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37-39

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OF THE

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SESSION 1887.



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On page 6, Return No. 9a, read *Printed for Distribution only*, instead of *Not printed*.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME A.

Census, 1886, of Province of Manitoba.....*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, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, 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, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888 ; presented 9th May, 1887. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887 ; presented 14th June, 1887. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888 ; presented 14th June, 1887. Additional Supplementary Estimates for the year expiring 30th June, 1888 ; presented 20th June, 1887—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

3. Annual Report of the Auditor-General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

4. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1887, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 4a. Supplementary Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, for the year ended 30th June, 1886, Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd June, 1887, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—
Printed for Department of Justice only.
- 4b. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 21st May, 1886, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the report of Inspector Moylan, upon the complaints made in 1884 by Deputy Warden Ouimet, of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, against J. E. Durocher, ex-Guard of that institution, with copies of the evidence taken at the time of the enquiry referred to, and of the judgment of the Honorable the Minister of Justice ; also copies of all other documents relating to such complaints. Presented to the Senate, 27th May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose.....See 4a.*
- 4c. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th May, 1886, for copies of the reports made by the Inspector of Penitentiaries upon the escape of one Fortier, a prisoner, from the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, on or about the 1st October,

- 1884; and also copies of the evidence taken at the time of the enquiries referred to, and of all other documents forming part of the record thereof. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4d. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th May, 1886, for a copy of the report upon the enquiry made by Inspector Moylan into certain complaints or charges against Romuald Gadbois, one of the employes at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, at the end of the year 1884, or the commencement of the year 1885, together with copies of the evidence taken, and of all other documents forming part of the record thereof. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4e. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 17th May, 1886, for a copy of a letter or memorandum addressed by J. G. Baillaigé, Esquire, one of the members of the commission appointed to make an investigation into the management of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, in 1884, to Godfroi Laviolette, Esquire, Warden of that penitentiary, requesting the latter to withdraw from his reply to the defence of Mr. Téléphore Ouimet all that might be considered an attack upon, or complaint against the inspector, the other member of the commission of enquiry; also a copy of Mr. Laviolette's answer to this demand; also a copy of the report upon the state of that institution, made by the warden of the aforesaid penitentiary to the inspector after the customary visit of the latter at the beginning of the present year 1886, probably in February last, if such report has been made; also a copy of the judgment or decision of the Honorable Minister of Justice following the report by Messieurs Moylan and Baillaigé upon the enquiry held by them in 1884 into the management of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4f. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th May, 1886, for a copy of Inspector Moylan's report on the enquiry made by him into the escape of one Dorioz, one of the convicts then confined in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, with copies of the evidence and of all other documents bearing upon that escape, including the decision of the Government upon the said report. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4g. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th May, 1886, for a copy of the *addenda* for the written defence of the Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, filed at the end of the inquiry of 1884; also a copy of the reply of the said warden to the answers of Deputy Warden Ouimet to the charges made against him by the warden. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4h. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th May, 1886, for a copy of the plea or defence, in writing, of Warden Laviolette, filed at the end of the enquiry, made in 1884, into the administration of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, by Messieurs Moylan and Baillaigé. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4i. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 30th April, 1886, for a copy of a letter to the warden of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, dated 31st July, 1885, signed by ex-Keeper J. B. Desormeau, of the said penitentiary, against his dismissal, and making most serious charges against certain officials, and asking for an indemnity. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4j. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th May, 1886, for a copy of the report made by the warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary upon the fact of a reconciliation having taken place between that officer and his two assistants—the deputy warden and the head keeper—as ordered by the Minister of Justice, and as also mentioned in the annual report of the inspector for 1884-85, page xxv, lines 21, 22, 23, 24. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4k. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1886, for the copy of a letter to the warden of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, dated 31st July, 1885, and signed by ex-Guard J. E. Durocher, protesting against his dismissal, and making serious charges against certain officials. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4l. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th May, 1886, for copies of all reports which may have been made by Inspector Moylan, or by any other persons appointed by the Government for that purpose, on and upon the occasion of the escapes,

in 1881, of certain persons named Herwood and Williams, then prisoners at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as well as copies of all evidence taken at the enquiries which preceded these reports; and also copies of all other documents forming part of the record thereof. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.

- 4m. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 21st May, 1886, for a copy of the report of Inspector Moylan upon the complaints made in 1884 by Chief Keeper McCarthy, of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, against Hector Demers, then Guard in that institution, with copies of the evidence taken, and of the judgment rendered by the Honorable the Minister of Justice; and also copies of all other documents relating to such complaints. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4n. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th May, 1886, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of a letter from the Department of Justice, Penitentiaries Branch, addressed, on or about the 18th of June, 1883, to the Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, requesting that officer to draw the attention of the deputy warden of that institution to certain charges brought against the latter by "L'Etendard" newspaper, which accused him of having unduly interfered in the elections for the county of Laval in 1883; also a copy of the reply of the said deputy warden; also a copy of a second letter of the Department of Justice, Penitentiaries Branch, to the said warden on the subject of a new charge brought against the latter officer by the same newspaper, which complained that Deputy Warden Ouimet made use of convicts to carry on his correspondence, and particularly to prepare the reply mentioned in the first place, and requiring the warden to demand an explanation from his deputy on this subject, with the reply of the deputy warden; also copies of all other memoranda, documents, letters, &c., which may form part of the record, whether they be dated before or after the documents herein above mentioned. Presented to the Senate, 27th May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4o. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th May, 1886, for copies of the evidence of Jean Baptiste Desormeau, Jos. E. Durocher and Hector Demers, formerly employes at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; also copies of the evidence of Félix Lesage, Guard; Léandre Mazuret, Steward; Noël Beuparlant, Instructor of Shoemaking; Adolphe Lefebvre, Messenger; George B. Lamarche, Storekeeper, and Godfroi Laviolette, Warden, who were called upon to give evidence in 1884, at the time of the enquiry into the management of the aforesaid penitentiary, made by Messieurs Moylan and Baillaingé, the commissioners appointed for that purpose. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4p. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th May, 1887, praying that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before this House a copy of a letter dated 10th September, 1886, and signed by Jos. H. Bellerose, in relation to the difficulties at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, together with a copy of a letter from C. A. Nutting, Esq., Advocate, dated 28th August, 1886, upon the same subject; and also a copy of the report of Mr. Sherwood, Superintendent of Government Police, charged by the Honorable the Minister of Justice with the verification of the facts contained in the last-mentioned letter. Presented to the Senate, 3rd June, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4q. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all complaints which may have been made by the authorities of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, since the 24th April, 1886, against Adolphe Lefavre, formerly an employe of the penitentiary; as also of all reports which the inspector may have made since the same date against the said Lefavre, together with copies of the decisions which the Honorable the Minister of Justice may have given upon these reports and complaints. Presented to the Senate, 23rd June, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
5. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 5a. Report of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

- 5b. The Civil Service List of Canada, on the 1st July, 1886, pursuant to the 59th section of the Civil Service Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 5c. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the year ending 1886, in terms of section 58, sub-section 2, of "The Civil Service Act" (Revised Statutes 17). Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 5d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for statement showing names of all candidates at the promotion examinations held at Ottawa, beginning on 1st March, past; names of all who passed such examinations and copies of all examination papers submitted to such candidates; also statement showing whether any, and, if so, which of such candidates were examined at such examinations later than the said 1st of March, and what questions were submitted to such candidate or candidates. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1887.—*Mr. Casey*..... *Not printed.*
- 5e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return showing :
 1. The number of vacancies in the Civil Service on the 1st day of January, 1887, caused by superannuation during the year 1886. 2. The number since filled, and whether filled by promotions or new appointments. 3. The date of the appointment, the names of the party promoted or appointed, and the salary paid. 4. The names of all new appointments to the Civil Service since the 1st day of January, 1886, up to the 1st April instant, the position to which they have been appointed and the salary paid; also the respective ages of the appointees; also the changes and new appointments in the Senate and House of Commons. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th May, 1887.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

6. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 6.

7. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 7a. Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th June, 1887, by Sir John A. Macdonald -
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 7.

8. Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Costigan..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 8a. Canal Statistics for season of navigation, 1885, being Supplement No. 1 to the Inland Revenue Report, for the year ended 30th June, 1886—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 8b. Thirteenth Report on Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being Supplement No. 2 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Costigan..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 8c. Report on Adulteration of Food, being Supplement No. 3 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 8d. Statement showing the amount of tolls accrued on all the canals for eleven months ended 31st May, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Not printed.
- 8e. Statement showing comparatively the expenditure on canals for the eleven months ending 31st May, 1886, and to 31st May, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 8.

