vic., cap. 30, \$1,344,780 was added, and this amount was further supplemented in the following year under the Act, 37 Vic., cap 3, by \$199,490, and again by Act 47 Vic., cap. 4, another increase of \$793,368.71 was made, which should make the balance at the present time to the credit of the debt account about \$3,260,000, on which the province would be receiving interest at the rate of 5 per cent., or say \$163,000 per annum, had the large withdrawals for railway extension before mentioned not been made from the capital of the account. In consequence of these withdrawals, however, the amount on the 1st July last actually at the credit of the account and on which they are receiving interest, is only \$1,052,345 representing, say, \$52,615 of income.

It will therefore be seen that had the capital been allowed to remain unimpaired the province would now have been in receipt of over \$110,000 more of yearly revenue from this source.

The memorial goes on to state amongst other things that the Dominion Government and Parliament have recently still further affected the interest of the province by appropriating to the general purposes of the Dominion the amount received under the fishery award for privileges conceded American fishermen within the territorial limits of Nova Scotia and the other maritime provinces. A large sum has been during the past few years returned to the fishermen of Canada in the shape of bounties of which the people of Nova Scotia receive by far the largest portion. In addition to this the Government has always provided large sums in the interest of Nova Scotia for the protection of the shore and river fisheries of that province and in the estimates for the Session of Parliament of 1885 Parliament has been asked to provide for a large sum to protect the sea fisheries.

The Sub-Committee regret that after the most careful consideration they are unable to recommend to council that any further allowance should be made to the Province of Nova Scotia, as they are of opinion that had the extra expenditures referred to not been made the sums from time to time carried to the credit of the province placed her in as good a position as any of the other provinces and gave her a suitable revenue for local purposes.

Before concluding their report, the Sub-Committee venture to observe with regard to the memorial, that to concede the principle that when, through exceptional expenditures, any of the provinces of the union become financially embarrassed it is the part of the Dominion Government to go to their relief, would destroy the whole financial basis of confederation.

Although not appertaining to the memorial, the Sub-Committee have further to notice two matters which were presented to them by the members of the delegation from Nova Scotia who appeared before them, Messrs. Church and Morrison. The first is in reference to an alleged clerical error made in the Act 32-33 Vic., cap. 2, viz., that the figures therein stated as \$9,186,756 should be \$9,188,756.

The sub-committee find on examination, that the clerical error claimed was made and that a further clerical error of two dollars was made in the same calculation, and that therefore the figures in the first section of the Act 32-33 Vic., cap 2, should have been \$9,188,758, which has been rectified during the Session of Parliament of 1885.

The second claim is with reference to the Halifax railway debt, with regard to which the Sub-Committee beg to report as follows:—

By the revised Statutes of Nova Scotia (2nd series) cap. 70, page 256, it is enacted "that the city of Halifax shall be considered as holding stock in such railways" (*i. e.* the trunk line from the harbor of Halifax to the frontier of New Brunswick with branch lines to Pictou and Victoria Beach) "to the extent of one-tenth of the actual cost, such tenth, however, not to exceed in the whole the sum of £100,000, and the city is to be assessed for such annual sum as will pay their proportion of the interest and sinking fund." The railways were constructed by the Government; disputes arose, the city of Halifax complained that faith had been broken with them by the railways stopping short of Halifax harbor at one end, and being only carried half way to the frontier of New Brunswick on the other, and while the trunk line was thus incomplete, a branch railway was constructed as far as Windsor in a westerly direction, and refused to pay. A stringent Act was passed to assess the city; the city authorities remonstrated against the royal assent being given (see despatches of Lord Mulgrave, then Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and of the Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secretary, in Nova Scotia Journals, 1862, Appendix No. 3, page 1 of that appendix). Time passed on; other legislation took place dividing the sum to be constituted by Halifax over five years, but the law was not enforced. Actions were brought against the city as early as 1862, but none of them reached a judgment and up to the time of Confederation Halifax had not paid anything upon the stock assigned to it, and in this state of the question the railways became the property of the Dominion Government.

Mr. Morrison contended that this claim upon the city of Halifax is an asset for which Nova Scotia should have received credit. He brought it up, it seems, in 1874, and stated the case before the then Attorney-General of Canada, Sir Aimé Dorion.

In the arrangements for Confederation, the Government of Nova Scotia assumed to be complete owners of these railways; no mention is made of any interest being claimed or alleged to be owned by the city of Halifax, and upon this basis their financial position was arranged.

The Sub-Committee are of opinion that if the claim exists, it is one of the Province of Nova Scotia against the city of Halifax for an unpaid debt due by the city to the province, and that it is impossible now to treat the matter in the light in which it is presented by Mr. Morrison.

The Sub-Committee, therefore, regret that they are unable to recommend that this claim be allowed.

The Committee concur in the above report, and they advise that a despatch, based upon this minute, be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia for the information of his Government, to be conveyed to the memorialists, the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

Clerk Privy Council.

STATEMENT showing quantity, value and duty paid on Spirits and Beer entered for Home Consumption in Ontario and Quebec and Nova Scotia, as per Trade and Navigation Returns of 1883.

IMPORT.	ONTARIO.			QUEBEC.			NOVA SCOTIA.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Galls.	\$	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$	\$ cts.
Brandy.....	48,095	89,197	69,730 86	126,495	262,193	183,418 14	37,193	68,495	53,934 22
Gin.....	37,642	18,313	49,862 26	305,876	144,629	405,286 01	32,051	13,751	42,470 39
Rum.....	12,758	6,644	16,904 26	29,462	16,575	39,036 94	67,591	25,338	89,558 46
Whiskey.....	13,994	14,721	18,546 54	31,905	36,299	42,274 90	39,757	40,571	52,678 27
Total Spirits.....	112,489	128,875	155,043 92	493,738	459,696	670,015 99	176,592	148,155	238,641 34
Ale, Beer and Porter, in bottles..	26,856	19,351	4,834 19	60,835	43,735	10,950 30	30,954	21,820	5,571 72
do in casks....	9,098	2,911	909 75	2,541	967	254 10	36,526	13,799	3,652 65
	35,954	22,262	5,743 94	63,376	44,702	11,204 40	67,480	35,619	9,224 37
Total Spirits and Beer....	148,443	151,137	160,787 86	557,114	504,398	681,220 39	244,072	183,774	247,865 71
Amount per capita.....	.....	.....	8 ³ / ₁₆ cts.	.....	.....	50 ¹ / ₁₆ cts.	.....	.....	56 ² / ₁₆ cts.

STATEMENT showing amount of Excise Duty paid by the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, as per Inland Revenue Returns, 1883.

Province.	Excise Duty.	Remarks.
	\$ cts.	
Ontario.....	3,273,606 88	\$1.70 per capita.
Quebec.....	2,162,119 12	\$1.59 do
Nova Scotia	252,440 37	\$0.57 do

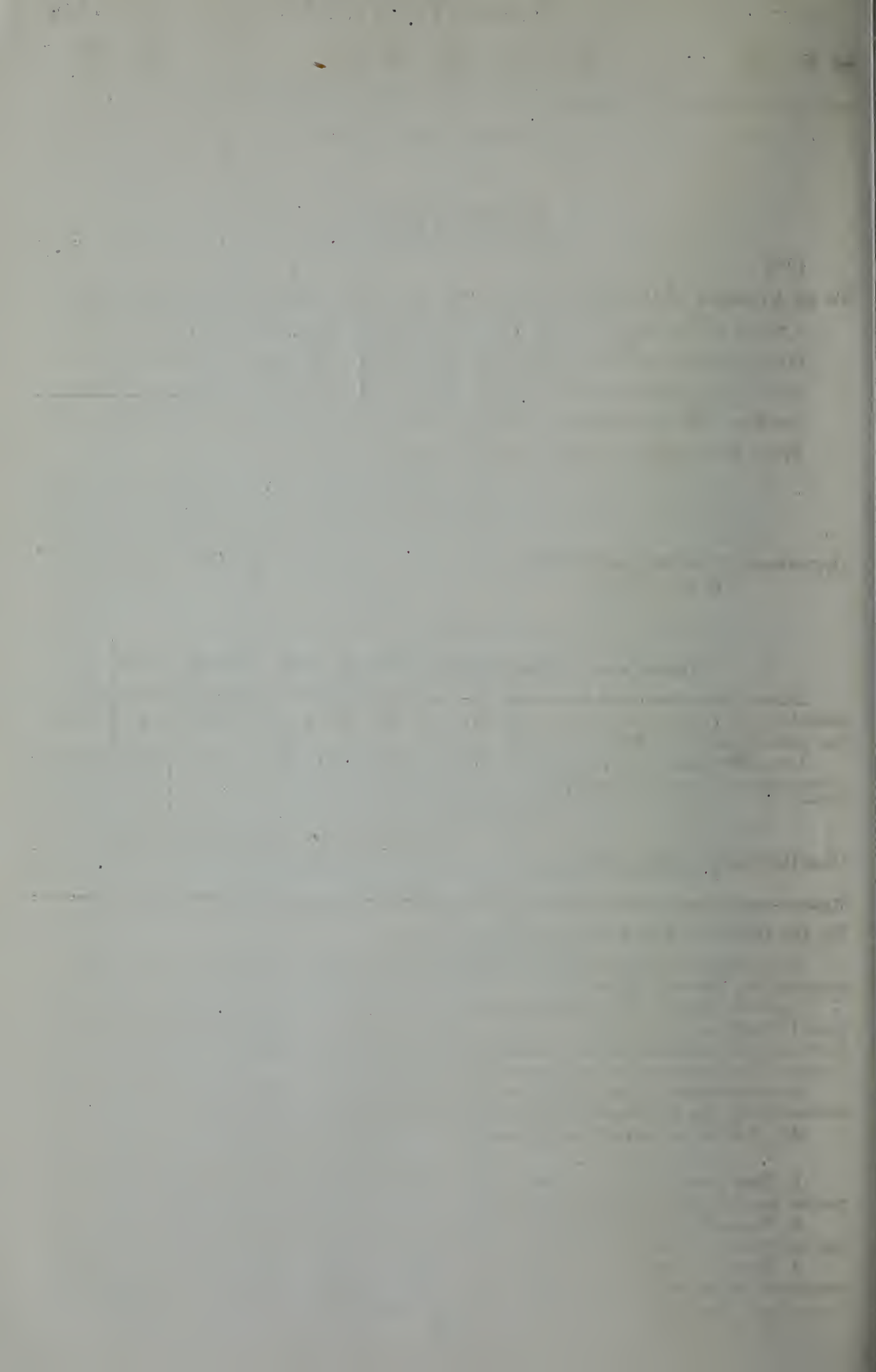
STATEMENT showing Quantity, Value and Duty Paid on Sugar entered for Home Consumption by Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, as per Trade and Navigation Returns of 1883.

Kind of Sugar.	Ontario.			Quebec.			Nova Scotia.		
	Quantity	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts.	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts.	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts.
Above No. 14	1,028,496	42,763	25,252 01	523,698	20,334	112,353 88	1,486,023	52,286	33,160 31
Nos. 9 to 14.	8,164,582	310,696	154,443 40	34,292,942	1,180,515	611,356 97	10,659,944	385,798	195,688 04
Below No. 9.	407,920	15,656	6,736 44	59,142,549	1,821,049	842,027 73	12,566,003	412,252	186,488 00
	9,600,998	369,115	186,451 85	93,959,189	3,021,898	1,465,738 58	24,711,970	850,336	415,337 35

Duty per capita paid Ontario, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

do do Quebec, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

do do Nova Scotia, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.



RETURN

(79)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 14th April, 1886;—For a copy of the memorial of the North-West Council, presented to the Government by Messrs. Wilson and Ross, members of said Council, and of any answer made to said memorial, and of any correspondence between the Government and the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories or other parties in reference thereto.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
19th April, 1886.

Secretary of State.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, REGINA, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you herewith copies of a number of resolutions passed by the Council of the North-West Territories, sitting in Legislative Session on the 15th December, 1885.

I would request that you will please submit the same at an early date for the consideration of the Government.

I have, &c.,

E. DEWDNEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

Hon. Secretary of State, Ottawa.

RESOLUTIONS passed by the Council of the North-West Territories on 15th December, 1885.
To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

Your Committee appointed to memorialize the Dominion Government on certain matters, beg leave to report:—

That the wishes and representations of the Council would, in the opinion of your Committee, be brought more directly to the notice of the several heads of the Government departments by resolutions of the council separate on each subject, instead of by memorial as was formerly done.

And recommend that the following resolutions be passed by the Council, and forwarded by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Government at Ottawa.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. JACKSON, *Chairman.*

1. That power should be given to the North-West Council to incorporate companies having purely territorial objects.

2. That all old established trails should be at once surveyed by the Government and afterwards vested in the North-West Council.

3. That this Council is informed that there are yet many old settlers' claims unsettled, principally in the Prince Albert and Edmonton districts, and urgently recommend that immediate steps be taken to determine such matters, and that in the

settlement of claims the possessory rights of squatters to land, as regards extent of claims, as recognised by the custom of the country prior to the passing of the Dominion Lands Act of 1879, and the right to transfer such claims should be recognized.

4. That notwithstanding the repeated assertions to the contrary, the freight rates imposed by the Canadian Pacific Railway are yet found to be a severe tax on the products of the North-West. This Council therefore respectfully suggests that the influence of the Government should be used to induce the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to reduce their rates so as to compare favorably with rates in the provinces of the Dominion, who have the advantage of railway competition, also that exceptionally favorable rates should be given on lumber coming into the Territories from British Columbia.

5. That no charge be made for any wood used for fuel purposes by *bond fide* settlers, and not cut for sale; and that each homestead be allowed 4,000 lineal feet of building timber on free permit.

6. That the improvement heretofore suggested by the North-West Council of the navigation of the North Saskatchewan river should receive the further and favorable consideration of the Government, in order that the settlements of the northern parts of this country, far removed from the benefits of the Canadian Pacific Railway, might advantage by the natural highway, as an outlet for the products of that portion of the country.

7. That the rights of *habeas corpus* be granted to the North-West Territories.

8. That all lands cancelled for any cause should be thrown open for free homesteading on ordinary homestead conditions, and not held for purposes of sale.

9. That owing to the great expense now attending appeals to the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, and the rapid settlement of the country and increase of litigation in the Territories, this Council recommends the establishment of a Territorial Court of Appeal for the North-West Territories.

10. That this Council recommends to the favorable consideration of the Government a certain petition, a copy of which is hereto annexed adopted at a public meeting at Edmonton, 30th June, 1884, asking that a trail be constructed from that point into the Peace River country.

To the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories in Council :

The petition of the undersigned residents of the electoral district of Edmonton,

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. The population of the said district already exceeds five thousand, of whom nearly the entire number is composed of farmers, and others engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising.

2. That the said farmers are now raising a surplus of grain and other agricultural produce, and are also now raising a surplus of cattle and other stock over and above the requirements both of themselves and of the said district at large; that owing to the following facts, viz.:

(a.) That there is no line of railway nearer them than 200 miles.

(b.) That the only means of transportation to said railway is by carts.

(c.) That the freight rates by such means are enormous, and only less excessive by said railway to the east, the said farmers and agriculturists are precluded from shipping their said surplus stock and produce to the eastern markets, which being at present the only ones available to them under any (even the above detailed) circumstances, they are practically without any market whatever for such surplus, and the same consequently remains on their hands, not merely as production, but also a source of direct loss to them, and as a further consequence of the facts above set forth, they find it difficult, if not impossible, either to obtain credit from or to pay their debts to the merchants and the tradesmen of the said district or elsewhere, and therefore the means of gaining more than a mere livelihood, and certainly the means of improving their condition, are at present totally unavailable to them.

