

Apropos of this, cannot something be done to cheapen ammunition? With cartridges at \$16 per thousand it can never be hoped that young men will generally take to rifle practice, whereas if they could get a lot of shooting for a quarter they would feel that it was no drag on them. We believe it would be money well invested for the department to issue ammunition at \$5 per thousand, for the loss would not aggregate much, and the increased consumption would naturally diminish the cost of production. It might be possible to arrange that all empty shells should be returned to the cartridge factory to be refilled, for the shots would esteem it no hardship to deposit their shells in one of the wooden cases instead of tossing them away, if they gained by doing so the privilege of much cheaper ammunition.

Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt, commanding the 36th Batt., and Capt. Prevost, 65th, have been appointed respectively commandant and adjutant of this year's Wimbledon team, and their selection will meet with the approval of the whole Canadian shooting world. The commandant is a thoroughly representative man, well known, popular, a capital officer, and with connections in England that will ensure the prestige of any team commanded by him. Capt. Prevost has been a member of the Executive Council of the D.R.A. for some years, is conversant with the details of rifle shooting, and has the experience of last year's campaign at his back in addition to representing a large and important section of our force. The team are to be congratulated on both these nominations of the President of the Executive Council, and we are sure their interests are quite safe, and that they will enjoy the most cordial relations with both their officers.

The *Fredericton Capital* after describing at length the military funeral of the late Lieut. Russell, which was of the most imposing character, even attaining the importance of a popular demonstration, remarks that "even a mournful event like this has its compensations, and these are to be found in the worthy example of him whose body was laid to rest, surrounded by all that was brave and best among us. The general homage paid to the memory of a brave and manly citizen, and the evidence of popular military spirit among us, as shown by the large number of our militia who left their ordinary avocations to honor their comrade, are in themselves sources of gratification to all true lovers of their country."

A couple of articles appear in this issue which were in type but were inadvertently omitted a week or more ago. In consequence of their general interest we now produce them although they may merit the reproach of being "pipers' news."

#### IN THE HOUSE.

On the 12th inst. Mr. Speaker announced to the House that he had received a communication from Major-Gen. Middleton in acknowledgment of the resolutions adopted by the House on the 17th July last, expressing his and his colleagues' appreciation and thanks for the great honor done them by the said resolutions.

The same day Mr. Watson's motion for papers and correspondence relating to the proposal of the government to despatch a military expedition to the North-west Territories came on for discussion, the mover stating that he thought a great mistake was made in proposing such an expedition, but since the government had decided not to send out the flying column and had informed the Indians through Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney that it would be sent, he requesting them to receive the column quietly and to give no grounds for any disturbance, he thought the effect of the column not going would be to disturb the Indians, as they would conclude that the government were afraid to carry out their programme.

Sir Adolphe Caron defended the government's action in not bringing down the papers, saying that a great deal of the information in the

possession of the government and upon which their decision to send the flying column was based, was of a strictly confidential character, and he did not consider that now, when the country is aware that it is no longer necessary to take any further measures for the protection of the North-west, it would be advisable to produce papers, which in many individual cases might have a bad effect. Persons living in the North-west thought they were fulfilling their duty to the government in putting them in possession of facts which would be of use in assisting them to arrive at conclusions as to what measures of protection were necessary, and it would be inadvisable to give up the names of such persons and their communications. He thought the country was to be congratulated that it had not become necessary to send out the column, still it was the duty of the Militia Department to be prepared for emergencies and, had it been required, the column could have been sent out at very short notice, as it could still be sent.

Mr. Watson thought that the House should insist on the production of the papers asked for as it had been said that residents in the North-west were the cause of inciting Indians and Half-breeds to rebellion. He thought the names of such persons ought to be made known, as it was unfair that a number of persons living in the North-west should remain under a stigma of disloyalty, and that if persons made statements of such an important character they ought to be known and properly dealt with. He thought it probable that no persons were more rebellious than these very persons who gave such information to the government, and for this reason he considered the papers should be produced, because the chances were that if the names of such parties were laid before the House, it would be found that they were the very men who expected to make some more plunder out of the government by transporting the troops and furnishing them with supplies. He maintained that persons living in the North-west knew that Indians had very little regard for, or fear of, a flying column, or any body of men travelling through the country for a little bit of show and that if those who gave information to the government on this matter were sincere they would have asked for the establishment of a permanent force, or for an increase in the Mounted Police. He again strongly urged for the production of the papers.

Sir H. Langevin agreed with Sir Adolphe Caron as to the impropriety of producing such papers. He pointed out that it would be improper to produce the names of officials or others employed by the government to obtain information from various quarters. Such communications were privileged and must be considered confidential. Such had always been the practice. He thought it was clear that the decision of the government had been arrived at after carefully weighing and considering all the information in their possession. The country had been saved a large expense by such action and the House and the country would see that the government were quite right in what they did. It was no doubt a matter of curiosity to have the names of certain parties produced who might thereby be compromised, but on the whole, prudence suggested the course of not complying with the motion of the hon. gentleman. After a little more sparring the motion was declared lost.

Mr. Ross asked if the government intended to recognize the services of teamsters and other non-combatants in the recent rebellion in a suitable manner, and was answered by Sir Adolphe, who pointed out that the teamsters had been paid for their services and were not enrolled in the militia.

Mr. Ross then asked if it was the intention of the government to issue scrip to the Prince Albert volunteers, the Minister replying that this corps was organized under the N. W. M. Police and under their control, and as such was not entitled to the land grant, but the advisability of giving them the grant was now being considered. In reply to another question from the same quarter, the Minister replied that the claims for pensions of volunteers wounded in the Duck lake fight were also under consideration.

On the 14th Mr. Edgar, in asking for a return showing the names of those receiving Imperial decorations in connection with the Fenian raid, Red river expedition, and Saskatchewan expedition respectively, said, after premising that he personally did not place much value on such aristocratic badges:

"We are all agreed that the Canadian volunteers did well in 1885; we know they did their duty in the first place, and that in doing it they suffered very great hardships. We know that they not only submitted to hardships, but they actually fought in the field and were victorious too, and, for Canada, there was a comparatively large number of men engaged. The Fenian raids and the Red river expedition were trifling affairs as compared to the troubles in the North-west, yet the honors, as far as I have been able to ascertain them from an official source, were showered upon the officers engaged in the Fenian raid of 1870 and the Red river expedition. I dare say, when this return is granted and brought down, we may find that I have omitted a number, but, so far as I know, in the Fenian raid of 1870, General Lindsay received a K.C.M.G.; Col. Chamberlain received a C.M.G.; Col. Fletcher, a C.M.G.; Col. McEachren, a C.M.G.; Col. Osborne Smith, a C.M.G. Then we come to the blood-