- 9** Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 9a.** The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada. Corrected to 1st January, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 9b.** Final Report of War Claims Commission on matters in connection with the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories in 1885, being continuation of Appendix No. 4 to the Report of 18th May, 1886, of the Department of Militia and Defence. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 9c.** Report of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Jackson, Deputy Adjutant-General, Principal Supply, Pay and Transport Officer to the North-West Forces, and Chairman of War Claims Commission, on matters in connection with the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories in 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 9d.** Report of Major General Laurie, commanding base and lines of communication, upon matters in connection with the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories in 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 9.

- 10.** Annual Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Hon. A. W. McLellan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 11.** Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, for the fiscal year 1885-86, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 11a.** Statement of Expenditure on Public Works of the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1881; also Statement of Expenditure prior to and since Confederation—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

- 12** Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Carling—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 12*** Report of Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., Executive Commissioner, on the Canadian Section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Carling—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 12a.** Criminal Statistics for the year 1885, being an Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 11.

- 12b.** Report on Canadian Archives, 1886.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 12.

- 12c.** Abstracts of the Returns of Mortuary Statistics for the year 1886—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

- 13.** Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1885, to the 30th June, 1886, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1887, 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, 1885-86. *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 13b.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return showing names, occupations and callings of the gentlemen appointed on the Railway Commission, showing dates of their appointments; also copies of any instructions given to the Commission, and of all correspondence between the Government and any member of the Railway Commission touching the matters to be enquired into by the Commission, and of the proceedings and evidence had and taken before the Commission, with statement showing (with date) the places where the sittings of the Commission have been held. Presented to the House of Commons 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. Mulock. Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 13.

- 14.** Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1885—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 14a.** Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for year ending 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 14b.** Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1886—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 14.

- 15.** Nineteenth Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 15a.** Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, for calendar year ended 31st December, 1886. *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 15b.** Report of the Hudson Bay Expedition of 1886, under the command of Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N.
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 15c.** List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries; being a List of Vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada, on the 31st day of December, 1886—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 15.

- 16.** Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, Dominion of Canada, for the year 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd June, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 16a.** Special Report of the Fisheries Protection Service of Canada, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd June, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 16b.** Correspondence relative to the Fisheries Question, 1885-87. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 16c.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a Return showing the names of all persons who applied for fishing bounties for the year 1885, for the district of Grand Narrows and Washabuck, in the county of Victoria, Nova Scotia, showing too the names of those applicants who, for that year, were refused; showing too if the claim for fishing bounty of Michael McDougall was refused, and if so, why; showing too if said McDougall was afterwards appointed fishery warden for the said district, and, if he was, showing who was his immediate predecessor, and if the latter resigned or was dismissed, and if dismissed all papers showing why. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. Barron. Not printed.*

- 16d.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1887, for copies of correspondence in connection with the lobster fishery and close season in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1887.—*Mr. Flynn.*
Not printed.
- 17.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament on the state of the Library of Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1887, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 16.

- 18.** Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 19.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th March, 1886, for a Return showing: 1. The total number of Orders in Council or Departmental Orders, since 1870, recommending the granting of licenses or permits to cut timber in the Dominion of Canada, with the total area (actual or approximate) covered by such orders. 2. For each separate year, since 1870, the name and address of each applicant in whose favor such order was made; the date of each order; the area covered by each order; the location of the land covered by each such order; the ground rent and Crown dues, respectively, paid in each case, and the bonus, if any, in addition to the cost of surveys, in each case required; also the whole area covered by such orders in each year. 3. The total number of licenses issued under the authority of the several Orders in Council; the total area covered by each license, whether the area consisted of detached pieces of land or of compact blocks; and the period of time in each case during which the license was operative; and in the case of permits, the purpose for which the timber was required. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887.—*Mr. Charlton.*.....*Not printed.*
- 19a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Ontario, and between the Government of Canada and any person or persons, respecting timber licenses and Crown titles to lands affected by claims of settlers, and by mining claims, within the so-called Disputed Territory. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1887.—*Mr. Dawson.*
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 20.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1886, for copies of petitions or letters from the Indians on the North Shore of Lake Huron or Lake Nipissing, with reference to their rights of fishing in those waters; and correspondence on the same subject between the Department of Indian Affairs and the local superintendents. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887.—*Mr. O'Brien.*.....*Not printed.*
- 20a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for a Return showing the amount of arrears now due to the Chippewa Indians of Lakes Huron and Superior, on the surrender of lands made by them under the Robinson Treaty, and all correspondence between the Indian Department of the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government of Ontario, relative to the same, since the 3rd day of May last. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1887.—*Mr. O'Brien.*.....*Not printed.*
- 20b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for copies of all title deeds, patents, correspondence, and all documents respecting the claim of the Six Nation Indians, as set forth in their petition presented to this House on the 18th April, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1887.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant).*
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 20c.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all papers, letters, documents, maps, &c., in any way relating to the action of the Dominion Government in setting apart an Indian reserve, under the Robinson or other treaty, between White Fish and Wanabtasch Rivers, several miles inland from the north shore of Georgian Bay; for copies of all correspondence had between the Governments of the

- Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario on the subject; and for copies of all correspondence and other documents and papers with the Government of Canada and any person or persons, regarding the sale of timber upon said reserve, if any such sale has been had. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1887.—*Mr. Barron*..... *Not printed.*
- 20d.** Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 21st April, 1887, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, copies of the reports of the Commander of Her Majesty's Ship "Cormorant," and of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for British Columbia, relative to the agrarian troubles last winter at the Indian Reserve of Metlakahltla, together with all correspondence during the years 1886 and 1887 between the Dominion and Provincial Governments on the same subjects. Presented to the Senate, 23rd June, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*
- 21.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last Session of Parliament, on account of the year 1885-86. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Not printed.*
- 21a.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last Session of Parliament, on account of the year 1886-87. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Not printed.*
- 21b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1887, for Return showing amounts (in detail) expended under Warrants from the Governor General in each of the years from 1873 to 1886, both inclusive. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1887.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 22.** Statement of Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 23.** Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 28th May, 1886, for a copy of the Minute of the Treasury Board and Orders in Council appointing the late John Gray, Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue at Prescott; and also a copy of the Order in Council or other Order cancelling said appointment, with their respective dates. Presented to the Senate, 18th April, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. O' Donohoe*.....*Not printed.*
- 24.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1887, for a Return of the receipts and expenditure, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st day of July, 1885, to the 10th day of April, 1886, and from the 1st day of July, 1886, to the 10th day of April, 1887, with estimates of receipts and expenditure. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1887.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*..... *Not printed.*
- 24a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return showing receipts and expenditure from 1st July to 20th April, in the years 1886 and 1887 respectively, with estimates for each year. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1887.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*
- 24b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return of receipts and expenditures to date of 1st May in the years 1886 and 1887, respectively, together with estimates of each year. Also memorandum of interest to be paid on the 1st of May. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1887.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*..... *Not printed.*
- 25.** Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Civil Service, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated, or retired; his salary, age, and length of service; his allowance, and cause of retirement, and whether the vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, &c., for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 26.** General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Arthabaska, Chicoutimi, Iberville, Joliette, Montmagny and Saguenay, for the year 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. Mr. Speaker.....*Not printed.*
- 27.** Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—*Not printed.*
- 28.** Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—*Not printed.*

29. Report on Manitoba Census, in accordance with the requirements of the Census Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Not printed.*
30. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence relative to the closing of the northern entrance into Port Hood Harbor, with copies of reports of the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department in reference to the matter; also copy of plan, specification and tenders asked for by the late Minister of Public Works in 1878. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1887.—*Mr. Cameron (Inverness)...**Not printed.*
- 30*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for a Return of correspondence, petitions, reports of the Chief Engineer and others, relative to construction of harbor of refuge at Wellington, Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th June, 1887.—*Mr. Platt*.....*Not printed.*
- 30*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1887, for a copy of the report of the Chief Engineer on the construction of a harbor of refuge at or near Port Rowan, Ontario; also a copy of a memorial signed by George Stewart, M.D., and others, upon the subject, and also copies of such correspondence between other parties at Port Rowan and the Government on the same subject as has not already been brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th June, 1887.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*
- 30*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for copies of all correspondence, Departmental orders, reports and other papers relating to the dredging of the harbor of Pinette, Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th June, 1887.—*Mr. Welsh*.....*Not printed.*
31. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1887, 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, 1886, to the 1st day of April, 1887, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1887.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*
32. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for vouchers, papers and correspondence showing the appointment of James Collings, M.D., as medical attendant of the Indian children at the Industrial School for Indian children at Qu'Appelle, under the care of Rev. Father Hugonard, the length of such service as medical attendant, and the amount received for the same; also the date of appointment of M. M. Seymour, M.D., as medical attendant of the Indian children in said school, the length of time during which he has served as medical attendant for the children of said school, and the date and amount of payment received for such service. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*
33. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return showing amount owing by the Exchange Bank to the Government of Canada at the time of the bank's failure, and statement showing all sums (with dates of payment) paid on account of such indebtedness. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1887.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*
34. 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, 28th April, 1887, by Hon. Thos. White.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 34*a*. Articles of agreement entered into between James Leamy and Donald McGillivray and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals, Canada, for the removal and rebuilding of certain portions of the wharf at Port Moody, British Columbia, Canadian Pacific Railway, 107th Contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*