3. That on the other hand, your petitioners' natural market lies in the country to the north and north-west of the said district, where there is a population of twenty thousand Indians about the water system tributary to the Mackenzie River, but the said natural market is at present inaccessible to your petitioners; that the said Indians trade chiefly with parties bringing their goods from Great Britain, whereas if proper communication were opened up and traders could get access to the market last aforesaid, goods manufactured in Canada would be purchased and used by the said Indians, and large quantities of flour, provisions and produce (of which they are now deprived) would be shipped to them, and a valuable trade would be established with them to the advantage not only of your petitioners, but also of the inhabitants of other districts in the Territories and of the eastern provinces of Canada.

4. That the said natural market has as its centre the point of confluence of the Smoky River with the Peace River in Athabasca District, and after the said point has been reached only three short portages occur till the Arctic Ocean is reached, so that the vast country between such point and the said ocean would thus also be thrown open to your petitioners, and the inhabitants of the said other districts and eastern provinces, but it is impossible to take advantage of the said market, inasmuch as the present means of access thereto are by a mixed land and water route, whereas the said market can be tapped advantageously and profitably only by constructing a wagon and cart road thereto.

5. That there are three routes practicable from Edmonton to said market, and they may be described as follows:—

(a.) The old Hudson Bay route *via* Fort Assiniboine. Of this the worst parts are between the Athabasca and Pembina Rivers, and for the last forty miles before reaching Little Silver Lake. This, however, is the shortest route, and is recommended by your petitioners as being on the whole the best.

(b.) The route from Edmonton *via* Lake St. Anne to the mouth of the McLeod River, thence up the Big Hawk River and on in a north-west direction to the mouth of Smoky River. This route is almost entirely through small timber from Lac Ste. Anne to the mouth of Smoky River, but it is nevertheless believed that a fair road can be secured this way.

(c.) The route from Edmonton to the Athabasca Landing, thence following the Athabasca River to its northern bend, between the 55th and 56th parallels of latitude, thence in a direction slightly north of west to the Raspberry Mountains, where an old pack trail is used, thence along the said trail to Slave Lake Post, at the west end of Little Slave Lake, thence by the Hudson Bay cut route to the confluence of the Smoky and Peace Rivers. The distance between the Landing and Slave Lake Post is about one hundred and sixty miles, and the country traversed by this route is of a rolling and sandy character, with a scattered growth of small poplar and pitch pine ridges. Only one muskeg has to be crossed, and it is believed that by building three miles of corduroy this route, as regards said muskeg, would be made practicable. This is the longest of the said three available routes.

6. That the easy access to the said natural market, and the said country between the same and the said ocean, which would be given by the construction of one of the three above described routes would result, not only in improving your petitioners' condition, but also in materially developing the agricultural, mineral and other resources of a tract of country containing seven hundred and fifty thousand square miles; and, moreover, the Dominion Government would thereby derive great benefit in the prosecution of their surveys and explorations, and in the reduction of freights and other expenses in connection with such surveys and explorations, and in connection with their treaties with and government of the Indians in the country under consideration.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray:

1. That your honorable body will taken into immediate and earnest consideration the facts hereintofore set forth.

2. That you will select and adopt one of the said three routes, and cause the same to be so improved and such work to be done upon it as to make it a practicable road for the purposes aforesaid.

3. And that, if necessary, you will memorialize the Dominion Government and Parliament to assist in promoting the prayer of this petition and in furthering the objects thereof, as being a fact of more than local importance.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Dated at Edmonton, in Alberta Territory, this 30th day of June, 1884.

11. This council respectfully submits that it is in the interests of Canada, as a whole, as well as the North-West Territories, that the people of the Territories should be represented in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada; and in the subdivision of the country for representative purposes, that reference should be had as well to territorial area as to population.

12. That the Torrens system, introduced into Parliament last Session, should be made applicable to the North-West Territories at once; and so soon as the system becomes law all titles to land should come under its operations, so as to avoid two systems of registration being in operation at the same time.

13. That settlers who have entered for a homestead and pre-emption, and who are now, or may hereafter be entitled to a patent for their homestead quarter section, be allowed to enter their pre-emption as a second homestead on condition of an additional three years' homestead duties on their former homestead quarter section, and cultivation duties on present pre-emption or homestead as circumstances will permit.

14. That all settlers who have been in any way engaged in the service of the Government or in the transport service during and in connection with the late rebellion, be allowed the time so engaged to count as actual residence on their homestead.

15. That the Dominion Government should encourage the building of branch lines of railways, particularly those running north and south through the Territories; such lines would not only enable those settlements now far removed from the Canadian Pacific Railway to reap the advantages hoped to be derived from the completion of that national work, but would as well open for settlement some of the finest areas of land in the Territories. That such encouragement, if at all practicable, should be by cash subsidy, or guarantee by the Government of the bonds of companies constructing such lines, thus preserving the public lands for purposes of settlement.

16. That the benefits derived from the National Policy to the older provinces of the Dominion do not apply to the North-West Territories as regards agricultural implements and lumber; and it being necessary to the future development of the country that every encouragement should be extended to the agricultural interests of the North-West, this council recommends that a rebate should be given equal to the duty now imposed on agricultural implements and lumber.

17. That the fact of the odd-numbered sections of land being principally held by companies and individuals for speculation purposes, and in most instances such lands, particularly in the Canadian Pacific Railway belt, being exempt from taxation, is a bar to settlement and progress. This council recommends that immediate steps should be taken by the Dominion Government towards acquiring the odd-numbered sections and opening them for homesteading purposes.

18. That moneys voted by Parliament for expenses of Government in the North-West Territories, including printing, roads, bridges, ferries, aid to schools, etc., should be vested in the North-West Council as representatives of the people.

19. That it is of the utmost importance to the North-West Territories that the Hudson Bay Railway may be constructed as rapidly as possible, if the scheme is found practicable.

That the success of the North-West very largely depends on the agricultural industries of the country, and the cost of transport now, and as must be, we fear, in the future, is a very severe tax on the industries of the North-West in consequence of its great distance from European markets. This Council is of opinion that the most liberal encouragement should be extended to the scheme by the Government of Canada.

20. That notwithstanding the settlement of a very large number of claims amongst the half-breeds, and the very satisfactory manner in which the commissioners appointed for that purpose performed their work, so far as the time occupied by them would permit, there yet remains a very large number of half-breeds who are entitled to a recognition of their claims, we cannot impress too strongly upon the Dominion Government the desirability of settling all half-breed claims without delay, and would strongly urge the immediate appointment of a commission to continue the work until thoroughly completed.

21. That claims for compensation from the Government for loss sustained during the late rebellion should, in the opinion of this council, be promptly settled by the Government, it being within our knowledge that great inconvenience and hardship is now being undergone by some, who have lost heavily in consequence of the outbreak.

This council would recommend in this connection that most searching and rigorous enquiry be had as to the nature of claims, so that any who were a party to their own loss may not receive the same consideration as those who were loyal to the Government.

Also that goods and supplies furnished to troops in good faith by settlers and merchants should be paid for.

22. That wherestock is kept by a homesteader some rule should be adopted and made a part of the land regulations, so that the stock of homesteaders over a fixed number might be allowed to count as cultivation duties, in whole or in part; and that encouragement should be given to tree-planting in prairie sections of the country, and to count also as cultivation duties.

23. That the council respectfully intimates that, in their opinion, it would be most satisfactory to the people of these Territories were the Government in future to fill appointments to positions of trust and emolument from amongst the residents of these Territories.

24. That owing to the unexpectedly rapid development of the agricultural resources of the territories, and to the erection of gristing mills at several points, as well as the extent of the cattle interests of the North-West, this council recommends both in the interests of the Government and the settler, that in the future all food supplies, both for the North-West Mounted Police and for the Indians, should be purchased in the Territories.

We were aware that the issue of beef to Indians instead of the American pork would be more satisfactory to all the tribes. We would suggest that contracts be called for in smaller quantities, the security deposit not to exceed 5 per cent., and without official routine which has attended the letting of contracts heretofore.

In this manner, we believe the settler will be helped, and the Government will receive a cheaper and a better article.

25. That the position of several town sites in the Territories, in which the Crown is interested, proves from year to year more unsatisfactory owing to the impossibility of collecting taxes from unsold lots therein, which are increased in value owing to the expenditure of taxes paid by the residents of such towns, the Crown thereby being benefitted without sharing any of the burdens of taxation.

And as great difficulties are met with in establishing and sustaining schools and municipal organizations in such town sites, in the opinion of the Council, it is advisable that the Government should at once dispose of their interests in such town sites so that the same may be made available for taxation.

26. Whereas representations have been made to this Council by the elected members of Prince Albert, St. Albert and Edmonton, that certain colonization companies in and near their electoral districts, viz.: The Prince Albert Colonization Company, and the Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land and Colonization Company have not complied with their agreements, the effect of which is that large blocks of land are locked up from settlement, and the progress of these districts materially retarded.

Therefore, this Council requests that immediate steps be taken to have those companies inspected, and if it is found that such representations are correct, to insist upon such companies carrying out their agreements entered into with the Government, or the cancellation of their grants.

27. That this council has learned with satisfaction that it is the intention of the Government to distribute medals to the volunteers who were engaged in suppressing the late rebellion. We would beg to recommend that a like recognition of the valuable services rendered by the North-West mounted, and the Prince Albert and Battleford special forces should be made. We believe that on every occasion, where the forces had an opportunity, they showed themselves of that material of which Canada is justly proud. Also that services rendered by many loyal half-breeds during the outbreak should be recognized by the Government.

STATEMENT

(80d)

Of Militia Pensions awarded by Orders in Council, consequent upon the
Rebellion of 1885, North-West Territories.

Date of O. in C.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	PENSION.		Remarks.
				Rate per diem.	Rate per annum.	
1885.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Nov. 19		Mary F. French, widow of Capt. French.	French's Scouts.		514 65	
do 19		4 children—girl, 11; boys, 9, 7 and 1.			411 72	ea. 102.93
Dec. 3		Catharine Cook, widow of Gunner W. Cook.	"A" Battery.		73 00	
do 3		1 daughter 4 years old.			14 60	
do 3		Marie Lebel Demanally, wi- dow of Gunner H. Deman- ally.	"A" Battery.		73 00	
do 3		Catharine Armworth, widow of Gunner C. Armworth.	do		73 00	
do 3		Hannah Dobbs, widow of Pri- vate H. Dobbs.	Battleford Rifles.		91 25	
do 3		3 children—girl, 11; boys, 9 and 3.			54 75	ea. 18.25
do 5	Captain	Wm. Clark.	90th Batt.		400 00	
do 5	Staff Sergeant.	W. Mawhinney.	"A" Battery.	0 90	328 50	
do 5	Gunner	B. A. Asselin.	do	0 55	200 75	
do 5	Trumpeter	W. J. Wilson.	do	0 55	200 75	
do 5	Corporal	W. A. Kemp.	90th Batt.	0 45	164 25	
do 5	Private	C. H. Kemp.	do	0 30	109 50	
do 5	do	D. Hislop.	do	0 30	109 50	
do 5	do	W. W. Mathews.	do	0 30	109 50	
do 5	do	H. B. Perrin.	Boulton's Scouts	0 30	109 50	
do 5	do	A. L. Young.	90th Batt.	0 23	83 95	
do 5	do	W. H. Canniff.	do		200 00	
do 18	Gunner	Albert Mulvey.	"A" Battery.	0 60	219 00	
do 18	Bugler.	Michael Gaughan.	10th Batt.	0 16	58 40	
do 18	Private	James Eager.	do	0 50	182 50	
do 18	do	James Cane.	do	0 55	200 75	
do 18	do	Robert Henry Dunn.	"C" Co., I.S.C.	0 55	200 75	
do 18	do	Henry Jones.	do	0 30	109 50	
do 18	do	Richard Jones.	do	0 50	182 50	
do 18	Lieutenant	A. E. Doucet, A.D.O.			280 00	
do 18	Private	Alexander S. Martin.	10th Batt.		250 00	
do 23	do	Simcoe Mackintosh Daly.	Midland Batt.	0 50	182 50	
do 23	do	Samuel Gray.	10th Batt.	0 40	146 00	
1886.						
Jan. 8	do	Thomas Agnew.	2nd do	0 25	91 25	
do 8	Color Sergeant.	Francis Francis.	10th do	0 30	109 50	
do 8	Private	Alexander P. Graham.	2nd do	0 25	91 25	
do 8	Trooper	Valentine Bruce.	Boulton's M. I.	0 55	200 75	
do 8	Gunner	Samuel Parkhill.	"A" Battery.	0 30	109 50	
do 8	Sergeant.	Edward Walling.	do	0 90	328 50	
do 13		Catharine Hutchison, widow of Private James Hutchison.	90th Batt.		91 25	
do 13		1 daughter 11 years old.			18 2	
do 13	Private	Samuel Bell.	Midland Batt.	0 60	219 00	

STATEMENT of Militia Pensions—*Continued.*

Date of O. in C.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	PENSION.		Remarks.
				Rate per diem.	Rate per annum.	
1886.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Jan. 26	Captain	Samuel F. Peters	7th Batt.		1,000 00	
do 26	Lieutenant	John E. Halliwell	Midland Batt ...		280 00	
do 26	Sergeant	John W. McLintock ..	7th do	0 80	292 00	
do 26	Gunner	Thos. J. Stout	"A" Battery....	0 60	219 00	
do 26	Private	John Davidson	7th Batt	0 60	219 00	
do 26	.....	Jeremiah Osgoode, father of Private Wm. Osgoode	Ottawa S S		91 25	
do 26	Private	George Phillips	10th Batt.	0 15	54 75	
do 26	.....	Mrs. Hannah Harvey, grand- mother of Pte. Wm. Ennis ..	90th do	0 25	91 25	
do 26	.....	H. H. Swinford, father of Lient. Chas. Swinford	90th do	2 00	730 00	
Feb. 6	Act'g. Bombard	Douglas H. Taylor	"A" Battery....	0 23	83 95	
do 6	Private	Joseph McIlveen	10th Batt.	0 20	73 00	
do 6	.....	Miss Ella D. Osgoode, sister of Private Wm. Osgoode	Ottawa S. S		45 62	
do 25	.....	Mrs. Elizabeth Lydia Brown, mother of Capt. Brown	B. M. I.	0 71	259 15	
do 25	.....	Mrs. Marois, widow of Private Thophile Marois	9th Batt.		68 44	
do 25	.....	Her five children .....	.....		70 19	
do 25	Gunner	James Harrison	"A" Battery....	0 30	109 50	
do 25	Private	James Henderson	Midland Batt ...	0 55	200 75	
do 25	do	Chas. F. Guy	do	0 25	91 25	
do 25	Sergeant	James F. Gaffeny	"B" Battery....	0 90	328 50	
do 25	do	James Young	H. P. B.	0 60	219 00	
do 25	Driver	Gaudias Houde	"B" Battery....	0 55	200 75	
do 25	Act'g. Bombard	Thos. Reynolds	do	0 55	200 75	
do 25	Gunner	Victor Clérout	do	0 55	200 75	
do 25	do	Walter Y. Woodman	"A" Battery....	0 50	182 50	
do 25	do	Pierre Langlois	do	0 50	182 50	
do 25	Corporal	Alex. Boucher	9th Batt.	0 23	83 95	
do 25	Qr. Mr. Sergt.	Mathew Donnelly	14th do	0 20	73 00	
do 25	Bugler	Edward Gilbert	Battleford Rifles.	0 30	109 50	
Mar. 27	.....	Ruby Jane Muligh, widow of Private W. H. Muligh	H. P. Batt	9 25	91 25	
do 27	.....	Her infant child .....	.....	0 05	18 25	
do 27	.....	Margaret McDonald, widow of Private Frederick Marwick ..	H. P. Batt.	0 18 1/2	68 44	
do 27	Corporal	John Edward Lethbridge	90th do	0 90	328 50	
do 27	Gunner	Eugène Moisan	"A" Battery....	0 50	182 50	
do 27	Private	Jacques Zachariah	"C" Co., I.S.O. ..	0 30	109 50	
do 27	do	Jean-Baptiste Fortin	9th Batt.	0 55	200 75	
April 5	Transport clerk.	John Vinen	Str. Northcote....	0 45	164 25	
Total Pensions awarded up to 30th April, 1886.....					\$13,517 06	

COPY

(80e)

Of a Report of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 8th July, 1885, respecting Regulations as to Pensions and Gratuities, Rebellion, North-West Territories.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 8th July, 1885.

