

Return showing the names of the Customs officials at the port of Montreal, including all officers or employees, and the gross sum paid each of them during the last fiscal year for salary or allowances of any kind, including share of seizures, &c.—(Mr. McMullen.)

Copy of the report of the Mechanical Engineers of the Department of Public Works, also the Order in Council passed in relation thereto, and all other correspondence and papers with reference to the unpaid claims of the Ottawa Gas Company, for gas consumed in the Parliament Buildings of this city, during the years 1866 and 1867.—(Sir James Grant.)

Copies of all instructions given to George H. Young, Inspector of Customs, to inquire into the conduct of Thomas Scott, Collector of Customs, Winnipeg.—(Mr. Tarte.)

Copies of all reports made by the said George H. Young to the Department of Customs on the conduct of the said Thomas Scott; and also copies of any reports made to the Council by the Controller of Customs, or by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, based on the reports of the said George H. Young, on the conduct of the collector at Winnipeg.—(Mr. Tarte.)

It being Six o'clock, the Speaker left the Chair.

### After Recess.

#### SCRIP FOR SCOUTS.

Mr. DAVIN moved :

That, in the opinion of this House, the hon. the Minister of Militia should at once take steps to have scrip given to the scouts of Willow Bunch, Wood Mountain, Maple Creek and Moose Jaw entitled under the Act of 1886, and if any not coming within that Act should be found to have moral or equitable claims to scrip for their watchfulness and loyal services during the North-west rebellion, that the Minister should place them in a position to obtain scrip.

He said: Those for whom I mainly speak to-night, are a very interesting portion of our population in the North-west Territories. The scene of the rebellion which broke out in 1885, was, you will remember, in the north, on the Saskatchewan; but there was good reason to fear that that rebellion might extend all over the Territories. There was good reason to suppose, that the leaders of the rebellion had affinities and communications with designing men south of the international boundary, and it was of the utmost importance that intercommunication between the hostile spirits south of the line and the rebellious spirits north of it, should not take place. As a consequence, the Hon. Mr. Dewdney, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, instructed, as I am informed, Mr. John Louis Legaré to form a corps of scouts from the Metis at Willow Branch and Wood Mountain to guard that part of the Canadian frontier, under the guidance of Mr. Legaré, who had already done good service to Canada; and, indeed, good service to the United States, by getting Sitting Bull—who was at one time, as you will remember, a famous character—across the

line. Mr. Legaré formed a corps of scouts, who were most active, in which we find such men as Pascal Bonneau, Joseph Lapointe, Prudent Lapointe, Gaspard Beaupré, André Gaudré. And I may say of Mr. Bonneau and of Mr. André Gaudré, who are personally known to myself, that two more energetic men do not exist in the North-west Territories of whatever nationality. Also amongst those who did their duty on that occasion were Louis Bruyere, Louis Larocque, the two Gosselins, Louis Piché, Théophile McGillis, Abraham Beauchamp, Louis Roy, Zacharie Chartrand, and many others. The motion contemplates that the Minister of Militia (Mr. Desjardins) should have a search made through the archives of his department for papers connected with this claim. Those papers, I believe, were given originally to one of my colleagues from Manitoba, who is not in the House at present, and who has assured me that he will have them placed in the hands of the Minister of Militia if that has not already been done. There is great danger that we should overlook those persons who are settled many scores of miles south of the railway at Willow Bunch and Wood Mountain, but I who have been there, and the hon. Minister of the Interior (Mr. Daly) who, I believe, has been there, and the hon. Prime Minister, know that there is no more interesting class in the North-west Territories than these gentlemen who ranche and till the soil and generally develop the country, and who live some 120 miles south of the track. Now, I am sure that when the claims of these gentlemen are looked into, it will be found that they behaved well on that occasion on which they found their claim. It is true that they were not under fire, it is true that they were not at the front, but it is equally true of them what General Middleton said to one corps who wished to be sent to the front. Where you are, he said, is as much the post of honour as if you were at the front. Indeed, he said, I do not know but that the post is one in which you deserve even more credit because you are exposed to unexpected attacks, without the excitement of fighting at the front, with the eyes of the world upon you. It is under the Act of 1886 that these gentlemen, for whom I speak, make their claim; and if it shall appear, as I have no doubt it shall, that during the troubles in the North-west these gentlemen were active along the frontier, ready to intercept any aid that might come to the rebels on the Saskatchewan and to assist in stopping characters who might be escaping across the line, I have no doubt whatever that the Minister of Militia (Mr. Desjardins) or the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Daly), or whoever shall have to adjudicate on these claims, will find that these people are as well entitled as were the other scouts to be given the scrip. I may say that when I brought the claims of the volunteers and of certain scouts before the present Mr.