- 34b.** 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, 13th May, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 34c.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a Return showing the nature of the agreement made between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and other parties (if any), respecting the town site of Regina and other town sites in which the Government is part owner, the cost to the Government of collecting their share of the payments made on lots sold in such town sites up to the 30th June, 1886; also the amount realized up to that date by the Government on the sale of such lots, and the number of lots in town sites, together with the quantity of farm lands in the North-West Territories, to which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is entitled, but for which up to the present they have not received patents from the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 34d.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return of all lands sold in the Province of Manitoba by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company up to the 1st of April, 1887, together with the date of sale and the name of purchaser. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. Watson*..... *Not printed.*
- 35.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all petitions correspondence or other documents relating to the establishment of a post office at a certain place called "Les Fonds," in the parish of St. Antoine, county Lotbinière. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887.—*Mr. Rinfret*..... *Not printed.*
- 36.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a statement showing all sums collected since 1st October, 1863, under the provisions of Statutes and Orders in Council in that behalf, as duty on foreign reprints of British copyright works, giving the amounts so collected upon each copyright work, and showing amount remitted in each year to the Imperial Government for payment out to those beneficially interested in the copyright of such works. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 17.

- 37.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a statement of sums deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank and Government Savings Banks on the 1st January, 1886, showing: Number of depositors holding amounts over \$1,000; number of depositors holding amounts over \$500 and under \$1,000; number of depositors holding amounts over \$300 and under \$500; number of depositors holding amounts below \$300, with total amount held by each class respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887.—*Mr. Charlton*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 38.** A detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under "the Revised Statutes of Canada" (chapter 19, Section 23). Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
- 39.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th March, 1887, for a Return of the reports of Inspector McLaren and Mr. Bremner of the Customs Department to the Minister of Customs, as to the mode of gauging molasses at the port of St. Stephen, N.B., and also any reports as to the mode used at the port of St. John, N.B., and any Orders in Council issued upon these reports or instructions of the Department of Customs. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1887.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*..... *Not printed.*

40. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a Return showing the date at which the steamer "Northern Light" commenced running between Prince Edward Island and Pictou, in the fall of 1886, how many trips were made by the said steamer, the date of each trip up to 15th April instant, with number of passengers. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1887.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Not printed.*
41. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a Return showing how many trips were made by the steamer "Neptune," last winter, from Prince Edward Island to the mainland, the date of each trip, and the amount paid for said service; also the number of passengers. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1887.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Not printed.*
42. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1887, for copies of all applications made to the Government, and of all recommendations made in relation to the position of superintendent of the Chambly Canal; of the document appointing the present incumbent of that position; with a statement of his yearly salary and of all contingencies allowed him, and of the respective salaries paid to the two predecessors of the present superintendent. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1887.—*Mr. Trefon'aine*—*Not printed.*
- 42a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1887, for copies of all petitions, memorials, correspondence, orders and reports, whether made by the resident engineer or by Mr. Page, in connection with the bridge across the Welland Canal, at Welland, lately removed, and the construction of a new bridge in lieu thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th June, 1887.—*Mr. Blake*..... *Not printed.*
- 42b. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of documents in reference to the appointment of A. F. Wood, Esquire, of Madoc, as auditor or arbitrator in connection with the Murray Canal; the sums of money paid the said A. F. Wood from time to time for his services, together with the vouchers therefor, and more especially for the month of November, 1886, giving the number of days of actual service, and the amount paid to him or to his order for that month. Presented to the Senate, 23rd June, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Flint*... *Not printed.*
43. Report on Trade Relations between Canada and the West Indies, by John P. Wylde, Commercial Agent of Canada to the West Indies. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
44. 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 31st January, 1887, respecting the railway from Oxford to New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope..... *Not printed.*
45. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th April, 1887, for a copy of the Commission or other document appointing Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming as representatives of Canada at the Colonial Conference in London, and of any instructions given to them in such capacity; and all papers respecting said Conference. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1887.—*Mr. Casey*.. *Not printed.*
- 45a. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd May, 1887, for copies of all communications received by the Canadian Government from the Imperial Government, or any of its officers, relative to the Colonial Conference which opened in London on 4th April, 1887, and of all correspondence connected therewith, and of the instructions furnished to the Canadian representatives at the Conference. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1887.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
46. Report of the Montreal Flood Commission. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1887, by Sir Hector Langevin..... *Not printed.*
47. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1887, for copies of the accounts of the revising officer for the electoral district of Kamouraska, including the cost of printing the electoral lists, the account of the revising officer's clerk and that of his bailiff, with a statement of the amount paid by the Government to each of the said officers. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1887.—*Mr. Dessaint*..... *Not printed.*

- 47a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1887, for a Return giving the total cost of the preparation of the voters' lists under the Electoral Franchise Act in Canada; together with a detailed statement of the cost in each electoral division for salaries of revising officer, clerk and bailiff, and travelling allowance to each, if any; giving also amount paid for printing lists, and showing to whom paid in each division: the amount paid for advertising, rent of halls, and for every other service connected therewith in each electoral division in the Dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1887.—*Mr. Landerkin—*
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 47b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for a Return showing up to date the several sums paid in respect of preparation and revision of voters' lists in the county of Prince Edward for 1886, viz.: Amounts paid revising officer, clerk, bailiff, and for printing. Also amounts claimed for said revision yet unpaid. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1887.—*Mr. Platt*.....*Not printed.*
- 47c. Certified copy of an Order in Council relating to the remuneration to be given to the revising officers. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
48. Correspondence relative to the seizure of British American vessels in Behring Sea by the United States authorities in 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 48a. Additional correspondence relative to the seizure of British American vessels in Behring Sea by the United States authorities in 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd June, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
49. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return showing how many ice-boats are owned by the Government for crossing at the capes, the number of men employed in the service during the winter of 1887, the number of trips made by said boats, the date of each trip, and the number of passengers who crossed in said boats. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1887.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Printed for Distribution only.*
50. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return of the number of preventive officers appointed on our frontier since the 1st of January, 1886, giving the names of the several parties so appointed, with their residence and salaries. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1887.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
51. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of the quantity and value of tea imported from China and Japan, and entered at ports or outports of British Columbia, either for home consumption or in transit, from the 1st July, 1885, to the 1st April, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1887.—*Mr. Bowman*.....*Not printed.*
52. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1887, for a Return in detail showing the description and values of grain and animal products exported from the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July, 1886, to 1st April, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1887.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*
- 52a. Memorandum in connection with the seed grain advances. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Hon. Thos. White.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
53. Return from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in obedience to the Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for copies of Return, if any, made by returning officer for Haldimand, at election of 1887, after making his final addition, or of his declaration, if no such return was made, and of his return made after the recount by the county judge. 2. Notice of a recount or other proceedings served upon such returning officer. 3. Certificate made by the county judge of Haldimand, as to result of said recount. 4. Any judgment delivered by said county judge during, or after such recount, and of all minutes or memoranda made by said judge or his clerk containing entries or memoranda in regard to any of the ballots in dispute during such recount, showing what decision was come to in the case of each ballot, which ballots were reserved, and what judgment was delivered in regard to such reserved ballots, whether such minutes and other papers were publicly read by such judge or clerk or not during said recount. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1887.—*Mr. Casey*. *Not printed.*