On a memorandum, dated 30th June, 1885, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting for Your Excellency's approval the annexed regulations relating to gratuities and pensions to be granted under the provisions of section 68 of the Consolidated Militia Act of 1883, to officers and men of the Active Militia, who have been or may be killed or wounded in actual service after the 20th day of March, 1835, or who have died since that date, or may die hereafter from illness or injuries contracted in actual service.

The Minister observes that the proposed rates of pension to officers and soldiers for wounds or injuries received in action, and the regulations under which they are to be issued are the same as granted by order of the Governor General in Council, dated 21st of August, 1866, to officers and soldiers wounded or injured during the invasion of Canada by Fenians in 1866 and following years.

The Minister represents that the rates of pensions and gratuities proposed to be granted to widows, children and relatives of officers and soldiers killed in action, or who have died or may hereafter die from wounds received in action, or from illness or injuries contracted on actual service, are based as far as practicable upon Imperial Army Regulations, but as on that army pensions are not granted to the widows and families of deceased soldiers, the Minister considers that a change should be made for the reason that the conditions of service of Canada bring to the ranks of the active militia a class of the community whose claims are in his opinion as deserving of consideration as those of the officers. He has, therefore, adopted as far as practicable the rates allowed on the Imperial Regular service to the widows and families of deceased officers, and made similar provisions for the widows and families of deceased soldiers, based as in the case of officers on the respective ranks of those on whose account the pensions and gratuities are to be issued.

The Minister further represents that the distinction made in the Imperial Regulations has been followed in granting a higher rate of pension to those killed in action or who die from wounds received in action than to those who die from injuries or illness contracted on actual service. In both cases the rates fixed for lieutenants, colonels, majors and captains closely approximate those adopted in the Imperial Army but are less for Lieutenants owing to the Imperial rate for that rank being in excess of the actual difference in pay. Also there are two rates of pay for lieutenants in the active militia, the one in the permanent corps being higher than the other, and he, therefore, recommends in order to bring the rate of pension in that rank nearer to that in the Imperial army, that the minimum rate of pay for pension on account of deceased lieutenants, in all corps of the active militia be counted at \$2.44 per diem, which is the rate paid to lieutenants on appointment on the permanent corps of the Dominion. The Committee advise the adoption of the annexed regulations and they submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

Vide Militia General Order No. 14, of the 9th July, 1835, attached, showing rates of pensions, etc.

(Extract from "The Canada Gazette" of Saturday, 11th July, 1885.)

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, OTTAWA, 9th July, 1885.

GENERAL ORDERS (14).

No. 1.

The Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1883, having been amended by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated 8th July, 1885, by adding 17 paragraphs under the heading of "Gratuities and Pensions," the Regulations under the heading "Casualties" so amended are now published for general information:—

CASUALTIES.

Casualties—Actual Service.

995. When any officer or man is killed in actual service, or dies from wounds or disease contracted on actual service, provision shall be made for his wife and family out of the public funds.

996. And all cases of permanent disability, arising from injuries received or illness contracted on actual service shall be reported on by a Medical Board, and compensation awarded, under such regulations as may be made from time to time by the Governor in Council; and any medical practitioner who shall sign a false certificate in any such case, shall incur a penalty of four hundred dollars. 46 Vic., chap. 11, sec. 68.

Injury or Illness—Actual Service.

997. If any officer of the Militia shall receive injury or contract illness on actual service, which, although of a temporary nature, shall necessitate his discharge from such service, he shall be conveyed to his home at the public expense, and shall receive a sum equal to the daily pay and allowance of his rank, for the period during which, according to the certificate of two qualified medical practitioners, he shall have been actually and necessarily incapacitated from following his usual occupation. And no allowance for medical attendance shall in any such case be made. Par. 149, R. & O., 1870.

998. If any militiaman shall receive injury or contract illness on actual service, which, although of a temporary nature, shall necessitate his discharge from such service, he shall be placed either in a military or civil hospital, and on his discharge from hospital he shall be conveyed to his home at the public expense; and he shall receive compensation for loss of time at the rate of one dollar a day, for the period during which he has been detained in hospital. But in case he should elect to be sent to his own home in place of the hospital, he shall receive compensation for loss of time at the rate of one dollar a day, for the period during which, according to the certificate of two qualified medical practitioners, he shall have been actually and necessarily incapacitated from following his ordinary occupation; and no allowance for medical attendance shall in any such case be given. Par. 150, R. & O., 1870.

GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS.

The following rates of compensation by gratuity and pension will be allowed under the provisions of sec. 68, chap. 11 of 46 Victoria.—The Consolidated Militia Act, 1883, to militiamen wounded or disabled, or who may be hereafter wounded or disabled in actual service, and to the widows and children of those who have been killed in battle or have died from injuries or illness contracted on actual service. O. C. July, 1885.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES RECEIVED IN ACTION.

1. An officer who shall be certified to have received a wound in action which shall have occasioned the loss of an eye, or a limb, or the use of a limb; or to have received bodily injury equivalent to the loss of a limb, shall in the first instance, receive a gratuity in money of one year's full pay of the appointment held by him at the time of his wound.

2. From the expiration of one year, from the date of the wound or injury, the wounded officer referred to in the preceding paragraph, may, subject to the conditions of paragraphs 3 to 5, be granted a pension according to the following scale:—

Rank or relative rank of officer.	Annual pension.
Lieutenant Colonel	\$1,200
Major	800
Captain.....	400
Lieutenant	280

3. No claim to a gratuity or pension shall be entertained unless the officer shall apply for the same within five years after being wounded.

4. A pension shall not be granted for the loss of an eye, consequent upon a wound received in action, unless loss of vision shall have occurred within five years after the wound, and shall be solely attributable to such wound.

5. A pension shall be granted according to Militia rank, or in the case of a departmental officer, relative rank, held by the officer at the time of being wounded.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

6. Pensions may be granted to militiamen discharged as unfit for further service from wound or injuries received in action.

Rank.	First degree.		Second degree.		Third degree.		Fourth degree.	
	Men losing two limbs or both eyes from wounds, or being so severely wounded as to be totally incapable of earning a livelihood, and to require the assistance and care of some other person.		Men rendered incapable of earning a livelihood, but not requiring the care of another person.		Men able to contribute in a small degree towards a livelihood.		Men able to contribute materially towards a livelihood, although unfit for the ordinary duties of the service.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Sergeant	75	1.10	60	90	45	60	30	45
Corporal	60	90	45	60	30	45	23	30
Private	45	60	30	55	23	30	15	23

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS [AND CHILDREN OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IF IN REDUCED OR
NEEDY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Rates of Pension.

7. If the deceased officer or soldier has been killed in action, or has died from wounds received in action, within twelve months of having been wounded:—

- (a.) To the widow a pension annually equal to one-half the daily pay of the officer or soldier during twelve months, and in addition for the first year a gratuity equal to twelve months' pay.
- (b.) To each child, a compassionate allowance annually at the rate of one tenth of the pay of the officer or soldier, and in addition for the first year a gratuity equal to four months' pay.

If the deceased officer or soldier died from illness which can be directly traced to fatigue, privation or exposure incident to active operations in the field, within six months after his having been finally incapacitated for duty, or if the deceased officer or soldier shall have lost his life in consequence of wounds received in the execution of military duty otherwise than in action.

- (a.) To the widow a pension annually equal to three eighths of the daily pay of the officer or soldier during twelve months.
- (b.) To each child a compassionate allowance annually at the rate of one-thirteenth of the pay of the officer or soldier.

8. A pension to the widow or other relative of a deceased officer or soldier shall only be granted as a reward of good, faithful and gallant service rendered, and shall not be claimed as a right. It shall not be conferred if the applicant be left in wealthy circumstances, or is already in possession of any pension, provision, or allowance from the public.

9. A widow's pension shall, as a rule, commence the day following that of her husband's death, and shall be discontinued should she subsequently prove unworthy of it, or attain to wealthy circumstances.

10. The pension of a widow who re-marries shall be suspended from the date of her re-marriage; but in the event of her again becoming a widow, her pension may be restored, upon proof that she is not in wealthy circumstances, and is otherwise deserving. |

Children.

11. Compassionate allowances as shown in paragraph 7, may, subject to the conditions which apply to widows' pensions, be granted to the children of deceased officers and soldiers. They shall not be granted to sons over the age of eighteen, nor to daughters over the age of twenty-one except in very special cases in which it shall be shown that the sons or daughters became afflicted during the officer's or soldier's life with some mental or bodily infirmity rendering them dependent upon him, and permanently incapable of making adequate exertion for their support; and that such incapacity dates from a period before the children reached the limit of age, as above laid down, and that they are in distressed circumstances.

12. The allowances granted under paragraph 11, to the sons of officers and soldiers may be continued until they respectively attain the age of eighteen, or are otherwise previously provided for; and those to the daughters may be continued until they respectively marry or attain the age of twenty-one, whichever shall first happen, and no longer; except in very special cases, in which it shall be shown that such children are afflicted with any mental or bodily infirmity rendering them incapable of making adequate exertion for their own support; and that they are in distressed circumstances.

13. In the case of an officer or soldier killed in action or dying from wounds received in action within twelve months after such wounds shall have been received, and not leaving a widow, but a daughter or daughters only, an annual allowance equal to half the rate of widow's pension may, under special circumstances, to be

determined by the Minister of Militia and Defence, be granted, instead of the compassionate allowances referred to in paragraph 11, to such daughter or to such daughters collectively. Such allowance may be continued until the daughter, or the last survivor of them in case there be more than one, may become disqualified by marriage or otherwise.

14. A compassionate allowance shall be paid from the date of the officer's or soldier's death to the 30th June next ensuing; and subsequent payments shall be made yearly in advance from 1st July in each year.

Mother.

15. The mother of an officer or soldier killed in action, or dying of wounds received in action within twelve months after such wounds shall have been received, without leaving either widow, or legitimate child, such mother being herself a widow and in distressed circumstances, and having been mainly dependent upon the deceased officer or soldier for support, may be granted an annual allowance, according to the rank of the officer or soldier, and at half the rate of widow's pension; but if she shall be in receipt of a pension as an officer's or soldier's widow, or shall have any other provision of any kind from the public, no allowance shall be made to her on account of her son, unless she relinquish such pension or provision. In the event of her allowance ceasing in consequence of re-marriage or death, it shall not be transferable to her daughters.

Sisters.

16. The sister or sisters collectively of an officer or soldier killed in action or dying of wounds received in action, within twelve months after such wounds shall have been received, without leaving widow, legitimate child, or mother, and provided she or they be an orphan or orphans, without surviving brother, and mainly dependent for support upon the officer or soldier deceased, may, under special circumstances, to be determined by the Minister of Militia and Defence, be granted an allowance equal to half the rate of widow's pension.

17. In instances where the regulations do not meet the circumstances of individual cases, they may be specially considered by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

The minimum rate of pay for pension on account of deceased lieutenants in all corps of the Active Militia will be counted at two dollars per diem.

Permanent Disability.

1007. All cases of permanent disability, arising from injuries received or illness contracted by officers or men on actual service, shall be reported on by a medical board, and compensation awarded for the same according to the merits of the cases. Par. 152, R. & O.

Regulations for Claims.

The following regulations apply when claims to pensions, or gratuity on account of death or wounds, of officers or men, or of disability from illness contracted while on actual service, require to be established.

1008. A board of officers composed of one field officer and two captains of the Active Militia, will be assembled at such time and place as may be ordered, and shall take cognizance and report on the various claims presented for its consideration. Par. 374, R. & O., 1870.

1009. Where the claims are on account of disability, the cause, degree and probable duration of the disability must be established by evidence before a medical board, and the report of such board will form part of the evidence required to be produced before the board of officers referred to in the above paragraph. The claims will be divided into three classes.

1st Class.

(1.) Claims on the part of relatives of militiamen who have been killed in action, or who have died of wounds or injuries received, or of disease contracted on actual service.

(2.) The evidence required to be produced before the board in support of claims of this class, is, in the case of a militiaman killed in action, a certificate from the commanding officer of his corps, stating that he was killed in action or on actual service. (Form marked A, par. 1013.)

(3.) In the case of a militiaman who has died of wounds or injuries received on actual service, a certificate from the medical officer who first saw him after he was wounded or injured, countersigned by the commanding officer, stating the nature of the wound or injury which caused death; also a certificate from the medical attendant at the time of death, stating the cause and date of death, (form B, par. 1014.) the same is to be corroborated by any other material evidence that can be procured.

(4.) In the case of a militiaman who has died of disease contracted on actual service, a certificate from the medical officer who first attended him after he was taken ill, countersigned by the commanding officer, stating the nature of the disease, and that it was contracted on actual service (form B, par. 1014); Also a certificate from the medical attendant at the time of death, stating the cause and date of death. (Form B, par. 1014.)

(5.) In all the foregoing cases, evidence must be produced of the circumstances of the deceased, and the amount of income he was in receipt of at the time of his going on service; and whether his income died with him in whole or in part, stating what part, if any, was independent of his life; also evidence of the number, age, sex and proximity of relatives who were dependent for support on the life of the deceased; also evidence of the amount of medical attendance received by the deceased (supposing him to have died of wounds or disease,) between the time of his discharge from actual service and the date of his death, with the names and residences of the medical attendants who had charge of him during that period. (Form C, par. 1015.)

2nd Class.

(1.) Claims on the part of militiamen who have received wounds or injuries, or have contracted disease on service, which may incapacitate them wholly from following their former trade or profession.

(2.) The evidence required to be produced is as follows:—Report of medical board referred to in first part of this paragraph 1009. (Form D, 1016) Evidence as to the circumstances of claimants:—the amount of income he was in receipt of at the time of his going on service—whether his income depended in whole or in part on his personal exertions; and what portion thereof, if any, was independent of his personal exertions; also evidence of the age, sex and proximity of relatives who depended for support on the claimant's personal exertions; also evidence of the medical attendance received by the claimant between the time of his discharge from actual service and the date of investigation of his claim, with the names and residences of the medical attendants who had charge of him during that period. (Form C, par. 1015.)

3rd Class.

(1.) Claims on the part of militiamen who have received wounds or injuries, or have contracted disease on actual service, such as to incapacitate them for a time from following their usual trade or profession. The evidence required to be produced is as follows: report of medical board referred to in the first part of this paragraph 1009, which shall establish the amount and probable duration of incapacity (form D, par. 1016). Also evidence of the same nature as prescribed for claimants under the 2nd Class. Par. 375 R. & O. 1870.

