

Several invitations from outside have been received for the 24th, but nothing has been settled as to the regiment's movements on that date.

These regimental orders were issued: Captain Harston having returned from leave of absence, will assume command of E Co. Lieut. Gibson is transferred from E to C Co.

The new helmets for the regiment having been received, they will be issued from the quartermaster's stores on requisition from the officers commanding the companies.

The commanding officer has been pleased to make the following promotions: To be color-sergeant, Sergt. W. Fowler, G Co., vice-Judge. To be hospital sergeant, Corp. Adam Taylor, vice Dent, resigned. To be corporal in the Ambulance corps, Private H. Irwin and Private W. Randal.

John Small M. P., sent two telegrams, one to Col. Dawson, the other to Major Mason, stating that he had succeeded in securing a new issue of clothing for the regiment as a special case. The issue relates specially to the tunics, on the ground that those furnished the regiment on coming back from the Northwest campaign were of a poor quality.

St. John, N. B.

Frederic Villiers, the celebrated war correspondent, lectured here on the 11th inst. at the institute. There was a well filled hall and galleries, to which not a few scarlet jackets lent unusual warmth of color. Lt. Col. Maunsell introduced Mr. Villiers with military brevity, the latter appearing in the costume in which he had endured the hardships and shared the glories of campaigns in Turkey, Egypt and the Soudan. The attention of all was engaged from the first and held without a break to the close, the frequent and hearty applause not infrequently interrupting an unfinished sentence. Not since the visit of Archibald Forbes has a St. John audience enjoyed a similar treat.

A very pleasant gathering of the officers of the 62nd Fusiliers was held in their club room after the lecture, at which Mr. Villiers was present as a guest of the corps, as were also Lt.-Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., Lt.-Col. Armstrong, N. B. B. G. A.; Major Markham, Capt. and Adj. Wedderburn, Lieut. Sears, 8th Princess Louise Cavalry; Capt. Hartt and officers of the St. John Rifles. After the solids were disposed of the toasts were drunk. Mr. Villiers was proposed by Col. Blaine. The guest of the evening was duly honored with three times three and He's a Jolly Good Fellow, after which he replied happily. The Visiting Corps called for responses from Col. Armstrong, Major Markham, Capt. Hartt and officers of the artillery, cavalry and rifles, while The President of the Mechanic's Institute brought to their feet Messrs. T. B. Hanington and D. P. Chisholm. A couple of hours were spent in songs and speeches, Major Markham giving an account of the inauguration procession of President Harrison, at which he was present on the staff of the general commanding; songs were sung by Capt. J. T. Hartt, Col. Armstrong, Major Hartt, Lieut. Manning and Capt. Thompson, and a recitation by Lieut. Cleveland.

Quebec.

The late Lt.-Col. Pope was buried on the 15th instant with military honours. In compliance with the desire of the deceased gentleman, his remains were not taken to the Cathedral, but direct from his late residence on the Grande Allée to St. Michael's church, opposite the cemetery. The gun carriage which held the body, covered with a Union Jack, was furnished by "B" Battery and drawn by six horses. On the coffin was placed the helmet and sword of the deceased and an immense number of floral offerings from various friends. The firing party was also furnished by "B" Battery and consisted of a hundred men. There were very large detachments present of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars and Cavalry School and also of the 8th Battalion, while all the military corps of the city were represented. Immediately behind the gun carriage was led the horse of the deceased ex-officer with his owner's boots reversed. The music was furnished by the band of "B" Battery. At the cemetery and at St. Michael's church, the service for the burial of the dead was performed by the Very Rev. Dr. Norman, Dean of Quebec, and the Rev. H. G. Petry. On account of the fearful condition of the roads, the remains were transferred at the toll gate from the gun carriage to the hearse which was in waiting there.

One hundred and forty Alsaltians have been fined 600 marks each for failing to report for service in the German Army.

Taking into consideration that the indemnity paid by France to Germany after the war of 1870-71 amounted to five million francs, it follows that if this sum were to be paid at the rate of five francs—about \$1—for every minute since the Christian era up to date, that sum would not have been paid yet at the present time.

THE MILITIA IN PARLIAMENT.

An Interesting Discussion on the Equipment of the Force.

A Plea for Common Sense Uniform—The Cost of the Ammunition—The Royal Military College—The Recent Increase in the Fees—The Change in the Command—The 95th Battalion.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., another lengthy discussion on militia affairs took place. The more interesting passages of the discussion are given below. In committee of supply a vote of \$200,000 was asked for ammunition, including artillery ammunition, and manufacture of small arm ammunition at the cartridge factory at Quebec, (\$50,000); clothing and great coats, (\$90,000); military stores, (\$60,000).

HON. A. G. JONES said:—The return presented by the Minister of Militia yesterday shows that the cost of manufacturing cartridges in our factory at Quebec, is about \$3 per thousand in excess of the price of the article when imported from England. I am led to believe by those who seem to possess sources of information, that the expense is very much in excess of what is actually required. There must be some mismanagement and some leaks in that regard which add so much to the cost of the ammunition. I hope the minister will be prepared to show the House another session full details respecting this matter. With respect to clothing and greatcoats, as the House is aware, there has already been an inquiry before the Public Accounts Committee on this subject. I do not propose to go into that branch of the subject now, because there is an hon. gentleman who has taken very great interest in investigating the dissatisfaction which was proved before the committee to exist, and when it is shown, as it was shown in the committee, that some five or six companies of the Queen's Own of Toronto had sent to England for their own uniforms and clothing in preference to taking the Government uniforms, I think it is pretty strong evidence that there is something very unsatisfactory in the present arrangement.

CAPT. SUTHERLAND—In granting this large sum of money for clothing, we must regret that the volunteers are not provided with helmets. The officers and men of the volunteer force feel very sorely on this point, and, while I have brought it to the attention of the department very frequently, I have not been able to convince the minister that they should supply what is really necessary for the equipment of the volunteers. It is only by the generosity of the officers or by the men buying these articles out of the small amount received as pay, that they are provided. I am satisfied, after looking into the detailed accounts, that if anything like fair business management prevailed, the men could be better provided than they are at the present time. The general opinion is that the country does not vote a sufficient amount to provide the clothing and requisites. I do not agree with that view, and I feel that it is owing to negligence on the part of the management of the department that helmets are not supplied. Where the men have to purchase them themselves they cost much more than if the department furnished them to the force. I have given attention to this subject for several years and I may state something more regarding it at another stage, because I feel there is a grievance, that it is one which should not exist, and one which the Government could relieve.

LT.-COL. O'BRIEN—The hon. gentleman has just stated what was in my mind before he rose. It is very unsatisfactory, to say the least, that members of a regiment should be called on to provide a very essential portion of their own uniform. In my own regiment we were able to do this simply because we had the assistance of the county council. Why the county council of my county, or of any county, should be called upon to contribute towards providing an essential portion of the uniform of the men, it will be difficult for the minister to explain. There is one other point with respect to the uniform which I desire to mention, and it is the very great extravagance of the Government in furnishing the men with one set of uniform only. It would be very much more economical if the men were supplied with a fatigue suit which they could use in camp. As it is now, each man is furnished with a full dress uniform which appears excellent on parade, but it is not useful if he is obliged to use it for ordinary purposes. If the minister would supply some of those uniforms which are in the stores, and the uniforms would not cost more than about \$3 each, he would find that the scarlet clothing would last almost a lifetime; for it is not worn out, but when used in camp it becomes so discoloured that the men will not wear it. If the minister will take that into consideration and obtain an annual grant for supplying a fatigue dress, he would find that a very great economy had been effected. Another