- 53a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, giving the names, occupations, residences and post office addresses of the returning officers of the last election for the Dominion House of Commons, with their respective ridings. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th May, 1887.—*Mr. Somerville*..... *Not printed.*
- 53b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a statement from the records of the elections to the present House of Commons, showing the number of votes polled for the respective candidates in the several electoral districts and in the various sub-divisions thereof, together with the number of ballots rejected and spoiled in each sub-division at the last general election, and each election subsequently held up to date; also the number of electors on the voters' lists, together with the population as shown by the last census of each electoral district and the municipalities thereof, whether there was an election by acclamation or a poll; and a separate statement in each case in which a recount or re-addition was made showing the changes made in every sub-division on such recount, with the number of ballots rejected which had been formerly allowed and the number allowed which had been formerly rejected, with reason so far as obtainable for such rejection or allowance. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th June, 1887.—*Mr. Mills*...*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 53c.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th May, 1887, for a copy of the final list of voters for the county of Montmorency, sent by J. A. Charlebois, Esq., Revising Officer for the said county, with letter of the said Charlebois accompanying the said list; also the other lists, with all additions thereto subsequently sent to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery by the said Charlebois, with copies of letters of Charlebois accompanying the same; also the polling books of the parishes of L'Ange Gardien and St. Pierre, in the said county of Montmorency. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1887.—*Mr. Langelier (Montmorency)*—*Not printed.*
- 54.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for a Return showing the quantity of grain of any kind in bushels carried over the Intercolonial Railway from Rivière du Loup to Halifax during the period 1st July, 1885, to 31st March, 1887, with the net amount of money received for freight thereon and passed to the credit of the same railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1887.—*Mr. Ellis*. *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 55.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for copies of the bargains, agreements or contracts (not already brought down) made between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, respecting the purchase of the North Shore Railway between Montreal and Quebec, or between St. Martin's and Quebec; and also for copies of the contracts between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the purchase or transfer of the said portion of the North Shore Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1887.—*Mr. Gigault*..... *Not printed.*
- 56.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for copies of all memorials, petitions and correspondence asking for the appointment of a junior judge for the county of Elgin; also the names of all applicants for the said position since 1st January, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1887.—*Mr. Wilson (Elgin)*..... *Not printed.*
- 56a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for a copy of the report of Judge Taylor, made under the provisions of the commission issued to him to enquire into the administration of justice by the Hon. Jeremiah Travis, in the North-West. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th June, 1887.—*Mr. Mulock*..... *Not printed.*
- 57.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return giving:—
 1. The total number of Chinese who have arrived at the different ports in the Dominion, from the 1st of January, 1886, to the 31st March, 1887, specifying the ports. 2. The amount of duty or head money collected from Chinese during that period. 3. The amount paid to the provincial Governments under the Chinese Restriction Act during the same period. 4. The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period under return certificates, and the reports (if any) of any Customs officer with reference thereto. 5. The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period, as students, men of science, or travellers. 6. The cost to the Dominion of administering the Chinese Restriction Act for the last fiscal year. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th May, 1887.—*Mr. Gordon*..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

- 57a. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 18th May, 1887, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a full Return of all Chinese entering and leaving Canadian ports; the number entering and leaving each port, and for each month since the passage of the Chinese Immigration Restriction Act in July, 1885, up to the 1st January, 1887; also the amount of revenue derived from Chinese immigration, and the cost of enforcing the Act between the aforesaid dates. Presented to the Senate, 21st June, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes*.....*Not printed.*
58. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for copies of all correspondence, departmental orders, reports and other papers relating to Tracadie Harbor, Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1887.—*Mr. Welsh*—*Not printed.*
59. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1887, for a return of the names of those persons, outside of the militia, who have been recommended for scrip, for services of whatever kind, in the late rebellion. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th May, 1887.—*Mr. Davin*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
60. Certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, granting an additional annual subsidy of \$20,000 to the Province of Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Not printed.*
61. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all communications between the Dominion Government, or any Department or officer thereof, and any person whomsoever, respecting certain dynamite imported into Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the year 1885, by Messieurs H. H. Fuller & Co., and seized by the Customs authorities for alleged under-valuation. Presented to the Senate, 16th May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Power*.....*Not printed.*
62. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 13th May, 1887, for copies of all correspondence between the Imperial and Dominion Governments relating to the defences of British Columbia during the years 1886 and 1887. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*H. n. Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*
63. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd April, 1887, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House a copy of the plans and reports of the late survey concerning the proposed subway between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick. Presented to the Senate, 25th May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Howlan*.....*Not printed.*
64. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for copies of all correspondence in the possession of the Department of Indian Affairs respecting the dismissal of Mr. Napoléon Giasson from his position as measurer of stone, at Caughnawaga, in the county of Laprairie. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1887.—*Mr. Dwyer*.....*Not printed.*
65. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 11th May, 1887, for a copy of the letter of resignation by Sir Charles Tupper of the office of High Commissioner, showing the date of such resignation; also a statement showing the date when the Government House (the residence of the High Commissioner in London) was vacated, and showing in whose care the house has been placed since its vacation; also a copy of the Commission now in force, together with any instructions which may have been given to the present Commissioner; also all correspondence between Sir Charles Tupper while High Commissioner and the Government, relating to his visit to this country, to his resignation of the office of High Commissioner, to his re-appointment, if he has been re-appointed, and relating to his acceptance, for the present, of an office in the Administration. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th June, 1887.—*Mr. Mills*.....*Not printed.*
66. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return of all reports of surveys and explorations made under the direction of the Geological Survey Office, within the past two years, in the Thunder Bay district, to the westward of Port Arthur. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th June, 1887.—*Mr. Dawson*.....*Not printed.*

- 66a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a Return of all reports and correspondence in the possession of the Government in relation to the substitution of new and unknown names for places in this Dominion which have been from time immemorial otherwise designated. Also all instructions showing by what particular authority a new nomenclature has been adopted in the reports of the Geological Survey for old and historic places having French and Indian names, commemorative of the early voyageurs and explorers. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—*Mr. Dawson*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
67. Reports and other papers concerning irregularities committed by the Montreal Cotton Company, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th June, 1887, by Hon. Mr. Bowell.....*Not printed.*
68. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for copies of all accounts in connection with the construction of the Government wharf at Kamouraska, showing the amount paid to Madame V. Taché for the purchase of her wharf, and of the contract between the Government and Madame Taché in relation thereto; also copies of the contract between the Government and Polydore Langlois, Esquire, respecting the sale of his wharf at the same place, with a statement of the amount paid to him by the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th June, 1887.—*Mr. Dessaint*.....*Not printed.*
69. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for all correspondence between the Government and Nova Scotia Central Railway Company, relating to a subsidy for said railway; also the report of the Government engineer sent to examine the work. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th June, 1887.—*Mr. Eisenhauer*.....*Not printed.*
70. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a statement showing the various amounts paid to or claimed by William Howe and George Howe, or any other person on their behalf, for painting or other work in or about the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, Ottawa, since the 1st of January, 1884. Also Return to an Order, dated 10th May, 1887, for a statement showing the various amounts paid to William McKay, or any other person on his behalf, for painting or other work in or about the Parliament and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, from the 1st of January, 1875, to the 31st December, 1878. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th June, 1887.—*Messrs. Holtan and Taylor*.....*Not printed.*
71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for Return of correspondence from 1st January, 1873, to the present time, between the Department of Indian Affairs and John Walters and others, relative to purchase or lease of Main Ducks and Yorkshire Islands in Lake Ontario; also all applications for purchase or lease of said islands, all offers made to or by the Government as to purchase or sale, reports of all persons at any time appointed to appraise or value said islands, the annual rental paid by present lessee and date of expiration of such lease; also all charges preferred since 1st January, 1878, against John Walters for violation of terms of lease or regulations of Department, together with names of parties making such charges and the report of parties commissioned to investigate them. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1887.—*Mr. Platt*.....*Not printed.*
72. Certified copy of Order in Council relating to the arrangement with Messrs. Bossière Bros. & Co. —Steamship Service between France and Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th May, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
73. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all correspondence had between the Department of the Interior and one Peter Gray, of Moose Mountain, respecting one Edward Brokovski, an employé of the Department at Moosomin, North-West Territories, and of all letters and communications to the Department from any and all other persons bearing upon the conduct and competency in office of the said Brokovski. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—*Mr. Barron*.....*Not printed.*
74. Copies of Orders in Council, correspondence, &c., relating to grants of Dominion Lands to the following railway companies: Alberta and Athabasca Railway Company; Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company; and Medicine Hat Railway and Coal Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887, by Hon. Thos. White.....*Not printed.*
75. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, 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, 1886, 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. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