1010. The Board, having taken the necessary evidence, will make its report—and will recommend such amounts of pension and gratuity, subject to the regulations on that head, as may appear equitable. The report of the board will be solely on the evidence which is embodied in the proceedings. Par. 376, R. & O. 1870.

Boards of Medical Officers.

1011. The following applies to such boards as may be assembled for purposes mentioned in paragraph 1009, to investigate cases of disability of militiamen occasioned by wounds or injuries received, or by disease contracted on actual service. These cases are divided into two classes. Par. 387, R. & O. 1870.

1. Cases of militiamen who have received wounds or injuries, or have contracted disease on actual service, such as to incapacitate them wholly from following their former trade or profession.

2. Cases of militiamen who have received wounds or injuries, or have contracted disease, on actual service, such as to incapacitate them for a time from following their former trade or profession.

1012. The board will take such evidence as may be produced, and will report its own opinion thereupon, either as to the total or partial disability of the claimant; if the disability is partial, the board will state the amount of injury or incapacity under which the claimant is suffering at the date of investigation, and its probable duration; the opinion of the board will, of course, be based solely on the evidence which is embodied in the proceedings. Par. 378, R. & O. 1870.

1013.

FORM A.

I hereby certify.....of.....Battalion
*.....at.....on the.....
day of.....18 .

Commanding.....Batt.

1014.

FORM B.

I hereby certify that of Battalion
was on day of 18 ..

The nature of

.....Surgeon..... Battalion.

A duplicate copy of the certificate is to be forwarded, through the Deputy-Adjutant General of District, to the Adjutant-General of Militia.

1015.

FORM C.

FORM OF PRIVATE PRACTITIONER'S BILL.

.....Battalion.18 .

DR. TO.....

Rank.	Patient's Name.	Date.	Daily Prescriptions, Visits, &c.	Charges.		Remarks—by Surgeon and Commanding Officer.
				\$	cts.	
			Total.....\$	.....	

* Here state whether killed in action with the enemy, or was wounded, or died of injuries received, or sickness contracted on service, or is still suffering from wound is or injuries received, or disease contracted, on actual service.

† Here state wounded in action with the enemy, or otherwise, whilst on active service.

1 Here give a detailed account of wound or disease.

This form is to be made out in duplicate, to be submitted to the commanding officer for Remarks, and to be forwarded by him to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District, who will forward one copy to the Adjutant-General, and have the other laid before the board of executive officers.

1016.

FORM D.

Proceedings of a Board of Medical Officers, assembled by order of.....
to enquire into the nature of the disability of.....of.....on.....day
of.....18 .

.....President.

..... } Members.
..... }

We declare, upon our honor, that we have duly and impartially enquired into the case of..... of..... Battalion, who appeared before this Board this day, and we find the above-named..... is (1)

We do further declare, upon our honor, that we consider the above (2)..... to be (3)..... and that the injury is equal to (4)..... and that he will be (5)..... for service or his usual occupation.

Signed, President.

..... } Members.
..... }

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

- (1) Here give a particular description of wound or disease.
(2) Here state sickness incurred on actual service or wound received in action.
(3) Here say severe, dangerous or slight, as the case may be.
(4) Here say if the disability is equal to the loss of arm or leg, or eye; or any other observation the board may deem sufficient to meet the case.
(5) Here state he will ever be fit or never be fit, or probable length of time in which he will be fit.

RETURN

(80f.)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 31st March, 1886;—
For Copies of Instructions to Major Bell, Major-General Laurie, S. L. Bedson and other Non-combatants employed during the North-West Campaign, from the Minister of Militia, Major-General Middleton or the Adjutant-General of Militia, and of Correspondence between the last named authorities and such Non-combatants.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
3rd May, 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA, 1st May, 1886.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Militia and Defence to transmit to you, herewith, copy of the correspondence exchanged between the general officer commanding the Militia and Major-General Laurie during the last campaign in the North-West, in reply to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886.

The general officer commanding states, in connection with this return, that he has given no written instructions, as far as he can remember, to either Major Bell or Mr. S. L. Bedson mentioned in the Order above quoted.

The Department has paid the sum of \$1.50 for the copying of the said document, and the time employed by the staff of the Department in correcting and revising the same is valued at \$1.50.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

EUG. C. PANET, *Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.*

The Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

30 Miles from FORT QU'APPELLE, April 7th, 1885.

Major-General LAURIE, Winnipeg.

Am well on my way to relieve Battleford, and there is only a small detachment at Troy, and as a number of troops are coming up you might remain at Winnipeg till they arrive. It may be well for you to buy a horse.

FRED. MIDDLETON, *Major-General.*

CLARKE'S CROSSING, 16th April, 1885.

To Officer Commanding at Swift Current.

Send the four companies of the 35th, Col. O'Brien's Battalion, to join the head Quarters at Fort Qu'Appelle.

FRED. MIDDLETON, *Major-General.*

CLARKE'S CROSSING, 22nd April, 1885.

Major-General LAURIE, Swift Current.

Send oats on flat boats, or in whatever way is most expeditious. Very much in need of them.

FRED. MIDDLETON, *Major-General.*

CAMP CENTRAL, THE SALT PLAIN, 13th April, 1885.

General MIDDLETON.

Five tons hay and 850 bushels oats arrived here to-night; 30 tons of loose hay and 1,500 bushels oats reported at Touchwood, and 30 tons baled hay. Plenty of oats at Qu'Appelle Hill. I hope to reach Indian Farm to-night.

GENERAL LAURIE.

WINNIPEG, 21st April, 1885.

General MIDDLETON.

Copy of telegram just received from our officers at Battleford. Are we going to have assistance; when and how; we hold place.

WRIGLEY.

SWIFT CURRENT, 21st April, 1885.

General MIDDLETON.

I telegraphed on Saturday that Otter had started, and he is probably to-night over 50 miles on his way. He expected to arrive on Wednesday or Thursday. He is pushing on fast, and our difficulty is to follow with supplies, but no effort is spared.

J. W. LAURIE.

SWIFT CURRENT, 21st April, 1885.

General MIDDLETON.

Ferry at landing has again broken down. I am wiring Captain Short to try and repair it. Some more teams have come and I send about fifty tons of freight and one-half Midland Battalion, and No. 1 Ambulance to-morrow. They will do the thirty miles by night, and the steamer will start Thursday morning. I send half of Intelligence Corps to-morrow to Elbow to meet steamer, thence to Clarke's Crossing, and half go with Toronto Ambulance to you. Otter's teamsters refused to cross river yesterday without arms. I have tried repeatedly but can only obtain fifty, which are just received; meantime, have sent small escort from detachment Midland Regiment with teams going to Otter.

J. W. LAURIE, *Major-General*.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, 22nd April, 1885.

General LAURIE.

I received information from Straubenzie of arrival of corps of surveyors, and I answered, thinking it was really sent by you, directing them to patrol between Old Wives Lake and Cypress Hills. I did not want them divided. Please do not make any dispositions without referring to me, unless something serious necessitates it. Do not send any more escorts of troops with teams. I have ordered some more arms to be sent for teamsters, but it is all nonsense. They only want them to shoot ducks and geese with. We want oats badly. Send rest of Midland Regiment up here by first opportunity; 7th Regiment will go to Swift Current.

FRED. MIDDLETON, *Major-General*.

SWIFT CURRENT, 23rd April, 1885.

Major-General MIDDLETON.

"Northcote" left before noon to day with Williams' half regiment and load provisions and forage. Surveyors' Corps has gone to Elbow as centre and thence east and west. I will open communication with them *via* Moose Jaw. I have instructed Lieutenant Beatty to examine best possible route between railway and river so as to use "Northcote" to Clarke's Crossing, as I find ferry on Battleford route very unsatisfactory. I have sent Leonard to expedite transport to Otter at ferry and north side; it was imperatively necessary, and I have taken Lieutenant Weller, of late military college, as staff-adjutant, and hold Midland Battalion ready to proceed in "Northcote's" next trip. There is no news of Galt's steamer.

J. W. LAURIE.

FISH CREEK, 25th April, 1885.

General LAURIE, Swift Current.

Improve the ferry by all means. Where is the field hospital and doctors? I thought I had ordered them to Clarke's Crossing, but now fancy they are at Swift Current. Am sending my wounded and sick back to Clarke's Crossing, and would wish a hospital formed there for the bad cases not able to travel, the remainder going to Swift Current to the chief hospital at Swift Current. Arrange to send Halifax Regiment to Medicine Hat to remain there. Shall get your telegrams through Humboldt. All right about Moose Jaw.

FRED. MIDDLETON, *Major-General*.

FISH CREEK, 25th April, 1885.

Major-General LAURIE, Swift Current.

Send the 9th on to Calgary with orders to report to General Strange. Lt.-Col. Williams' whole regiment to go to Clarke's Crossing, and the 7th also to be pushed on to Clarke's Crossing. Halifax Regiment ordered to Swift Current. Shall be

away from the telegraph for a few days. Had an affair yesterday; was attacked and drove off enemy after a sharp fight. My two A. D. C.'s both shot—one in arm, the other in leg, and I had a shot through my fur cap. Keep steamers going and send supplies, oats and ammunition, and as rapidly as possible.

FRED. MIDDLETON, *Major-General*.

SWIFT CURRENT, 26th and 27th April, 1885.

General MIDDLETON, Front.

Field hospital of two doctors, nine dressers, and one orderly, with fair supply of comforts, and surgical instruments, splints and bandages, left on "Northcote" on 23rd, but if you wish more assistance Dr. Roddick is prepared to join you *via* Qu'Appelle. Ninth Battalion leaves on Tuesday for Calgary, and 7th will follow Midland to Clarke's Crossing, and if Halifax Battalion go to Medicine Hat, Swift Current and Saskatchewan Landing will be left entirely without troops to protect stores. Have arranged with Dennis of Surveyors' Corps that if fugitives in any numbers attempt to pass pickets he will advise me and I will support him by moving body infantry out on trail.

J. W. LAURIE.

SWIFT CURRENT, 27th April, 1885.

General MIDDLETON, Camp.

What arrangements do you wish made in regard to forwarding supplies to Colonel Otter, to what point shall they be sent, and whether for stationary or moving force?

J. W. LAURIE.

SWIFT CURRENT, 27th and 28th April, 1885.

General MIDDLETON.

Small Galt's steamer "Minnow" arrived to-day. Barges said to be following in a day or two. "Minnow" cannot carry passengers or freight, but captain thinks he can tow barges down the river, but not up, and believes barges will go down quicker without steamer. Shall I load barges? Probably thirty tons each, and let steamer go with them? What freight do you wish on them?

J. W. LAURIE.

SWIFT CURRENT, 29th April, 1885.

General MIDDLETON.

As no building exists here suitable, principal medical officer purposes immediate erection of temporary wooden hospital to receive forty patients, and will take tenders. Have cut off "Minnow" to take surgeons and comforts off "Northcote" and bring back wounded, and Dr. Roddick and staff leave to-night to cross by Moose Jaw to join you. "Northcote" makes slow progress over shoals at Elbow. In arranging distribution of troops along railway, I would submit that fifty men fatigue daily here. It is very desirable that whole battalion should remain here, and detachment of another at ferry, as about thirty are employed in transferring stores, besides wood cutting party.

J. W. LAURIE.

SWIFT CURRENT, 1st May, 1885.

General MIDDLETON.

You will see by my last despatch that I am using every means to get surgeons to go and to relieve wounded. Men on barge have struck, and I am sending barges with her well experienced rafters from Midland Regiment under Lieutenant Weller. "Minnow" has left to pick up surgeons. Otter is sending back almost all his teams, and I am still sending him oats and provisions; same trails as before. River has risen

eight inches to-day, and hope steamer will soon have water to leave. Wrigley sends material and workmen to build ten barges, and will convey them to river to-morrow. Route from Chaplin Station to river highly recommended as being short and good, but Moose Jaw has railway facilities for large business. Bell thinks with me we might try pony transport from Moose Jaw and save carrying hay.

J. W. LAURIE.

From Swift Current, N.W.T., 30th, to Hon. A. P. Caron.

OTTAWA, 1st May, 1885.

As soon as received positive news that "Northcote" was aground in river I ordered "Minnow" to proceed to take off doctors and Gatling gun and pounder and ammunition, and proceed immediately to Clarke's Crossing, and Dr. Sullivan forwarded ambulance outfit from Qu'Appelle two days ago to General Middleton, and Surgeon-General Roddick, after consulting with me, proceeded yesterday with six medical staff *via* Moose Jaw across country to Clarke's Crossing. Nothing will be neglected to assuage suffering of wounded.

J. W. LAURIE.

Telegram to Major-General Laurie, Swift Current, N.W.T.

OTTAWA, 1st May, 1885.

You have done well. Hurry supplies to General. What has become of Williams and his command?

A. P. CARON.

SWIFT CURRENT, 2nd May, 1885.

General MIDDLETON.

Very happy to say that the river has risen two feet to-day and have had to employ detachment all night in moving stores from sand; also my courier from Elbow reports that the "Northcote" is off and has passed the Elbow, but the rise of water has not yet reached that point, though it will probably bring you the doctors and Lieut. Weller with his Peterborough men, and will, I trust, bring you the barges. Wrigley's barge contractor will arrive with eight tons of barge material, however, moving and provisions, to furnish barges to carry one hundred tons in twenty-four hours after I deliver material at the river, and it shall be there to-morrow night and the supplies will also be there in good time. I believe you may now rely upon the river, and I think there will be no need to unload the "Northcote." Galt also reports the river rising at Medicine Hat and that barge steamers will soon come on, and in this case do you wish other supplies also forwarded down river to Clarke's Crossing? If the river works well it will be most economical. The detachment at the river is very much driven with fatigue, and all the men who are employed all day with duties are complaining. It would be very advisable to give working pay at the rate of five cents an hour if you will approve. The fatigues are heavy but don't come daily on the same men. Governor Dewdney has requested a detachment of seventy-five men at Maple Creek, to allow the Mounted Police to patrol the country, as the Indians were threatening, and I send Col. Deacon and two companies of the Midland to-morrow, who have reports of strange Indians and half-breeds attempting to pass Intelligence pickets, and hold men and engine in readiness to move out along the railway. Halifax regiment arrived with orders to stay here. I would strongly recommend they remain a few days, as they have not knowledge of camp life and will benefit alongside an experienced regiment. If you find river route satisfactory, and retain this as base, will you authorize the erection of a temporary wooden hospital as proposed? It will cost eight hundred dollars and will probably sell for a store when no longer wanted for hospital.

J. W. LAURIE.

From Swift Current, N. W. T., 2nd., to Hon. A. P. Caron.

OTTAWA, 3rd May, 1885.

Col. Williams, with half battalion, Midland Regiment, by river in "Northcote" to join General Middleton, and last advices was still on board with Gatling gun. My patrols from surveyors' corps, who are at Elbow, report "Northcote" passed there three days ago, but she may have grounded lower down, although river has risen 2 feet in two days. The crews of Galt barges struck, and I send Lieut. Weller with ten barges, and he will do it. Contractor Boyd has arrived with them and material to build ten barges, which will be ready on Tuesday to take down 200 tons of supplies; and Galt steamers start to-morrow from Medicine Hat, and will, I hope, carry about 400 tons to Clark's Crossing.

J. W. LAURIE.

OTTAWA, 3rd May, 1885.

To Major-General LAURIE, Swift Current.

Please provision steamers when they arrive at Swift Current, and save delay. Keep memorandum of what they get.

A. P. CARON.

From Swift Current, N. W. T., 4th, to Hon. A. P. Caron.

OTTAWA, 4th May, 1885.

If the water holds at present depth, the "Northcote" would be most serviceable in transporting sick and wounded, as she has a state-room. I shall have great faith in utilizing the water for which Canadians are specially qualified, and would wish to not await report from Capt. Sheets before sending, but would also like to know terms on which the steamers are hired, so as to ascertain comparative cost of moving supplies.

J. W. LAURIE.

From Swift Current, N. W. T., 4th, to Hon. A. P. Caron.

OTTAWA, 4th May, 1885.

Steamer has been as yet delayed from any cause that of our service could remedy. Every requisition has been immediately complied with, and captain here has been offered every assistance, and shall do in future.

J. W. LAURIE.

FISH CREEK, 5th May, 1885.

General LAURIE, Swift Current.

One hundred and forty-four Shrapnel and 88 common shell arrived by steamer "Northcote." Only 60 percussion fuses; wanted 50 more. Also 150 "five second" time fuses and 300 friction tubes; also 25 pounds of R. F. G. powder and 75 filled cartridges for 9 pounder. Rush them on if with you.

FRED MIDDLETON, Major-General.

SASKATCHEWAN LANDING *via* SWIFT CURRENT, 6th May, 1885.

General MIDDLETON.

Very pleased to hear that "Northcote" has reached you, and trust your urgent wants are now supplied. "Baroness" will be loaded to-morrow night with 200 tons, mainly oats and provisions, and Captain Davis expects to reach you in three days, and "Alberta" will follow in two days with 150 tons, whilst Boyd's barges will be ready on Wednesday, and will take 200 tons of this forward to work. Should I send supplies for Otter by Clarke's Crossing it will save me 100 miles of land hauling. I

propose sending two companies, Midland, in the two steamers, and will send on Colonel Beacon's detachment from Maple Creek as soon as I can call it in, and I will hold Seventh ready to follow if the river route keeps good.

J. W. LAURIE.

OTTAWA, 7th May, 1885.

Major-General LAURIE, Swift Current.

Please let me know what orders were given by General Middleton in reference to Williams' regiment, and if his orders were carried out.

A. P. CARON.

From Swift Current, 7th, to Hon. A. P. Caron.

OTTAWA, 8th May, 1885.

Am not aware of any order given by General Middleton in reference to Williams' regiments, or any other except that he and his battalion were to go on the "Northcote," and they were sent, but I believe they want water bottles and clothing, and I have repeatedly asked for both, but I have not received either.

J. W. LAURIE.

From Swift Current, 12th, to Hon. A. P. Caron.

OTTAWA, 13th May, 1885.

Teams now at Calgary would be most conveniently employed with General Strange's brigade. North of Calgary, just now, there are plenty teams on line running from Swift Current and if we move base to Moose Jaw shall not require any more but ox-teams; would probably be best at the extreme north end of the line as the oxen would not want any hay but few oats. Will wire General Middleton to know if he wants any with him.

J. W. LAURIE.

OTTAWA, 13th May, 1885.

To Major-General LAURIE, Swift Current.

All right. I think your suggestion a good one. You can act upon it.

A. P. CARON.

OTTAWA, 16th May, 1885.

To Major-General LAURIE, Swift Current.

Can't you send boat to give fully communication by river with Strange's command?

A. P. CARON.

From Winnipeg, 16th, to Hon. A. P. Caron.

OTTAWA, 16th May, 1885.

I have a report from Col. Otter that supply teams were captured thirteen miles from Battleford. They contained provisions and forage but no ammunition. I wired Col. Otter asking if he can clear danger part of road near Battleford so as to allow teams to pass for the present, and meantime have stopped outgoing teams at river. It was most providential that river ferry had been out of order for some days, and consequently very few teams were on road. I had received orders that no escort should be sent north of river, and there should not be any danger for strong convoys till it reached within forty miles of Battleford. Since my proposal to Col. Otter to clear out that part of that road, I am now preparing convoy of provisions at river numbering one hundred and thirty teams, and with this number of armed teamsters

and small party of convalescents returning to duty, and some newly engaged scouts, all under Lieut. Blake's command I propose sending ammunition provided strong escort can be sent out from Battleford to meet it.

J. W. LAURIE.

From Winnipeg, Manitoba, 17th, to Hon. A. P. Caron.

OTTAWA, 17th May, 1885.

I have loaded with supplies and sent forward to General Middleton all the steamers that reported to me for service, and they are now with him, but water communication with General Strange could only be established on the North Saskatchewan, and I understand General Middleton is moving with steamers towards Prince Albert, when, if water is high enough, he will doubtless open up communication with General Strange.

J. W. LAURIE.

OTTAWA, 21st May, 1885.

To Major-General LAURIE, Swift Current.

Please forward with all possible despatch supplies for Grenadiers, by Moose Jaw Trail.

A. P. CARON.

From Swift Current, N.W.T., 22nd, to Hon. A. P. Caron.

OTTAWA, 23rd May, 1885.

Car from Toronto for Grenadiers delayed on railway, and arrived just too late to be sent forward by troops, but I have just accepted contract for Moose Jaw Trail, and I hope teams will go on road to-morrow, and the contents of car will be at once forwarded, but since arrival to present moment there has been no opportunity to send it forward. The presents for Queen's Own were brought back to river, to save them from capture by Indians.

J. W. LAURIE.

Telegram to General Middleton at Battleford.

MOOSE JAW, 24th May, 1885.

Moved detachment Halifax regiment and teams from Swift Current to Moose Jaw yesterday and commenced hauling to Elbow on new contract to-day. I sent Surgeon Corbett to Col. Turnbull last Tuesday and have ordered Coshry forward from Saskatchewan landing with escort, and send ammunition as Otter specially required it. There will be about five hundred tons supplies piled at Short's landing ready to load, and have half detachment of Halifax regiment at landing for protection, and as water is now three and a half feet above low level, "Northcote" should be able to bring all to Clarke's Crossing in two loads by taking barge with Galt Company have sent down. Can you spare "Northcote" for this purpose? She could bring up invalids to Elbow each trip.

J. W. LAURIE.

Telegram to General Middleton at Battleford.

SWIFT CURRENT, 21st May, *via* PRINCE ALBERT, 26th May, 1885.

I reported to you that I had accepted tenders by which goods could be taken from Moose Jaw to Clarke's Crossing much more economically than by days' work, and that I was prepared to move the troops now here as soon as I could get supply depôt cleared out, and as Col. Otter now reports road open to Battleford. I hope with escort of a few scouts to get supply teams away. I have not interfered with the Qu'Appelle route but work from Moose Jaw instead of Swift Current as you directed

and will report to you when experience and contract figures will show which is most satisfactory. I have refused, however, to take any teams on day work at five dollars and found which is a material reduction on rates lately paid. I have rented hospital and accommodation for female nurses at Moose Jaw and arranged for transport of wounded from Elbow. Mr. Wrigley tells me that no stipulation was made that troops should go as escort on barges, but contractors at first claimed it was a condition and his men would not go alone. I refused to send men to Medicine Hat for steamer but sent a detachment with each to cut wood, and so have trains as I know you wished these to arrive as quickly as possible. I am advised that Otter's supplies can be sent by trail from Clarke's Crossing to Telegraph Creek and thence by North Branch to Battleford. Do you wish this route adopted?

J. W. LAURIE.

Telegram to General Middleton at Battleford.

REGINA, 26th May, 1885.

Have received following from Swift Current: Thompson, scout, and Todd, half-breed mail carrier, just arrived with mail from Battleford. They left on Saturday morning. Thompson reports having seen a fresh trail about sixty miles this side of Battleford. Trail appears to lead from Cut Knife Creek, and is supposed to be made by a large body, under Big Bear, who are going to Poundmaker, who is encamped in Eagle Hills. They had evidently crossed eastwards on Saturday night. Thompson reports having seen Indian scouts only twenty-five miles west of trail, until they crossed Eagle Creek. All traces of them lost at Eagle Creek.

J. W. LAURIE.

Telegram to General Middleton at Battleford.

MOOSE JAW, 29th May, 1885.

Major Bell now here to consult as to most desirous means of removing about four hundred tons supplies, forage, Swift Current, Saskatchewan Landing. If any steamer could be obtained, and barges used, it could be taken to Clarke's Crossing probably for \$30 a ton, and then to Battleford. By trail would cost nearly \$100, and stores may deteriorate, and it may be less loss to pay a little more and move by land at once. Major Bell says net cost of teaming from Landing to Battleford would not exceed \$150 a ton, and I agree with him, and probably lower figures can be obtained by contract, if you decide to employ teams. Major Bell could immediately obtain sufficient of them now being discharged, and action could be taken forthwith.

J. W. LAURIE.

MOOSE JAW, 22nd June, 1885.

General MIDDLETON, Pitt.

Have carried out instructions, and notified Mr. White, Transport Officer, that you intend sending "Alberta" for supplies to Saskatchewan Landing, and not to ship more by rail. Have also instructed him to collect all Government property and furnish lists, and will forward when collected, and to state how soon he can dispense dépôt clerks and other employés, so that they can be paid off by staff paymaster, and if you instruct him to accept my signatures as vouchers it will avoid much delay.

J. W. LAURIE.

MOOSE JAW, 23rd June, 1885.

Major-General MIDDLETON.

Otter's scouts returned from Battleford with certified accounts. Sent on to Col. Forrest for payment, and matter referred to Col. Jackson, but payment refused. This has now been outstanding three weeks at heavy expense. I am referred from one Department to another. Will you please wire authority?

J. W. LAURIE.

(*Memorandum.*)—Fifteen scouts were employed at Swift Current by General Laurie to accompany supplies to Battleford for Lieut. Colonel Otter's column. These men claimed \$5 per day. I referred the matter to General Middleton, who authorized \$4 per day where the men furnished their own horses; consequently I deducted \$1 per day from those who rode Government horses. The pay lists show that all were paid \$4 per day except one.

W. H. JACKSON, Lt.-Col., D.A.G., *Chairman War Claims Commission.*

MOOSE JAW, 23rd June, 1885.

General MIDDLETON.

Immediately on receipt of your message about "Alberta" bringing barges for freight on Saskatchewan River, I notified Mr. White, who replied; written contract given Thos. Howard by Whitehead, of which I have written notice in my possession. In pursuance of same, contractor has about 100 teams now here and has engaged 100 more from convoys returned from Battleford. Lewis ferry having proved useless, I took over Galt's barge for ferrying, discharged teams to south side of river for shipment, and taking supplies across on return trip. The system is working satisfactorily, though slow. About 150 tons already gone north under contract, leaving about 300 tons on south side river, and balance consumed and being loaded on contractor's waggons on north side. Under above circumstances, and taking into account contractor's prospecting claims for compensation for his large expense already incurred in bringing teams here, I should strongly advise that above contract be completed, using all possible dispatch. Please advise me further in matter. In view of above, I replied, asking terms of contract, whether by day or by hundred, as to transport of teams, and when bound to complete work by rail. I cannot get reply. Shall I allow him, under circumstances, to carry out contract, or to cancel it, and let steamer take freight? If tender, as I recommended, had been accepted by transport officer, all supplies unloaded would have left river ten days ago and have been delivered in Battleford for \$6.75 a hundred. And now ferry is broken, and great delay ensues; even if teams carry portion it will be well to let steamer and barges clear up river banks.

J. W. LAURIE.

MOOSE JAW, 24th June, 1885.

Major General MIDDLETON, Front.

Just heard from White at Saskatchewan Landing. Contract for hauling to Battleford made with Whitehead. Winnipeg is by hundred, and time is not essential to contract, and Government forage team, which waiting at Landing, as ferry has been broken for eleven days.

J. W. LAURIE.

MOOSE JAW, 24th June, 1885.

Major General MIDDLETON, Pitt.

Telegram just received from Parveyor General from Minister Militia instructing Dominion auctioneer to sell hospital stores here and to consult with me and make arrangements in concert. In view of last of freighting, scouts' horses and other public property which could not be economically stored, and better prices could be got here than in Winnipeg, and quantity of forage now stacked or stored here which is perishable, he strongly recommends all to be auctioned here same time as hospital stores. Large sale will bring in people from distance and command better prices and close up more rapidly, he thinks. Auction could come off in a week's time if you approve.

J. W. LAURIE.

Moose Jaw, 26th June, 1885.

Major General MIDDLETON.

Mr. Metcalfe, good auctioneer, gave cogent reasons for sale at local points, which led to my recommending this action as it appears financially advantageous, but will, of course, carry out whatever instructions you may give, if you wish me to co-operate with Dr. Sullivan and Mr. Metcalfe and dispose of horses and other property along with medical stores.

J. W. LAURIE.

Moose Jaw, 27th June, 1885.

General MIDDLETON, Pitt.

All civil supply and transport staff, but one transport officer discharged, and he leaves to-morrow, and business temporarily conducted with military assistance. Ambulance now on road bringing in wounded from Saskatoon. When aboard will complete unloading, and all Government property will be collected for storage for sale as you may direct. Repeated applications were made to authorities, both police and militia, to pay off scouts who could not be dismissed without funds to carry them home, but each placed responsibility on officer; so telegraphed Minister urging settlement and took the responsibility of dismissing them, but they cannot leave without money.

J. W. LAURIE.

BATTLEFORD, 5th July, 1885.

General LAURIE.

Astonished to find you still at Moose Jaw, your duties having ceased with the breaking up of the base. The Minister in answer to a question was informed by me some days ago that you had left Moose Jaw.

Lt.-Col. Brennan must carry out the duties now required at Moose Jaw.

FRED MIDDLETON, *Major-General*.

RETURN

(80g)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 31st March, 1886;—For a Return showing names of all Militia Officers and Non-combatants appointed as Transport and Supply Officers, giving rank and corps of Militia Officers, with dates of appointment, rates of pay, by whom appointed, and whose recommendation, and total payments to each to date.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 12th May, 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

OTTAWA, 3rd May, 1886.

SIR,—In transmitting to you, herewith, a statement showing the names of militia officers and non-combatants appointed as transport and supplies officers, during the campaign in the North-West Territories last year, in accordance with an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, I am directed by the Minister of Militia and Defence to inform you that some of the appointments referred to were made on different trails, as circumstances required, by those previously appointed by officers on the spot, without reference to any higher authority; in consequence, we have no record showing the names of the persons who made the appointments.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

EUGÈNE C. PANET.

Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

To the Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

MILITIA OFFICERS and Non-combatants appointed as Transport and Supply Officers during the campaign in the North-West Territories, 1885—Order of the House of Commons, 31st March, 1886.