- 75a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of the number of Pullman and parlour cars belonging to the Intercolonial Railway and used thereon, the cost of such cars, and the parties from whom the same were purchased, or by whom built for the railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1887.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 75b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of the quantity of lubricating, machinery, car or other oil, furnished or delivered to the Intercolonial Railway during the year ending 31st December, 1886; the contracts under which the same were delivered; the names of the several contractors, and the several amounts paid under such contracts. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 75c.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a detailed statement of the sums charged to capital expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway for the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—*Mr. Jones*..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 75d.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of all casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway, arising from collisions, broken rails, or any other cause, for the calendar year 1886, and to 1st April, 1887; the respective causes and dates; the names of conductors, engine-drivers or other officials dismissed, suspended or fined for any such collision or other neglect of duty; the amount of damage (if any) to property in such cases; the amount of compensation paid to owners of property destroyed or damaged, as well as amount of claims for loss or damage to property (if any) unsettled. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th June, 1887.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 75e.** Comparative Statement of revenue and expenditure, Intercolonial Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper. *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 75f.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of all contracts made during the calendar year 1886 for furnishing wire or other fencing for the Intercolonial Railway, the names of the contractors and the amount paid under each contract; also amount of purchases of wire or other fencing (if any) made without contract during the same period, and the amount paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1887.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*..... *Not printed.*
- 76.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th May, 1887, for copies of all memorials, petitions and applications of one Joseph Swisher, a volunteer of the Rebellion of 1837, asking that some substantial consideration be granted him, on account of his health having been greatly impaired while serving as a volunteer during said Rebellion. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th June, 1887.—*Mr. Wilson (Elgin)*—
Not printed.
- 77.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th May, 1887, for copies of any and all letters addressed to the Government or any member of Cabinet by M. F. O'Donoghue, or any other person in his behalf, asking for compensation for the alleged loss or confiscation of the property of the late W. B. O'Donoghue, who was concerned in the North-West troubles of 1869-70. Also for copies of all letters, Orders in Council and other documents in the possession of the Government relating to any claims made by the said M. F. O'Donoghue. Also for a statement showing the amounts paid to M. F. O'Donoghue, or any other person on his behalf, by the Government for services rendered or on any other account. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th June, 1887.—*Mr. Barron*..... *Not printed.*
- 78.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of surveys of a proposed line of railway from Kingsport, on the Basin of Minas, to connect with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, together with the instructions issued to the engineers, and the correspondence and telegrams relating to the survey, or a Dominion subsidy in aid of the construction of the railway, between any member of the Government, or any officer of the Department of Railways, and any other persons. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th June, 1887.—*Mr. Borden*..... *Not printed.*
- 79.** Copies of Despatches, &c., in relation to the proposed Imperial Institute. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

- 79a.** Additional papers respecting the proposed Imperial Institute. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80.** Papers, correspondence, &c., respecting subsidies to certain railway companies, and towards the construction of certain railways, as follows: Saint Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company; Vaudreuil and Prescott Railway Company; Richmond Hill Junction Railway Company; Drummond County Railway Company; Joggins Railway Company; Moncton and Buctouche Railway Company; Beauharnois Junction Railway Company; Harvey Branch Railway Company; Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company; Guelph Junction Railway Company; Mississippi Railway Company; Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company; Arthabaska and Wolfe Railway Company; South Norfolk Railway Company; Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company; Teeswater and Inverhuron Railway Company; Oshawa Railway and Navigation Company; Chicoutimi and Lake St. John Railway Company; Great Eastern Railway Company; Ontario and Pacific Railway Company; Caragnet Railway Company; St. Lawrence and Lower Laurentian Railway Company; St. John Valley and River du Loup Railway Company; Lake Témiscamingue Railway Company; Carillon and Grenville Railway Company; Lake Témiscamingue Colonization and Railway Company; Leamington and St. Claire Railway Company; Cumberland Railway and Coal Company; Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company; Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company; Témiscouata Railway Company; Cornwallis Valley Railway Company; Nova Scotia Central Railway Company; Tobique Valley Railway Company; Railway from Woodstock, N.B., towards Centreville; Railway Bridge over St. Lawrence River at Coteau Landing; Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit River Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st June, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*
- 81.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for copies of all correspondence between Mr. Vankoughnet, or any other officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, and the Rev. James Robertson, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions, in relation to the administration of Indian Affairs and the conduct of the officers of the Government in the North-West, and of all other correspondence relating to such matter. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. S. murville*.....*Not printed.*
- 82.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for copy of report of W. Pearce, D.L.S., on the Banff Springs Reservation, and of claims made to the possession of said Springs or to indemnity for not obtaining possession of them, and all correspondence and papers in connection with such claims; also a detailed statement of all expenditure in connection with the Banff Reservation, or with any claims to said Springs. Also a detailed statement of all licenses or allotments for mining, residential or other purposes already granted on the Reservation. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
- 83.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior and the Government of British Columbia, having reference to the lands on Vancouver Island, held in trust by the Dominion Government for the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, under the conditions of the Settlement Act, 1884. Also copies of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, or with any person acting for or in their behalf, in any manner referring to the said railway lands. Also copies of all correspondence with any settlers or squatters upon said railway lands, or with any other person or persons with reference thereto. Also copies of all references to the Department of Justice as to the rights of settlers or squatters upon said railway lands, the form of patent issued to settlers, and the form and conditions of the patents issued, or to be issued, to the railway company; together with the report or reports of the Minister of Justice thereon. Also the number of patents that have been issued to settlers upon the said railway lands by the Department of the Interior up to this date. Also copies of any arrangement with or security from the company for the prompt issue by them up to the 19th day of December next, of pre-emption records to persons desiring to settle upon said lands under the conditions of the Settlement Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. Gordon*.....*Not printed.*
- 84.** Statement showing the names of cadets who retired from the Royal Military College at Kingston, before completing the college course of instruction (four years), to accept special commissions in Her Majesty's army; and also showing the names of those who left the college on payment of \$100, and those who left without paying. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

85. Papers in connection with the claim of the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company for damages by sinking of the barge "Williams," near the entrance of the Lachine Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*
86. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, &c., between the Customs Department and the Collector of Customs for the port of Gaspé, respecting the seizure and forfeiture of the schooner "Ste. Anne" and eight barrels of spirits confiscated for infraction of the Revenue laws of the Dominion, together with copies of accounts paid for wages and other expenses of the said schooner, and an account of the proceeds of the sale of the said spirits, made on the 6th July, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. Langelier (Montmorency)* *Not printed.*
87. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a Return of correspondence between the Department of Railways and the Chamber of Commerce, Halifax, respecting the right of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company, under their agreement with the Government dated September, 1872, to use of Intercolonial Railway extension into the city of Halifax. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1887.—*Mr. Jones*..... *Not printed.*
88. Report of the Hon. Mr. Fabre, Agent at Paris, on Commercial Relations with France. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
89. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 16th June, 1887, for copy of the returns made to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue by the several parties licensed to sell alcoholic liquor in the united counties of Leeds and Grenville since the adoption of the "Canada Temperance Act" in the said counties, giving the names of the parties authorizing the sale, the quantities in each case, and the names of the parties purchasing. Presented to the Senate, 23rd June, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Sullivan*..... *Not printed.*

RETURN

(37)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 29th March, 1886;—

For a Statement of sums deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank and Government Savings Banks on the 1st January, 1886, showing:

Number of depositors holding amounts over \$1,000.

Number of depositors holding amounts over \$500 and under \$1,000.

Number of depositors holding amounts over \$300 and under \$500.

Number of depositors holding amounts below \$300; with total amount held by each class respectively.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 14th April, 1887.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, SAVINGS BANK BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 8th March, 1887.

Return showing number of depositors holding amounts over \$1,000; number of depositors holding amounts over \$500 and under \$1,000; number of depositors holding amounts over \$300 and under \$500; number of depositors holding amounts below \$300; with total amount held by each class respectively, on 1st July, 1885:

	Number.	Amount.
Depositors holding over \$1,000.....	3,044	\$ 3,453,512 18
Depositors holding over \$500 and under \$1,000.	6,336	4,452,129 46
Depositors holding over \$300 and under \$500.	7,563	2,791,941 56
Depositors holding amounts below \$300.....	56,349	4,392,957 11
Total	73,322	\$15,090,540 31

MEMO.—The average amount at the credit of those accounts having a balance in excess of \$1,000 is \$1,134.53. No amount larger than \$1,000 is now accepted from any one depositor, and of the 3,014 persons, out of 73,322, holding balances beyond that sum, the excess has, as a rule, arisen through accumulations of interest compounded annually, and extending over a period of 17 years. Some of the largest balances survive from the period prior to 1871, when, in consideration of three months' withdrawal notice, sums were received beyond the present limit.

REPORT

ON

TRADE RELATIONS

BETWEEN

CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES

BY

JOHN T. WYLDE

Commercial Agent of Canada to the West Indies.



OTTAWA:

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

1887.

OTTAWA, 20th April, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on the subject of steam communication and extended trade relations between Canada and the West Indies.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. WYLDE,

Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada to the West Indies.

The Honorable

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, G.C.M.G., C.B.,

Minister of Finance,

Ottawa.

REPORT

BY MR. JOHN T. WYLDE,

Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada to the West Indies, 1886-87.

OTTAWA, 20th April, 1887.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. Having carried out the instructions conveyed to me in the letter of the Honorable Minister of Finance, under date the 26th November, A.D. 1886, and having visited the Islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica as the Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada, I have now the honor to report, for the information of the Government, on the subject of inquiry I was directed to institute, more particularly with regard to the feasibility of establishing lines of steamers between Canada and the West Indies.