Names.	Rank and Corps, or Non-combatant.	Date of Appointment.	Rate of Pay.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Recommended.	Total Pay-ment to each.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.			\$ cts.	
W. H. Jackson.....	Lt.-Col. Deputy Adjt. Gen. Mil. Dist. No. 1	March 28...	4 87	Minister of Militia & Defence	.....	759 72	Pay to August 31, 1885.
E. Lamontagne.....	do	do 4	4 87	do	.....	360 64	do June 9, 1885.
W. H. Forrest.....	Hon. Lt.-Col. Superintendent of Stores	do 7	5 00	do	.....	90 00	do April 15, 1885.
D. A. Macdonald.....	Lt.-Col. unattached.....	do 30...	4 87	do	.....	292 20	do May 27, 1885.
H. G. Bate.....	Lieut. Governor General's Foot Guards...	April 3...	3 90	do	.....	639 60	do September 12, 1885
J. W. Woolsey.....	Non-combatant.....	do 3...	3 90	do	.....	444 60	do July 25, 1885.
W. Hudson.....	Captain retired list.....	do 7...	3 90	do	.....	449 96	do August 10, 1885.
H. Kelgham.....	do	do 11...	3 90	do	.....	616 20	do September 12, 1885
E. A. Whitehead.....	Lt.-Col. retired list.....	do 10...	4 87	do	.....	696 41	do August 31, 1885
Alex. McGibbon.....	Non-combatant.....	May 3...	3 90	do	.....	869 70	do December 12, 1885
James Anderson.....	do	April 6...	3 90	do	.....	901 90	do November 30, 1885.
M. J. Feron.....	do	May 5...	3 90	do	.....	568 45	do September 30, 1885
H. Hamilton.....	do	April 15...	3 90	Major General Strange.....	.....	686 40	do October 7, 1885.
F. J. Dixon.....	Lieutenant Royal Military College.....	May 18...	3 90	Major General Laurie.....	.....	409 50	do August 31, 1885.
Joshua Wright.....	43rd Battalion, Supply Officer.....	March 30...	3 90	Minister of Militia & Defence.	.....	479 70	do July 31, 1885.
S. L. Bedson.....	Warden Manitoba Penitentiary.....	do 26...	6 50	Major General Middleton.....	.....	1,033 50	do August 31, 1885.
J. H. G. Secretan.....	Non-combatant.....	do 26...	5 00	do	.....	795 00	do do
W. R. Bell.....	Major retired list.....	April 1...	5 00	do	.....	610 0	do July 31, 1885.
R. W. Leonard.....	Lieutenant Royal Military College.....	do 6...	3 90	.....	.....	401 70	do July 17, 1885.
M. K. Kirwin.....	Captain, retired.....	March 31...	2 82	.....	.....	279 18	do July 8, 1885.
J. G. Vallean.....	Non-combatant.....	do 24...	2 50	.....	.....	129 50	do June 29, 1885.
W. White.....	do	April 12...	3 50	.....	.....	364 00	do July 24, 1885
H. Swinford.....	Captain, Quarter-Master 90th Battalion.....	March 22...	3 90	Major General Middleton.....	.....	596 70	do August 21, 1885.
P. O. Richards.....	Non-combatant.....	do 28...	3 90	.....	.....	698 10	do September 22, 1885
S. L. Shannon.....	York and Simcoe Battalion.....	June 13...	2 32	.....	.....	27 84	Acting Supply Officer in absence of M. J. Feron

EUGÈNE C. PANET,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 3rd May, 1886,

RETURN

(80h.)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 31st March, 1886 ;—For a Return of all horses, ponies, cattle, furs, waggons, carts and other property seized by the Mounted Police or Expeditionary Force, while on service in the North-West, between March 27th and August 1st, with the disposition made of the same, the names of persons from whom such seizures were made, and the amount (if any) paid, received, or now payable or receivable, on account of such property.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
12th May, 1886.

Secretary of State.

To Officers Commanding N.W.M. Police, Battleford.

CAMP, FORT PITT, 30th June, 1885.

It would be advisable to take in charge all the property of all those half-breeds now at Battleford, who lately delivered themselves up from rebel camp, until their innocence is proved, there being strong doubts on the loyalty of the whole of them.

FRED. MIDDLETON, *Major-General.*

RETURN

(80i)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 31st March, 1886 ;—For a Return stating name, rank and corps of all officers composing the Staff of Major-General Middleton, and the capacity in which each served.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
12th May, 1886.

Secretary of State.

NAME, Rank and Corps of all Officers composing the Staff of Major-General Middleton, and the capacity in which each served.

Name.	Rank.	Corps.	Capacity.
Sir F. D. Middleton, K.C.M.G.	Maj.-Gen.		Commanding.
Henry E. Wise	Capt. in Mil.	Lt. Sec. Rif.	A. D. C. to G. O. C.
A. E. Doucet	Lieut.	Act. Mil.	do
A. C. Freer	do	S. Staff R.	do
Viscount Melgund	Lieut.-Colonel	Act. Militia	Chief of Staff.
Charles F. Houghton	do	Staff.	D. A. G.
Herbert de H. Haig	Captain	R. Eng.	A. Q. M. G.
B. VanStraubenzie	Lieut.-Colonel	Staff.	Comdg. Inf. Brigade.
Charles G. Harston	Captain	10th Battalion	Brigade Major.
Samuel L. Bedson	Esq.		Chief Transport Officer.
J. H. E. Secretan	do		Assistant do
Major Henry Smith	Captain	'O' Co. I. S. O.	Asst. Adj. Gen.
Hon. Capt. H. Swinford	Quartermaster	90th Battalion	Chief Commissariat Officer.
George F. Cole	Late Lieutenant	N. B. Bde. G. A.	Camp Quartermaster.

EUGÈNE C. PANET,

Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

OTTAWA, 3rd May, 1886.

RETURN

(80j)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 31st March, 1886:—For copies of all correspondence between one James Anderson and the Minister of Militia, Major-General Middleton, and any Member of the Government, with respect to the purchasing of supplies, cost of transport, and other expenditure incurred during the North-West Rebellion.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
12th May, 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA, 4th May, 1886.

SIR,—In reply to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March last, asking for copy of correspondence between James Anderson and the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Major-General Commanding, and any members of the Government, with respect to the purchasing of supplies during the North-West rebellion of 1885, I am directed by the Minister of Militia and Defence to inform you that no such correspondence exists in this Department relating to above matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

EUG. C. PANET,

Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

RETURN

(80k)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 31st March, 1886:—For a Return of names of all persons employed as purchasing agents, showing when, by whom, and on whose recommendation appointed, rate of pay and length of employment.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
12th May, 1886.

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA, 3rd May, 1886.

SIR,—In reply to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March last, asking for a return showing the names of persons employed as purchasing agents, for this department, during the late rebellion in the North-West, I am directed by the Minister of Militia and Defence to inform you that no such agents were appointed or detailed, during the campaign of 1885, in the North-West, and that the purchasing was done by the Hudson Bay Company.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

EUGÈNE C. PANET, *Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.*

The Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

RETURN

(80l)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 31st March, 1886:—For a Return showing names of all Contractors from whom Teams were engaged for transport, number of Teams engaged from each, with rate of pay per day per team, and the total amount paid to each of such Contractors.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
21st May, 1886.

Secretary of State.

Return of all Moneys paid to the undermentioned Persons for Transport Service during the Rebellion, with a copy of Contracts, Transfers and Correspondence, Telegrams, &c., connected therewith.

Name of Contractor.	No. of Tons transported.	From	To	Rate per Ton.	No. of Miles.	Total Amount paid.	Remarks.
Bell, Lewis & Co.....	25	Troy	Touchwood	\$ 52 50	75	\$ 1,312 50	
	61	do	Houghton.....	31 30	45	196 87	
	64	do	Humbolt	105 00	150	656 25	
	145	do	Clark's Crossing.....	140 00	200	20,402 20	
	113	do	do	140 00	200	14,067 20	
	117	do	do	140 00	200	16,139 90	
	163	do	do	140 00	200	22,826 65	
	91	do	Humbolt	105 00	150	9,635 58	
	45	do	Clark's Crossing	140 00	200	6,541 50	
	14	do	do	160 00	200	175 00	
	5	do	do	140 00	200	700 00	
	33	do	do	140 00	200	525 00	
	53	do	do	140 00	200	6,776 20	
	34	do	do	140 00	200	525 00	
	34	do	Touchwood.....	52 50	75	501 90	
	21	do	Clark's Crossing.....	140 00	200	406 00	
	37	do	do	140 00	200	5,299 14	
Balance of claim, as per memoranda attached						1,474 57	
John Stewart.....	3412	Moose Jaw	Clark's Crossing	110 00	About 120	108,161 46	Total paid Bell, Lewis & Co.
						37,504 00	Amount paid J. Stewart.
							N.B.—In addition, McArthur, Boyle & Campbell, as assignees for J. Stewart, were paid \$13,835.92. As per memoranda at foot of return.
T. Howard (Wright)	174	Saskatchewan Land'g	Battleford	125 00	171	21,838 75	Total amount paid T. Howard (Wright), \$42,068 55.
	201	do	do	125 00	171	2,568 94	
	42	do	do	125 00	171	5,292 81	
	37	do	do	125 00	171	12,145 99	
	1383	do	do	125 00	171	220 06	
Wm. R. Sinclair		Prince Albert.....	Clark's Crossing .....	.....	About 60	265 00	15 bags, at 16c., \$2.40; transport, \$25. 42 days' work, at \$5. do do \$5. Transport of ammunition. 250 bags, at 12c. each. Transport 7th Fusiliers. do supplies to Maj.-Gen Commdg.
		Telegraph Coulee.....	Fort Pitt .....	.....	173	210 00	
		Battleford	do .....	.....	93	140 00	
		do	Prince Albert .....	.....	160	1,713 89	
		do	do .....	.....	120	31 25	
	Clark's Crossing.....	Moose Jaw.....	.....	120	690 00		
	do	Telegraph Coulee.....	.....	13	120 00		

					200	4,012 00	do Winnipeg Light Infantry. { N.B.-Total amount for freight- ing \$52,153 80 Less amount shortage. oaks \$3,271 06 Forage and rations.. 3,079 93 6,350 99 \$45,802 81
						240,714 96	Total amount paid W. R. Sinclair, \$52,987 95.
					About 120	13,835 00	N.B.-Transport supplies (W.308) \$26,323 30 Less paid on account.....\$4,791 28 Transport rations..... 3,732 76 Shortage..... 963 34 12,487 38
						254,550 88	Total amount paid to J. Stewart. \$57,339 92 \$57,339 92
John Stewart, per McArthur, Doyle & Campbell, assign- ees.							
Battleford.....	Swift Current.....						
Humbolt.....	Clark's Crossing.....	55 00	About 55 }				
Clark's Crossing.....	Battleford.....	85 00	do 75 }				
Telegraph Creek.....	do.....	.. ..	do 70 }				
Moose Jaw.....	Clark's Crossing.....						

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, ACCOUNT BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1886.

MEMORANDUM, *in re* the proceeding of the Commission on War Claims, under date 23rd ultimo.

War claim No. 1, Bell, Lewis & Co., for hauling freight by the ton, \$5,093.24; and for hire of teams, at \$5 a day, \$6,718.24.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, on the recommendation of the Commission, has approved of certain reductions, and ordered Bell, Lewis & Co. to be furnished with a transcript from the proceeding, and paid in accordance with the award as stated hereunder, viz.:—"It being necessary to make deductions to cover rations and forage supplied by Government (in accordance with the terms of contract) upon all stores hauled by the ton," in this account as well as in previous accounts, the following amounts are deducted, viz.:

716½ tons, at \$10.00.....	\$7,165 00
100½ do 7.50	753 75
½ do 6.50	3 25
3¼ do 5.50	17 87
66½ do 3.75.....	249 35
9 do 2.25.....	20 25
19½ do 1.00.....	19 50
	<hr/>
	\$8,228 97
Less deducted from previous vouchers.....	2,985 30
	<hr/>
	\$5,243 67

SUMMARY.

Total amount of the two claims.....	\$6,718 24
Deduct above amount.....	5,243 67
	<hr/>
Balance.....	\$1,474 57

This balance is recommended for payment in full of all claims. A copy of this report to be forwarded to Messrs. Bell, Lewis & Co. with the cheque.

By order, GEORGE GUY, Major, P. M. N.-W. Forces.

To Messrs. BELL, LEWIS & Co., Lachine, P.Q.

RETURN

(80m)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 31st March, 1886 ;—For copies of all correspondence between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Canadian Government, or any members, officers or employees thereof, respecting the medals to be given to the volunteers who served in the recent insurrection in the North-West.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
21st May, 1886.

Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, 20th May, 1886.

SIR,—In reply to your Order of Reference of the 1st April, on a motion of the House of Commons for “copies of correspondence between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Canada respecting the medals to be given to the volunteers,” I have the honor to forward herewith copies of the correspondence in question, as per schedule annexed. No order of reference is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY STREATFIELD, Captain,

Governor General's Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State.

Lord Lansdowne to Lord Derby.

(Confidential.)

OTTAWA, 19th May, 1885.

MY LORD,—It is, I think, almost a matter of certainty that a proposal will be made that the troops which have been engaged in the suppression of the recent outbreak in the North-West should receive some recognition of the services which they have rendered.

2. From the reports which I have received from General Middleton and from other sources, I do not hesitate to say that such a reward would be well deserved.

3. The hardships and difficulties of the campaign have been exceptional; the dangers encountered, owing to the nature of the ground and the character of the enemy, have been unusually great, and the loss sustained by our forces has, I am sorry to say, been considerable. Of their conduct, General Middleton speaks in terms of high commendation. It is, moreover, to be remembered that nearly the whole of the men engaged have pursuits or professions in civil life which they have abandoned at great personal inconvenience, and, in many cases, at considerable loss.

4. No proposal has yet been made to me by my Ministers, nor have I had any communication with them upon this subject, but I think it likely that I shall be requested to approve the issue by the Dominion Government of a Canadian medal to the forces engaged.

I have, however, no doubt, that if the medal was to be awarded by the Imperial Government the distinction would be much more appreciated by the recipients of the medal, by the volunteers of the Dominion, and by the people of this country generally.

5. Under the above circumstances I should be glad to learn from your Lordship.

1. Whether there would be any objection to the grant of a medal by the Canadian Government.

2. Whether there would be any prospect of the grant of an Imperial medal.

6. As this matter may come under discussion at any moment, I should be very glad if your Lordship could advise me by telegraph in regard to it.

I have, &c.

LANSDOWNE.

The Earl of DERBY.

Lord Lansdowne to Colonel Stanley.

(Confidential.)

OTTAWA, 10th July, 1885.

SIR,—I had the honor of addressing to your predecessor, on the 19th May last, a despatch marked confidential, in which I mentioned to him that it was probable that an application might be made for the grant of a medal to the forces engaged in the recent operations against the half-breeds in the North-West, and I requested his instructions upon the subject.

2. Now that most of the troops are on their way home, the recognition which is likely to be accorded to their services is being generally discussed, and a hope has been expressed in many quarters that they will be allowed to receive a medal.

3. I enquired of your predecessor whether there was any prospect of the grant of an Imperial medal, and, if not, whether any objection would be raised to the grant of a medal by the Colonial Government. It is, however, my decided impression that the medal would not be valued by the recipients, and had better not be granted unless it is the gift of the Crown.

4. I have, as stated in my despatch already referred to, no means of ascertaining the precedent which would be applicable in such a case. I would, however, venture to urge upon you that a favorable consideration should, if possible, be given to the suggestion which I have made.

5. The operations in the North-West were conducted in the face of very serious difficulties, and have been completely successful. Nothing could be more commendable than the spirit in which the volunteers have responded to the call which has been made upon them. They have shown much courage and endurance, both in action and during the long and tedious marches which preceded it. They have sustained considerable losses in killed and wounded and from sickness, and they have submitted cheerfully to the sacrifices which are inevitable when the soldiers of a volunteer army are obliged to relinquish their engagements in civil life for active service in the field.

6. The campaign has been the means of greatly stimulating the military spirit of the country, and of creating a disposition among its people to rely more upon themselves for its defence. Under such circumstances, the encouragement which would be undoubtedly afforded by the grant of an Imperial medal could not fail to have excellent effects.

7. It is desirable that I should be made aware as soon as possible of the views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to this matter, and I have therefore the honor to request that you will be so good as to acquaint me of your decision by telegraph.