2. Before embarking at New York for Cuba, I took the opportunity of examining into the trade of that port with the West Indies. By a judicious placing of lines of steamers from the United States to all parts of the West Indies, employing about 40,000 tons of steamship tonnage from the port of New York alone, (see Appendix A) the Americans have succeeded in building up a vast trade, while Canada is without a single steamer engaged in direct communication with the West Indies. For the year ended 30th June, 1885, the trade between United States and Cuba amounted:

In Exports to.....	\$ 8,468,523
In Imports to.....	42,192,186
Equal to.....	<u>\$50,660,709</u>
And that between United States and Porto Rico, in Exports to.....	\$1,551,945
Imports.....	6,104,263
	<u>7,656,208</u>
The trade between United States and British West Indies amounted, in the same year to, Exports.....	\$6,291,347
Imports.....	9,884,054
	<u>16,175,401</u>
Total.....	<u>\$74,492,318</u>

3. The principal articles of export from the United States consist of breadstuffs, coal, glass, provisions, oils, fish, vegetables, lumber, shooks, cattle, carriages and manufactures of iron and steel, cotton, paper, leather and hemp. Some of the articles enumerated, viz., fish, lumber, vegetables and manufactures of iron are largely Canadian products.

4. Proceeding to the Island of Cuba in the steamer "City of Alexandria," a passage of four and a half days brought us to Havana, the Capital city.

5. The harbor of Havana is exceptionally safe and commodious, while the city itself presents numerous points of interest and magnificence. With a population of about 250,000 inhabitants, the evidences of wealth and grandeur are everywhere apparent; some, alas, of the ambitious and unfinished undertakings of a past time of prosperity and luxury.

6. On arrival I waited upon A. de C. Crowe, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul General for Cuba, who received me very courteously and proffered every assistance in his power towards obtaining the desired information. He placed me in the hands of the Acting Vice-Consul, Mr. Butler, who having an excellent knowledge of the language, &c., of the people, rendered me most valuable aid. I was introduced to some of the leading merchants of the city, and I had an opportunity of obtaining their views on the subject of direct trade with Canada by means of steam communication.

7. The liveliest possible interest was manifested in the prospect of closer intercourse. Knowing that some of their imports from the United States were of Canadian origin, and that Canada could supply other important and needed articles, and feeling it incumbent upon them, under the great financial pressure in the Island, to obtain their supplies in the most favorable manner, the merchants of Havana look upon the establishment of steam communication between Canada and Cuba as of the greatest moment.

8. In official circles I had the honor of an introduction to the Secretary of the Government, the Marquis de Mendez Nunes. On being informed of the desire of the Government of Canada for greater commercial intercourse with Cuba, the Marquis expressed himself greatly pleased. He informed me that it was out of the power of the Island Government to enter into any trade arrangements; such matters belonged to the Imperial Government, and were conducted entirely by Spain. I was also introduced to the Postmaster General, who stated that, if the projected line of steamers were made a *regular* mail line, he would be glad to recognize it as such, which would entitle the steamers to special port privileges.

9. In the course of my inquiries I found that the consumption of Norwegian codfish was decreasing. There had been a falling off of about 33½ per cent. in the last four years. The yearly quantities will be found in the appendix. I was informed that this was caused by the high price of Norwegian compared with English, (*i.e.*, Canadian and Newfoundland codfish), the latter also paying a lesser duty; owing to the great falling off in the value of sugar, the inhabitants were obliged to use the cheaper description. The opinion was freely expressed that the consumption of English codfish would increase, while that of Norwegian would decrease still further.

10. The island numbers about 1,250,000 inhabitants. The quantity of rice consumed in consequence of its being a universal article of diet is enormous. It is obtained chiefly from Liverpool where it is received from the East Indies, and there cleaned for transhipment. When the Canadian Pacific Railway Company complete their railway to the Atlantic, and establish their Asiatic connections it might be considered of importance to ascertain how far transportation rates would bear a comparison.

11. For the following statements see appendix, viz.:—

Statement of the leading articles imported into Cuba, and whence received, Appendix B.

Statement of lines of steam communication with the Island, Appendix C.

Pro forma account of port charges at Havana on steamers of 1,000 tons register, Appendix D.

Pro forma account sales of flour; Appendix E.

Statement of the duties payable on exports, Appendix F.

Statement of the duties payable on some of the leading articles of import, Appendix G.

Statement of imports at Havana of jerked beef and English and Norwegian dry fish, Appendix H.

12. Through the great fall in the value of sugar, a very despondent feeling is apparent in business circles. The crop now in the course of being turned into sugar is a bountiful one, estimated to amount to over 700,000 tons. On some estates the planters find it difficult to undertake its manufacture, and where money has to be borrowed to move the crop, quite unprofitable. I was enabled to see the operation of sugar making with improved machinery, by means of which, as I was informed,

the production of cane juice was augmented fully 14 per cent. If sufficient capital can be obtained to introduce the improved system generally, it is thought that the battle with beet root will be continued on more even terms.

13. The great bulk of the population of Cuba, while owing allegiance to the flag of Spain, are essentially Cuban in their aspirations. In consequence there is far less of that absenteeism which prevails in the British West Indies. The Cuban preserves and perpetuates the race characteristics, and the result is a homogenous people affording a striking contrast to the Island of Jamaica and other British West Indies, where the Negro race so largely preponderates.

PORT RICO.

14. After four days' passage by the Spanish Royal Mail Steamer, "Ciudad de Cadiz" to Porto Rico, I arrived at the city of San Juan. On explaining my mission to the merchants, I found considerable interest manifested in the subject. Very general expression was given to the desire for more regularity in receiving fish supplies from Nova Scotia, the bulk of the import trade from Canada being done with that Province.

15. The Ports of Halifax, Lunenburg, and Yarmouth carry on a large trade with Porto Rico by sailing craft. I do not suppose it would suit the shippers from Lunenburg and Yarmouth to send their cargoes in steamers from Halifax, but the opportunity might sometimes be used. To those engaged in the trade in Halifax with their own craft, such a change in the mode of doing business would doubtless cause inconvenience; but the change from sailing vessels to steamers has been made in other countries; and steamships are recognized in all parts of the world as necessary for the regular and expeditious transportation of merchandise.

16. There should be an opening in this Island for other products of Canada besides fish and lumber. Flour supplied in moderate quantities and at regular intervals should find a ready sale. A large quantity of cheese is consumed which comes chiefly from Germany. Canada, being eminently a cheese-making country, should be able to compete in that article. A good deal of wire-fencing is used, some of which, I was informed, was of Canadian manufacture, received through the United States. Potatoes, apples, beans and peas, hams and bacon find ready sale.

The population of Port Rico is estimated at 800,000 and the annual aggregate trade amounts to about \$30,000,000. For particulars of trade and *pro forma* accounts, tariff and line of steamers, see Appendices I to Q.

ST. THOMAS.

17. I left San Juan by the R. M. S. "Eden" for Barbadoes, in order to connect there with the R. M. S. "Nile" for Jamaica. The "Eden" remained at St. Thomas three days, giving me an opportunity of conversing with some of the merchants. The withdrawal of the mail lines from St. Thomas, and the importance Barbadoes has obtained as a port of call, has had a depressing effect on the trade of the place. It was thought, however, that if St. Thomas could be drawn into closer intercourse with Canada by a steam service to the Island a certain amount of trade might be developed.

BARBADOES.

18. Leaving St. Thomas on the 20th of January, a visit of a few hours only was made at the Islands of St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique and St. Lucia, Barbadoes being reached on the 24th of the same month. The interval of three days at Barbadoes before leaving for Jamaica was occupied in calling upon several of the prominent merchants of Bridgetown. I also had the opportunity of an interview with the Honorable C. C. Knollys, Colonial Secretary. I was informed by Mr. Knollys that the finances of the Island were in such a state that he

could give no encouragement whatever, as regards the grant of a subsidy; the Government having to practise the utmost retrenchment in order to make ends meet.

19. By means of steam communication, the trade between Barbadoes and the United States has developed into large proportions. More than half of the sugar produced in 1886 was taken by the Americans, while the articles of flour, meal, bread, pork, peas, lard, oil, &c., were supplied by them. Canada and Newfoundland take the bulk of the molasses. Newfoundland supplies nearly all the codfish consumed; the "hard cured" being preferred to the quality shipped from Nova Scotia.

20. The possibility of direct trade by steamers with Canada was a subject of much interest; but I think that unless flour can be supplied to meet the requirements of climate at competitive prices, and codfish of a better keeping quality sent, the volume of the trade between Canada and Barbadoes will continue small, as those articles must be depended on principally for cargo.

See Appendix R for tariff of duties.

JAMAICA.

21. Leaving Barbadoes on the 26th January, I arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 30th. Obtaining an early interview with His Excellency Sir H. W. Norman, Governor of Jamaica, I explained the object of my mission. His Excellency stated that he heard me with great pleasure; but was sorry that his immediate departure for England would prevent his taking just then a more personal interest in the matter.

22. He expressed his great interest in having direct steam communication with Canada and stated that he would support any feasible measure, whereby financial or commercial assistance could be rendered. The minute made by His Excellency will be found in Appendix S.