I have, &c.,

LANSDOWNE.

Colonel STANLEY.

Colonel Stanley to Lord Lansdowne.

(Canada—Confidential.)

DOWNING STREET, 22nd July, 1885.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential despatch of the 19th May, on the subject of the grant of a medal to the troops which have been engaged in the suppression of the recent outbreak in the North-West.

Your Lordship enquires whether, in the event of the subject coming under discussion with your ministers, there would be objections to the grant of a medal by the Canadian Government, and whether there would be any prospect of the grant of an Imperial medal.

I have ascertained, after communicating with the Secretary of State for War, that there would be no objection to submitting to the Queen the proposal that an Imperial medal should be issued on this occasion.

Should the subject therefore be brought before you by your Ministers, your Lordship will be at liberty to state that any formal recommendation which the Government of the Dominion might wish to make, for the grant of an Imperial medal in recognition of the services recently rendered by the Canadian troops, would receive favorable consideration.

I have, &c.,

FRED. STANLEY.

Governor General,

The Most Hon. the Mar^quis of LANSDOWNE, G.C.M., G., &c., &c.,

Lord Lansdowne to Colonel Stanley.

(Confidential.)

TORONTO, 5th August, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your confidential despatch of the 22nd July, upon the subject of the grant of a medal to the troops which have been engaged in the suppression of the recent outbreak in the North-West. You will, since the date of that despatch, have received mine of the 10th July, dealing with the same matter.

2. It gives me much pleasure to learn that Her Majesty's Government see no objection to submitting to the Queen a proposal that an Imperial medal should be issued upon this occasion. For the reasons that I have already given, I believe that the grant of such a medal will have an excellent effect upon the militia force, and that it will be generally appreciated by the people of this country.

3. I should be glad to be favored with any suggestions which the War Office may be able to make as to the design of the medal, which should, I apprehend, resemble those usually granted to the Imperial forces. The obverse will, I assume, represent the Queen's head, and the reverse might be engraved with a design distinctive of the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

Colonel STANLEY.

LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne to Colonel Stanley.

(Confidential.)

OTTAWA, 31st August, 1885.

SIR,—With reference to my despatches, marked confidential, of the 19th May, 10th July and 5th August of the present year upon this subject of the medal to be given to the volunteers engaged in the suppression of the recent rebellion in the North-West, I should be glad if, whether the expense be borne by the Canadian Government or not, the medals could be supplied through the War Department. If this could be done it would be desirable that a design should be prepared under instructions from that Department, and that it should be forwarded to me for consideration before it is finally approved.

The medal should be of the kind usually bestowed upon the Imperial troops and should have Her Majesty's head upon the obverse side. The dies necessary for this impression are I presume already in existence. The reverse of the medal should be ornamented with a wreath of maple leaves, in the centre of which the words "The North-West, 1885," might be impressed.

Patterns of the ribbon might be forwarded to me at the same time.

I have, &c.,

LANSDOWNE.

Colonel, the Hon. F. A. STANLEY.

Sir W. J. Ritchie to Colonel Stanley.

OTTAWA, 21st September, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith for your information three copies of the *Canada Gazette* of the 19th inst., containing a notification in the Militia General Orders of the 18th inst., of the grant of an Imperial medal to the troops recently engaged in the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories.

I have, &c.,

W. J. RITCHIE.

Colonel Stanley to Lord Lansdowne.

DOWNING STREET, 6th November, 1885.

MY LORD,—With reference to previous correspondence respecting the grant of an Imperial medal to the Canadian troops employed to suppressing the recent outbreak in the North-West, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of your Lordship's Government, that Her Majesty's Government have decided to defray the expenses connected with the gift of the medals from Imperial funds.

I have, &c.,

F. A. STANLEY.

Governor General,

The Most Hon. the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,

Colonel Stanley to Lord Lansdowne.

DOWNING STREET, 23rd November, 1885.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch, No. 266, of the 6th instant, on the subject of the defrayal from Imperial funds of expenses in connection with the grant of war medals to the troops engaged in repressing the rebellion in the North-West, I have the honor to request that you will inform me, as accurately as possible, of the number of medals that are likely to be required, with a view to the preparation of a Supplementary Estimate for the service in question.

I have, &c.,

FRED. STANLEY.

Governor General,

The Most Hon. the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,

Lord Lansdowne to Colonel Stanley.

OTTAWA, 14th December, 1885.

SIR,—I communicated to my Ministers a copy of your despatch, No. 266, of the 6th ultimo, acquainting me of the decision of Her Majesty's Government to defray, from Imperial funds, the expenses connected with the grant of a medal to the volunteers who were employed in the suppression of the late outbreak in the North-West Territories, and I have now the honor to forward herewith a copy of an approved report of a Committee of the Privy Council, conveying to Her Majesty's Government "the thanks of the Government of Canada for this generous and courteous favor."

I have, &c.,

LANSDOWNE.

Colonel STANLEY.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th December, 1885.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a despatch dated 6th November, 1885, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the grant of an Imperial medal to the Canadian troops employed in sup-

pressing the recent outbreak in the North-West, and advising that Her Majesty's Government have decided to defray the expenses connected with the gift of the medal from Imperial funds.

The Minister of Militia and Defence, to whom the despatch has been referred, recommends that the thanks of the Government of Canada be offered to Her Majesty's Government for this generous and courteous favor.

The Committee concur in the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and they respectfully advise that Your Excellency be moved to convey to Colonel Stanley the thanks of the Government of Canada for this generous and courteous favor.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

Lord Lansdowne to Colonel Stanley.

OTTAWA, 16th December, 1885.

SIR,—In reply to your despatch marked "Parliamentary Grant," of the 23rd ult., I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a communication from the Department of Militia and Defence, stating that the probable number of war medals for the Canadian Volunteers who were employed in repressing the rebellion in the North-West Territories will be 5,250.

I have, &c.,

LANSDOWNE.

Colonel STANLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 15th December, 1885.

SIR,—In reply to the enquiry contained in the despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 23rd ultimo, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Militia and Defence, to state that the probable number of war medals for the Canadian troops engaged in repressing the rebellion in the North-West, will be five thousand two hundred and fifty (5,250).

I have, &c.,

EUG. C. PANET, *Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.*

The Governor General's Secretary, Ottawa.

Lord Lansdowne to Colonel Stanley.

OTTAWA, 29th December, 1885.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence relating to the grant of an Imperial medal to the Canadian troops who were employed in suppressing the late rebellion in the North-West Territory, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from Major General Sir F. D. Middleton, C.B., K.C.M.G., commanding the militia of the Dominion, recommending "that a clasp with 'Saskatchewan' on it should be granted to all those troops actually engaged at Fish Creek, Cut Knife, Batoche and Frenchman's Butte, and that a second clasp with 'Batoche' on it, be given to all those actually engaged there, including those on board the steamer 'Northcote,' that engagement having been the decisive and final engagement of the campaign."

2. The proposal made by Major General Sir F. Middleton is warmly supported by my Minister of Militia, upon the ground that it is highly desirable that some distinction should be made between those volunteers who were engaged in the principal actions of the campaign, and those who, though present in the North-West while the campaign was in progress and consequently entitled to receive the medal, were not under fire or actually engaged in the operations which led to the suppression of the rebellion.

3. I am glad to recommend Sir F. Middleton's suggestion to your favorable consideration.

I have, &c.,

LANSDOWNE.

OTTAWA, 18th December, 1885.

SIR,—With reference to the issue, by the Imperial Government, of a medal to the troops engaged in the late North-West campaign, I have the honor to strongly recommend that a clasp, with "Saskatchewan" on it, should be granted to all those troops actually engaged at Fish Creek, Cut Knife, Batoche and Frenchman's Butte, and that a second clasp, with "Batoche" on it, be given to all those actually engaged there, including those on board the steamer "Northcote," that engagement having been the decisive and final engagement of the campaign.

I have, &c.,

FRED. MIDDLETON, *Major General Commanding Canadian Militia.*

Hon. Sir ADOLPHE CARON, K.C.M.G., Minister of Militia and Defence.

Col. Stanley to Lord La. s. lowne.

DOWNING STREET, 5th February, 1886.

MY LORD,—I caused to be forwarded, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, a copy of Your Lordship's despatch, No. 35., of the 29th of December last, recommending that clasps should be added to the medals now being prepared for presentation to such of the Canadian troops as were actually engaged with the rebels during the recent operations in the North-West Territories.

I have now the honor to inform you that a letter has been received from the War Office, stating that His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War, is of opinion that this application cannot properly be acceded to, as the issue of clasps for small engagements, during an internal rebellion, would be unavoidable.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON *for the Secretary of State.*

Governor General,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,

RETURN

(81)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th April, 1886 ;—For copies of all petitions, despatches and correspondence, Reports to Council and Orders in Council, touching upon and relating to the disallowance of Railway Charters in Manitoba, not already brought down.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
28th April, 1886.

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 25th August, 1885.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Justice to call the attention of the Minister of Railways and Canals to the following Acts, respecting railways, passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, in the Session holden at Winnipeg, on the 13th March, 1884, and closed by prorogation on the 3rd June following.

1. Chapter 66, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Northern Junction Railway Company."

The second section of this Act is as follows:

2. The third section of the said Act of incorporation is hereby amended by striking thereout the words: "the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Stonewall," in the fourth and fifth lines thereof, and inserting therein in the place of the said words so struck out the words "the city of Winnipeg," and adding thereto the following: "Provided always, that the said company is hereby authorized to construct and operate a branch line of railway from any point of their line between Stonewall and Shoal Lake to the town of Selkirk."

The third section of the Act of Incorporation is further amended by Chapter 67, intituled, "An Act to further amend the Act to incorporate the Northern Junction Railway Company," the first section of which is as follows:

"1. The third section of the Act of incorporation is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

"The said company shall have full power and authority to locate, build, make, furnish, operate, alter and keep in repair a railway with double or single track, and an electric telegraph along the same, commencing at or near the city of Winnipeg, and running thence north-westerly to the northern boundary of the Province of Manitoba, with power to construct a branch line from any point on the main line to a point at or near the city of Brandon, and the company shall have power to construct the different sections of the said railway in such order as they see fit, keeping in view the general directions as herein provided."

2. Chapter 68, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Emerson and North-Western Railway Company."

By the second section the company have full power and authority to lay out, construct, complete and operate an iron or steel railway, from a point in the city of Emerson, in a north-westerly direction to the town of Portage la Prairie, also a

branch line from some point on the said line north of the Pembina Mountain Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in a westerly or north-westerly direction to the western boundary of the Province.

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be held as authorizing the building of the road within fifteen miles of the International boundary, in the territory lately added to the Province.

3. Chapter 69, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Manitoba Central Railway Company."

By this Act, section 2 of Chapter 56, 46-47 Victoria, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Manitoba Central Railway Company," is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"2. The said company shall have full power and authority to lay out, construct and operate a railway with double or single iron or steel track, and an electric telegraph line or lines along the same, such railway to commence at the town of Morris, thence running westerly or north-westerly to the western boundary of the Province, and from the town of Morris northerly to the city of Winnipeg, and a branch of said railway running easterly or north easterly from the town of Morris to the Lake of the Woods. Provided always, that no line of railway constructed under the authority of this Act shall run within fifteen miles of the International Boundary line, in that portion of the Province which was added by Acts of the Parliament of Canada, and of the Legislature of Manitoba, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one."

4. Chapter 70, intituled: "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Manitoba Central Railway Company, and amending Acts."

"By the first section of this Act, the Act last mentioned (chapter 69) is amended as follows: 'By adding after the word 'Winnipeg,' in the seventh line thereof, the following words: 'and from the town of Morris southerly to the boundary line of the said Province, between the Red River and the first principal meridian in the said Province,' and by adding the following words to said section: 'Provided also that no portion of said railway shall be built in the portion of territory added to this Province in the year 1881, in such a way as to contravene the terms on which such territory was added to the Province.'"

5. Chapter 71, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Brandon, Souris and Turtle Mountain Railway."

By the third section of this Act, the company "shall have full power and authority to locate, lay out, construct, build, make, furnish, operate, alter and keep in repair, a railway with one or more sets of rails or tracks, commencing from a point at or near the city of Brandon, thence south-westerly to a point at or near Turtle Mountain, and westerly to the western boundary of the said Province of Manitoba, with the power to build bridges and construct and operate an electric telegraph line along the said railway, and the company shall have power to construct the different sections of the said railway in such order as they see fit, keeping in view the general directions as herein provided. Provided always that the said company shall not construct any portion of its lines within fifteen miles of the International boundary line between this Province and the United States."

6. Chapter 72, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the 'Winnipeg and North-Eastern Railway Company of Manitoba.'"

By the 2nd section, the company have full power to "lay out, construct, complete, maintain and operate an iron or steel railway from a point at or near the town of East Selkirk, in a northerly direction on the east side of Lake Winnipeg to a point within the Province at or near Family Lake or Berens' River, and from the first mentioned point southerly to the city of Winnipeg; and thence westerly on the south side of the River Assiniboine to the town of Portage la Prairie, crossing the River Assiniboine at such point as may appear to the company to be best; also a branch line from the town of East Selkirk westerly to any point on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or upon the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, east of the White Mud River."

7. Chapter 73, intituled: "An Act to give the town of Nelson certain powers for the construction of a railway."

By the 1st section "the town of Nelson, hereinafter called 'the town,' shall be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to lay out, construct, complete, equip and operate a line of railway and electric telegraph from any point within the town, to connect with the Pembina Mountain Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near Morden, a station on the said branch."

I am to state that the Minister of Justice sees no objection to leaving these Acts to their operation, except there are objections touching the general railway policy of the Dominion, and so far as he is able to judge, there is no objection from this point of view, to leaving chapters 66, 67 and 71 to their operation, but with respect to this as well as to the question as to how far the other charters may be in accordance with the policy of the Government, respecting the granting of charters to railways in Manitoba and the North-West Territory, he would be glad to be favored with the views of the Minister of Railways and Canals.

I have, &c.,

GEO. W. BURBIDGE, *D.M.J.*

OTTAWA, 21st October, 1885.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 25th August last, I send, by direction, herewith a copy of the general map published by the Department of the Interior, which shows the location of the different lines of railway of which your communication makes mention.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. P. BRADLEY, *Secretary.*

G. W. BURBIDGE, Esq., Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 21st January, 1886.

SIR,—On the 25th August last I addressed you a letter calling the attention of the Minister of Railways and Canals to certain Acts (Chaps. 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73) respecting railways, passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba in the Session of 1884, and requesting to be favored with the view of the Minister of Railways and Canals thereon.

I am to ask for an early reply to my letter.

I have, &c.,

GEO. W. BURBIDGE, *D.M.J.*

The Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, OTTAWA, 20th February, 1886.

SIR,—Replying to your letters of the 25th of August and 21st of January last, by which you ask to be informed as to the views of the Minister of this Department in respect to certain railway Acts, passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba in the session of 1884, I have the honor, by direction, to state that the charters so granted to the undermentioned railways should be disallowed, viz.: The Emerson and North-Western Railway Company, and the Manitoba Central Railway Company.

With regard to the other lines enumerated, the Minister does not consider that interference is necessary.

I have, &c.,

A. P. BRADLEY, *Secretary.*

The Deputy of the Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 25th February, 1886.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

The undersigned has the honor to report upon the Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, passed in the Session held in the year 1884, which are mentioned in the annexed schedule, and which were reserved for a separate report.

With the papers will be found correspondence between the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Railways and Canals with respect to these Acts. From this correspondence it will be observed that the Minister of Railways and Canals is of opinion that the Acts relating to the Emerson and North-Western Railway Company, and the Manitoba Central Railway Company, should be disallowed.

The undersigned understands that the objection of the Minister to these Acts is based upon an apprehension that thereby the companies mentioned will be able to divert trade from the Canadian system of railways to the railways of the United States, and that the objection applies to chapter 68, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Emerson and North-Western Railway Company," and Chapter 70, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Manitoba Central Railway Company and amending Acts," but not to Chapter 69, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Manitoba Central Railway Company."

The undersigned has the honor respectfully to submit the correspondence for the consideration of Your Excellency in Council.

JOHN S. D. THOMPSON,

Minister of Justice.

CERTIFIED COPY of a report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 22nd March, 1886.

On a memorandum, dated 25th February, 1886, from the Minister of Justice, submitting the annexed correspondence with the Minister of Railways and Canals, with respect to certain Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, passed in the session held in the year 1884, and which were reserved for a separate report.

The Minister observes that it will be seen from this correspondence that the Minister of Railways and Canals is of opinion that the Acts relating to the Emerson and North-Western Railway Company and the Manitoba Central Railway Company should be disallowed.

The Minister further observes that the objection of the Minister of Railways and Canals to these Acts is based upon an apprehension that thereby the companies mentioned will be able to divert trade from the Canadian system of railways to the railways of the United States, and that the objection applies to chapter 68, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Emerson and North-Western Railway Company," and chapter 70, intituled: "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Manitoba Central Railway Company, and amending Acts," but not to chapter 69, intituled: "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Manitoba Central Railway Company."

The Minister submits the correspondence for the consideration of Your Excellency in Council.

The Committee advises that the Acts of the Legislature of Manitoba, passed in the session held in the year 1884, chapter 68, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Emerson and North-Western Railway Company," and chapter 70, intituled: "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Manitoba Central Railway Company, and amending Acts," be disallowed accordingly, but that the powers of disallowance be not exercised with regard to the Act, chapter 69, intituled: "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Manitoba Central Railway Company."

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Monday, 22nd day of March, 1886.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba, with the Legislative Assembly of that Province, did, on the 29th day of April, 1884, pass the Act, chaptered 68, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Emerson and North Western Railway Company," and did, on the 3rd June, 1884, pass the Act, chaptered 70, intituled "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Manitoba Central Railway Company and amending Acts."

And whereas these Acts have been laid before the Governor General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice, recommending that they should be disallowed,—

His Excellency the Governor General has thereupon this day been pleased, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to declare his disallowance of the said Acts, and the same are disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

I, Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the undermentioned Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, in the Session of 1884, chapter 68, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Emerson and North Western Railway Company," and chapter 70, intituled "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Manitoba Central Railway Company, and amending Acts" were received by me on the 28th day of March, 1885.

Given under my hand and seal this 22nd day of March, 1886.

[L.S.]

LANSDOWNE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of your Government, that His Excellency the Governor General has had under his consideration in Council certain Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, passed in the session held in the year 1884, which were reserved for separate consideration, and that His Excellency is advised that the power of disallowance be exercised with regard to two of the said Acts, viz.:—Chap. 68, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Emerson and North-Western Railway Company," and Cap. 70, intituled: "An Act to amend an Act incorporating the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company, and amending Acts."

I enclose an order of His Excellency the Governor General declaring his disallowance of the Acts above mentioned, to which is attached the certificate of His Excellency as to the date of the receipt of the said Acts.

The objection to the Acts disallowed is based upon an apprehension that the companies to which they relate would be able to divert trade from the Canadian system of railways to the railways of the United States.

I have at the same time to inform you that His Excellency is advised that the power of disallowance be not exercised with regard to the Act passed in the said session, Chap. 69, intituled: "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Manitoba Central Railway Company."

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. A. CHAPLEAU, *Secretary of State.*

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

RETURN

(86)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1886;—For a Return giving :—

1. The number of Chinese immigrants that have arrived in Canada from the 20th day of August, 1885, to the 31st day of January, 1886, specifying the ports at which such immigrants have arrived.
2. The number that have arrived direct from China.
3. The number that have arrived from other countries, specifying the countries.
4. The total amount of duty collected from such immigrants.
5. The number of Chinese that have entered as tourists, merchants, men of science or students.
6. Whether in either case (if any) certificates were presented from the Chinese Government, endorsed by the Chargé d'Affaires, Consul or Consular Agent, or other representative of Her Majesty, at the place where the same was granted, or at the port or place of departure.
7. The cost to the Department of Customs in consequence of the administration by that Department of the Acts restricting and regulating Chinese immigration into Canada.
8. Copies of all the correspondence (if any) between Trades Unions or other Societies, corporate or incorporate, or persons and the Department of Customs, urging more strict supervision over Chinese immigration, together with complaints (if any) against any Officer of Customs in connection with the administration of said Chinese Restriction Act.
9. The total number of Chinese persons that have left Canada during the same period.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
7th May, 1886.

RETURN as asked for by an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, giving the number of Chinese Immigrants that have arrived in Canada from the 20th of August, 1885, to 31st of January, 1886, specifying the ports at which they have arrived, &c.

1. The number of Chinese immigrants that have arrived in Canada from the 20th of August, 1885, to 31st of January, 1886, specifying the ports at which such immigrants have arrived: 234 arrived at Victoria and 1 at Nanaimo, B.C.

2. The number that have arrived direct from China: Nil.

3. The number that have arrived from other countries, specifying the countries: 235 arrived from the United States.

4. The total amount of duty collected from such immigrants: \$8,550.

5. The number of Chinese that have entered as tourists, merchants, men of science or students: 64.

6. Whether in either case (if any) certificates were presented from the Chinese Government, endorsed by the chargé d'affaires, consul or consular agent, or other representative of Her Majesty, at the place where the same was granted, or at the port or place of departure: No certificates were presented.

7. The cost to the Department of Customs in consequence of the administration by that Department of the Act restricting and regulating Chinese immigration into Canada: \$616.59.

8. Copies of all the correspondence (if any) between Trades Unions or other societies, corporate or incorporate, or persons and the Department of Customs, urging more strict supervision over Chinese immigration; together with complaints (if any) against any officer of Customs in connection with the administration of said Chinese Restriction Act: Attached.

9. The total number of Chinese persons that have left Canada during the same period: 686 left Victoria and 2 left Nanaimo.

CUSTOM HOUSE, VICTORIA, B.C., 3rd November, 1885.

SIR,—I enclose for your perusal a correspondence which was published on Sunday morning in the *Colonist* newspaper, on which I may perhaps be expected to make some observations. I enclose also an extract from the *Victoria Times* of the day before which contains (what the *Colonist* does not) a tolerable correct account of the matters in question. The letters I am told were taken first to the editor of the *Victoria Times* to publish, which he had the good sense and the good feeling to refuse to do.

From the 1st of September, when the Chinese Act came in force, to this present day, every dollar due under the Act has been collected, there has been no breach of the Act requiring legal proceedings, and no Chiraman has gone away from the Custom house without having his case attended to. I don't see how it would be possible, with such means as were at my disposal, for the Act more perfectly to be put in force. If a controller was appointed, as the law provides, he could give his whole time to it, and go among the Chinamen and enquire into particular cases. An interpreter could examine them and find out if their statements were true. I have to do the best I can and trust to what they say themselves.

Mr. Shakespeare mentions one particular case brought, he says, to my knowledge where I refused to prosecute. I told him of this myself; he came to the Custom house to see the printed forms, and among other things said he had heard that false certificates were used. I told him one case only had come to my knowledge and I gave him the particulars.

Several Chinamen came over by the "Olympian" from Port Townsend. One of them we suspected had a certificate not issued to himself. He had no money to pay the \$50 fee, his friends in the town tried to make it up for him and failed. He was kept on board the steamer, not allowed to land, and sent back to the American side. Mr. Shakespeare said I ought to have prosecuted. I told him it would have been difficult to prove the case, very expensive to the Government, and if we suc-

ceeded in getting a conviction, the man had not a dollar in the world to pay the fine. He said it would have made an example. I doubt very much if the American Government would have been pleased to hear of a man dragged by force from one of their vessels lying in our port, for the sake of a prosecution and an example. Unless you send me positive orders to the contrary, I should do again what I did then, and believe that I am doing right. The folly of the Chinamen on the other side using certificates granted here is almost transparent at the first glance. If they want to come here on business, they have only to go to their own Custom house and a permit to leave and return, vised by the British consul, is granted to them for nothing. They do it constantly, exactly as our Chinamen get permits to leave and return here. There is no trouble about it, and no secret, and nothing to tempt them to resort to the practice of fraud.

That I concerned myself in any way with the Act itself—the necessity for it or its utility—if anyone has made such a statement, I give it an emphatic denial. No man in the community has kept himself more aloof from all political questions and public matters. I had scarcely heard of the existence of this Act till I was told, by telegram, to put it in force. For several weeks I was left without forms and without assistance to make the best of as troublesome a business as could well fall to a public servant.

I cannot say I expected the treatment I have met with, but the people before whom one side of the matter has been so freely placed, will judge for themselves and find nothing, I am sure, derogatory to me.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. HAMLEY.

To His Excellency Sir HENRY CHARLES KEITH PETTY FITZMAURICE, Marquis of Lansdowne, in the County of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, Viscount Calne and Calnestone, in the County of Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelbourne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Anti-Chinese Union, beg heartily to welcome you to our shores and humbly to thank you as head of the Executive, and the members of your Cabinet, for the Act passed last session of Parliament restricting the immigration of Chinese.

We would, furthermore, represent to Your Excellency that the Act, though in itself a wise one, is made virtually inoperative by the fact that proper means have not been secured to insure its being carried into effect.

We beg most respectfully to say that in our judgment the Customs authorities are not the proper persons to enforce the Act, as the whole of their time is already occupied without these extra and unpaid duties being given them; and hence we think that a controller should be appointed whose sole business it shall be to carry out the provisions of the Act.

We respectfully call Your Excellency's attention to this fact, begging that you may be pleased to give such instructions as may cause a remedy to be brought to the evil, and so, as in duty bound, your humble petitioners will ever pray.

A small deputation would be glad to lay the facts before you if Your Excellency be pleased to find it convenient to receive them.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee of Anti-Chinese Union.

ARCHIBALD DODS, *Secretary*.

SPRING RIDGE, VICTORIA, B. C., 7th October, 1885.

OTTAWA, 20th November, 1885.

The undersigned, Minister of Customs, having had referred to him by the Governor General in Council the petition of the anti-Chinese Union, of Victoria, British Columbia, bearing date the 7th October, 1885, signed on behalf of said Union by its Secretary, Archibald Dods, Esq., addressed to His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, etc., Governor General of Canada, "thanking the members of His Excellency's Cabinet for the Act passed last Session of Parliament restricting the immigration of Chinese into Canada, and complaining that the Act, though in itself a wise one, is made virtually inoperative by the fact that proper means have not been secured to insure its being carried into effect," has the honor to report thereon as follows:—

The Act provides, among other things, that His Excellency the Governor General may appoint one or more persons to carry the provisions of the Act into effect, and assign the duties in connection therewith to any officer or person in the employ of the Government. As the Department of Customs is constituted, it has the necessary and complete machinery in the *personnel* of its staff for the effective and economical administration of the Act, its officers being stationed in every port, town and city of importance in the Dominion. These officers, with such assistance as may be found necessary at one or two places, are competent and available for the service.

Every care has been taken to provide for the effective enforcing of the provisions of the Act, collectors of Customs at the various ports in the Dominion having been appointed controllers and furnished with forms and explicit instructions, calculated to guard against preventable errors and to meet all foreseen difficulties.

The appointment of special controllers at the various ports of entry, under the circumstances, is wholly unnecessary.

The Minister submits that in putting into force the provisions of a law restricting the immigration of Chinese into Canada, some friction and errors may occur; but with the aid of a staff of experienced Customs officers such friction and errors must be less than would be the case were the administration of the Act entrusted to new and inexperienced officers.

The officer of the Department of Customs to whom has been entrusted the important duties of inaugurating a system by which the provisions of the Chinese Restriction Act can be enforced, has given much attention and study to the working of somewhat similar Acts in the neighboring Republic and other countries, and is therefore eminently qualified to prepare such rules and regulations as will fully and effectively carry out the intentions of Parliament in placing such a law upon the Statute-book, and to provide against the failures and difficulties which have been experienced in countries where laws of a somewhat similar character are being enforced.

For these reasons the undersigned is of opinion that it would be impolitic and detrimental to the proper and effective working of the Act to make any change in the regulations which have been adopted providing for its enforcement.

M. BOWELL.

VICTORIA, B.C., 13th October, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—I desire to call your attention to the fact that in my opinion the appointing of Customs officials to carry out the provisions of the Chinese Restriction Act is a farce. I propose to give one or two reasons why I think so.

In the first place, so far as Victoria is concerned, the whole of their time is taken up in connection with the Customs, and if they had time they have not been notified that they were to receive any extra pay for the extra work, and hence they could not be expected to take the interest in it as is necessary; the result is, the law is hardly enforced in any one particular. I know of cases myself where one Chinaman has been guilty of personating another Chinaman, and the matter has been brought to the notice of Mr. Hamley, and yet the provisions of the sixteenth clause of the Chinese Act has not been put in force.

If the Government intend carrying out the provisions of the law, it can only be done by appointing a proper person to fill the position of controller, and pay him a decent salary so as to induce him to take a pleasure in his work. Mr. Hamley takes no interest in it at all, in fact he says it is impossible for him to attend to it.

The Government can well afford to pay an officer; the receipts already under this Act at this port are nearly four thousand dollars within six weeks.

I hope you will do your best to have the necessary machinery set to work at once for the proper enforcement of the Act.

I remain, yours obediently,

N. SHAKESPEARE, M.P.

To the Hon. the Minister of Customs, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 22nd October, 1885.

MY DEAR SHAKESPEARE,—I have your favor of the 13th inst., in *re* Chinese Act. That there may be a little friction in the beginning, I am not at all surprised, but every step has been taken that can be to enforce the Act, and as difficulties arise they will be provided for.

You may rest assured that it is not only the desire but the intention of the Government to enforce the Act.

The collector has been instructed to employ a man to assist him in carrying out the provisions, and I am satisfied it will be done better in this way than by multiplying officials, and if Mr. Hamley does not attend to it he will be called to account.

I note you say that "the Customs officials if they had time" to do the work necessary in connection with the enforcement of the Act "have not been notified that they were to receive any extra pay."

I take it for granted that men in the employment of the Government should be treated in precisely the same way as if employed by any business man, that it is their duty to attend to any duties allotted to them during their working hours, without asking additional remuneration, but it seems to be a general opinion that when one is employed by the Government, he must only do a certain thing, and beyond that receive extra pay.

That is not the principle on which I have endeavored to conduct the Department. Customs officers must do such work as is relegated to them, during the proper hours, without extra pay.

If Mr. Hamley knows of personation by any Chinaman, he is culpable for not punishing, and will be so informed.

It is not for the collector to say whether he approves of the Act or not. His duty is to enforce its provisions, and we will see that he does so.

I shall be very glad, at any time, to receive anything from you pointing out any defects in the working of the Act, or dereliction of duty on the part of the officers.

Trusting you are enjoying good health, and that we shall see you here as vigorous as ever in a few months.

I am, yours truly,

M. BOWELL.

N. SHAKESPEARE, Esq., M.P., Victoria, B.C.