23. Jamaica, like the other West India Islands, has suffered most seriously by the low price of sugar, and quite a gloomy view of affairs is taken by many of the merchants.

24. The revenue for the past year was not more than equal to the expenditure, and special measures would have to be taken if the Government decided to join Canada in any subsidy.

25. Finding much interest evinced by the merchants on the subject of closer trade intercourse between Canada and Jamaica, I endeavored to get an expression of opinion from them as a body. I also placed before the Council of the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce a statement for consideration, a copy of which, with the correspondence thereon, I have the honor to submit:—

26. *Statement respecting direct steam communication between Canada and the West Indies, made to the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce, by Mr. Wylde, Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada, to the West Indies.*

" KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 17th February, 1887.

"The attention of the Government of Canada having been directed to the fact, that by the withdrawal of the Cunard line of steamers last year direct steam communication between Canada and the West Indies had entirely ceased, the undersigned was commissioned to make enquiry on the subject, with a view to the renewal and enlargement of those facilities for direct trade.

"The countries being so mutually interested it appears most important that regular and expeditious facilities should exist, for the interchange of merchandize and mails, and for passenger traffic. The West Indies being the natural market for many of the productions of the Dominion, and Canada likewise requiring largely of the products of the West Indies, it would appear most obvious that the subject should receive special consideration.

"A large volume of Canadian productions reaches the West Indies by foreign steamers *via* foreign ports. This circumstance while it may be viewed, from a Canadian standpoint, with a certain degree of humiliation, has its interested aspect to the West Indies, in the enhancement of cost undoubtedly entailed by indirect transportation.

Our American neighbors are active and most enterprising, and they have not been slow to observe the signs of the times. We see evidences of this in the numerous steamship lines of various nationalities trading to their ports, and affording rapid business avenues throughout the West Indies. They have discarded the old-fashioned ways, and as a result are largely monopolizing the trade. In order to increase their business in the Tropics, they are pursuing methods which are recognized to be absolutely necessary to success in many branches of trade; and however novel it may appear in connection with the article of fish that commercial travellers should be employed in procuring orders, American fish firms are thus represented in the West Indies, and even in this Island I have conversed with a special fish agent, who informed me that he was doing a large business, and that dealers were being put in the way of having their regular wants supplied in a regular manner.

"The important commercial treaty concluded by England with Spain, which came into operation last October, gives Canada the advantage of exporting to the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico under a reduction from the old rates of duty of about 25 per cent. The inquiry of the undersigned has, under instructions, been directed to the establishment of communication between Canada and other parts of the West Indies besides Jamaica, and it will be for your Honorable Chamber to consider, in the event of your expressing a willingness to join in aiding the enterprise by a subsidy, how far direct trade with Canada may be united with a service to your neighbors of Cuba.

"To give the steamship route what was considered to be a good commercial basis, the undersigned has suggested that the Ports of Havana, Kingston and Santiago be united in one itinerancy, in a service embodying two steamers of 1,000 tons each, maintaining a speed to average not less than 11 knots per hour, and which after getting into working order, should be able to keep up a fortnightly communication; a third ship to be added as business developed, and in order to ensure regular service.

"I believe there is a desire in official circles for a mail service between Jamaica and Turks Island. To embrace Turks Island in the route mentioned would be to disturb the plan essentially, and this phase of the subject ought to receive grave consideration. Jamaica having, in a marked manner, manifested a desire for closer intercourse with Canada, the greatest weight would doubtless be given to whatever resolution your Honorable Chamber may come to, and I feel safe in assuring you that to develop the trade between Canada and Jamaica by ensuring your hearty co-operation was one of the leading considerations that led to this mission; it having been pointed out that through the medium of the Cunard line an extended business was gradually developing, the loss of which was felt as a mutual inconvenience.

"The annual foreign trade of Canada as represented by her imports and exports aggregates about \$200,000,000, which in 1885 amounted with the United States to 46 per cent., with England 42 per cent., with the West Indies 3 per cent.; the small remainder being divided among several other countries.

"In order to convey to you some idea of the capabilities of the country, to have closer relations with which I am humbly endeavoring to draw your attention, and to indicate what possibilities may be in the future, I will state a few facts. In 1875 Canada had 4,826 miles of railway. In 1885, 10,150 miles. The number of passengers carried in 1885 was 9,672,599 against 5,190,416 in 1875. The quantity of freight in 1885, 14,659,271 tons, against 5,670,836 tons in 1875, and the gross earnings \$32,227,469 against \$19,470,539. Quoting from the Canadian handbook, I find the following:—"It was a remarkable commercial incident that the first car of ordinary merchandize consigned to British Columbia was a cargo of Jamaica sugar refined at Halifax and sent overland to the Pacific terminus nearly 4,000 miles in one stretch under the flag of Great Britain."

"The population of Canada is now computed to be 5,000,000. For the years 1882, 83, 84 and 85 the additions by immigration amounted to a yearly average of 107,268 persons, with money and effects to the value of nearly \$1,000,000 per annum. The banking capital amounts to \$230,000,000. The shipping in 1884 amounted to 1,231,856 tons, and \$1,000,000 are spent annually in the maintenance of lighthouses, and other marine services. The agricultural resources of Canada, embraced in her capacity to produce wheat and other articles, are practically unlimited. Her fisheries are unrivalled, while her manufactures are assuming very large proportions.

"Besides fish and lumber, Canada wants to send you her flour and biscuits, peas and beans, beef and pork, hams and bacon, butter and cheese, hay and oats, apples and potatoes, ale and porter, glass and glassware, soap and candles, boots and shoes, nails, paper, cottons, tweeds, cordage and canvas, coal, carriages, grindstones, agricultural implements, wire fencing and machinery of all kinds.

"Jamaica found a market in Canada in 1884 for 40 per cent. of her sugar crop, while in 1885 the quantity was under 20 per cent., owing to diminished intercourse, and if direct facilities were afforded, and special efforts made, your sugar exports to Canada would be enlarged, and the trade in fruits and other valuable products of the Island would be sensibly augmented.

"The undersigned being sanguine that, under special concessions, the volume of your fruit trade might be increased, will be glad to recommend the free introduction into Canada of your fruits, if shipped direct from your Island, and would suggest for the consideration of your Chamber, how far the prospect of bringing this about might be strengthened by your recommending some concession from your tariff as an equivalent.

"I would further state in conclusion that the Government of Canada being thus anxious to see established lines of steam communication with the West Indies, feel disposed to aid by subsidy in the promotion of so desirable an object, and I am to seek co-operation on the part of Jamaica. I would feign believe that the people of Jamaica are equally desirous of improved direct trade opportunities with Canada, and I trust they will be disposed to contribute towards the subsidy required to induce responsible steamship owners to undertake the service.

"Respectfully submitted by,

"JOHN T. WYLDE,

"Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada to the West Indies."

27. ANSWER.

"THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,"

"KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 25th February, 1887."

"SIR,—I am directed by the Council of the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce to acknowledge the receipt of your statement respecting direct steam communication between Canada and the West Indies, and to inform you that at a meeting of the Council held on the 24th inst., the following resolution was, after due consideration of the subject, unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved—That the Council having duly considered the proposals made by Mr. Wylde, regret that it cannot recommend the Government to aid by a subsidy the promotion of steam communication between Canada and the West Indies. The Council, however, is quite alive to the advantages which such a line as that proposed would confer and would give it its cordial support.

"I am further directed to call your attention to the fact that, at the present moment, there is no subsidized line of steamers running between this Island and the

United States, all the lines at present in operation being purely private enterprises: it is the opinion of the Council that the commercial community of this Island is adverse to the granting of subsidies, such as that suggested. The Council, also, while fully alive to the great advantages to be derived both by the Dominion of Canada and by Jamaica from the establishment of a direct steam service, considers that Canada would derive much greater benefit than Jamaica from such service. In illustration of this, it is sufficient to refer to the eleventh paragraph of your statement, in which are named the various articles of export, which Canada could furnish Jamaica, which articles are, at the present time, imported from the United States.

"The Council desires me also to remind you that the two principal fruit exports of the Island are bananas and oranges, the former of which is the larger of the two. Bananas, also, are admitted free of duty to the United States. In the absence of any statistical information respecting the consumption of fruit in Canada, the Council is unable to compute what the value of this trade is likely to be.

"There likewise seem to the Council to be two great drawbacks to the increase of the fruit trade with Canada, should the proposed line of steamers take the route suggested in your statement.

"(1.) The passage from Jamaica to Halifax would occupy from ten to twelve days, much too long a time for perishable articles.

"(2.) If sugar and molasses are to be stowed in the same hold it will be found impossible to carry fruit with any prospect of profit to the shippers.

"The Council directs me in conclusion, to convey to you its sincere thanks for your able statement, and to assure you of its hearty co-operation in aiding the establishment of direct steam communication between Canada and Jamaica.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"J. B. ELLIS,
"Secretary.

"JOHN T. WYLDE, ESQ.,

"Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada to the West Indies."

28. Mr. Wyld's Letter.

"KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 28th February, 1887.

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant which reached me on the 27th.

While mindful of the obligations under which I am placed by the trouble your Council has taken to consider my statement, and although the decision come to in reference to aiding in the establishment of steam communication between Jamaica and Canada is unfavorable, I am encouraged to bring the matter again to the notice of your Chamber by the concluding paragraph of your letter which assures me 'of its hearty co-operation in aiding the establishment of direct steam communication between Canada and Jamaica.'

"In noticing the statement that 'it is the opinion of the Council that the commercial community is adverse to the granting of subsidies,' I am led to observe that the subsidy granted to the line to New York, it is generally conceded, fulfilled its object in fostering and establishing a trade, which, being now self-sustaining after due development, does not require further Government aid. It would appear, with all due respect to the opinion of your Council, that such an experience might be considered sufficient to justify a recommendation to follow the same course with respect to fostering a special trade with Canada.

"Relying then on your promised 'co-operation' I would place before your Chamber a further proposal embracing reciprocal concessions which might, if adopted,

assist in some degree in aiding the project of a steamship line. Having in view as already intimated the free introduction into Canada of your fruits if shipped direct I would take the liberty of suggesting for the consideration of your Council whether a reduction in the duty on flour and fishstuffs into Jamaica from Canada might not be recommended as an equivalent. I am without data as regards the consumption in Canada of your oranges and bananas. With a duty of 20 per cent. and the extra cost incidental to the indirect mode of importation consequent upon the absence of direct means, those fruits become high priced articles of luxury. This duty might under arrangement be conceded, and doubtless by special efforts, combined with cheapened cost, the consumption would be largely increased. The articles of flour and fishstuffs are subject to a duty with you of about 40 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively. A reduction of a portion of this duty on direct imports from Canada might combine the double advantage of relieving your population of some of the burden of taxation, more particularly felt in these times of depression, and give some advantage to Canada in the sending of those supplies.

"With respect to the length of time stated by you for the voyage, I would remark, that the estimate of ten or twelve days is quite too large. From Kingston to Halifax, calling at Santiago is 1,790 miles. The steamer would average 300 miles a day, which allowing one day for detention at Santiago, would make the time of voyage but seven days. And as regards the shipping of fruit, I apprehend that the difficulty of safe stowage and transport, even if sugar and molasses should be shipped at the same time, will be no greater than is experienced in other lines.

"It being implied that Canada would receive the maximum of benefit, it cannot be extravagant to suggest that Jamaica might bear the minimum of cost, and to remove any apprehension that Canada is seeking anything unduly oppressive, I beg to add that if the sum of £2,000 per annum only were granted by Jamaica, it would serve to evince a further earnest of 'co-operation.'

"As it is necessary that I should leave Jamaica on the 3rd prox., any reply that may be deemed necessary to make to this communication might be addressed direct to the Honorable Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN T. WYLDE,

Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada to the West Indies.

"REV. J. B. ELLIS,

"Secretary of the Jamaica Society
"of Agriculture and Commerce,
"Kingston."

29. *Mr. Wyld's Letter to the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica.*

"KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 2nd March, 1887.

"SIR,—I have the honor to hand you a copy of correspondence with the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce on the subject of direct steam communication with Canada.

"I trust that further negotiations between our respective Governments may lead to a successful issue.

"I have to thank you for the readiness with which you gave me every assistance and for your uniform kindness and courtesy.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN T. WYLDE,

"*Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada to the West Indies.*

"Hon. E. N. WALKER,
"Colonial Secretary,
"Kingston, Jamaica,

30. One or two of the large receivers of cargoes at Jamaica from Nova Scotia are adverse to steam communication. The trade with Canada being chiefly with that Province, the statement is made that as the market was frequently, as then, greatly over-stocked with fish the business needed no development. Other considerations, I apprehend, must enter into the subject of trade development than merely the supply of fish. In conversing with the dealers I found general objection existing as regards irregularity of supply.

31. Jamaica is a most beautiful island. Small-pox was very prevalent in Kingston owing to want of sanitary precautions; but the Island is most healthy, and in the country parts, particularly where the inhabitants enjoy higher altitudes, the most perfect climate may be found. The Island contains about 600,000 inhabitants. In 1881 the classification was as follows: White, 14,432; colored, 109,946; black, 444,186. The black and colored populations are increasing much faster than the white, giving room for much conjecture as to the resident races in the future.

32. On a careful consideration of the desirability of having steam communication with the West Indies, and of the routes to be chosen, I am led to observe that, while the scheme may meet with hostile opinions, where a long-settled business by sailing craft has been established, I find a general expression, in the business circles I have visited, in favor of these great facilities, that opportunity may be afforded for a more general export of Canadian products.

33. As regards the routes offering the greater commercial advantages I beg to recommend the following:—

A line of two steamers between Halifax and Kingston, Jamaica, calling at Havana on outward voyage and at Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos alternately, on returning to Halifax; voyages to be made every three weeks. Also a line of two steamers from Halifax to St. Thomas, thence to Ponce, Mayaguez, and San Juan in Porto Rico, and back to Halifax, calling at Bermuda each way. Voyages to be made every three weeks.

34. I have ventured to recommend making Halifax the terminal point, in view of the large volume of trade already established between Nova Scotia and the West Indies.

35. In the official returns for the year ended June, 1885, I find that the value of the direct exports of Canada to the West Indies amounted to \$2,745,251; of this sum Nova Scotia contributed \$2,488,131, leaving but \$257,120 as the contribution of all the other Provinces. The conviction therefore forces itself upon the judgment that any undertaking to perform a steam service will be influenced by the attractions of assured traffic, as regards an estimate of the amount of assistance required by subsidy.

36. Besides assisting in the prosecution of a trade already established, it might be deemed desirable to afford opportunity for the development of an export trade in products incidental to other parts of the Dominion.

37. I had the honor of meeting members of the Board of Trade of St. John, N.B. this week, when the subject of supplying traffic was very fully discussed. Assurances were given of co-operation; and I am inclined to think that in due course much trade might be developed, that now lies dormant. In the light of development, it might be considered judicious to use the ports of Halifax and St. John alternately in establishing the line of two steamers to Cuba and Jamaica as suggested.

38. If direct steam communication be established, the merchants and manufacturers of Canada should be alive in the use of modern methods to push business and meet competition. A knowledge of the Spanish language is most useful, in fact indispensable, in any attempt to introduce Canadian products into the Spanish West Indies by samples or personal intercourse; and in the general desire to extend Canadian trade, it would be well to keep in view this essential qualification.

39. If our cotton manufacturers are able to supply white cottons or colored prints to meet the requirements of the West India people, in point of texture, and at competitive prices, the islands afford a wide field, as the climate necessitates the wearing of such goods all the year round.

40. The following statements will be found in the appendix, viz.:—

Statement of duties payable in Jamaica on sundry articles, Appendix T.

Statement of imports, Appendix U.

Statement of exports, Appendix V.

Statement of steamship lines, Appendix W.

Pro forma port charges account, steamer 1,000 tons, Appendix X.

Pro forma account sales, flour, Appendix Y.

Pro forma account sales, fish, Appendix Z.

41. In closing this report, I cannot refrain from mentioning the satisfaction I experienced in hearing so many expressions of respect and admiration on the part of eminent gentlemen of the West Indies for our Dominion of Canada. The excellent position taken by Canada in the late Exhibition, London, both as regards the extent of exhibits and the ability of the Agent, the High Commissioner, was frequently commented upon in most favorable terms.

I also gladly bear testimony to the valuable assistance rendered me by Consul General A. de C. Crowe, and Acting Vice-Consul V. F. Butler, of Havana, Vice-Consul Fowler of Cienfuegos, Hon. E. N. Walker, Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, Collector General Gillard and other gentlemen of Kingston, Consul General R. H. Hertslet of San Juan, Porto Rico; all of whom evinced their respect for the Dominion of Canada by a cheerful rendering of valued service to her Agent.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. WYLDE,

Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada to the West Indies.

APPENDIX A.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Steamships leaving New York for Ports in the West Indies, December, 1886.

Atlas Steamship Company (U. S. Mail Line), calling at Jamaica, Porto Rico and Hayti (1,450, 1,380 and 1,350 miles, respectively, from New York). The steamers are as follows:

"Albano"..... 2,700 tons.	"Alene".....2,200 tons.
"Athos".....2,200 "	"Alvo"..... 2,200 "
"Ailsa".....2,200 "	"Alpes".....2,000 "
"Andes".....2,000 "	"Alvena".....1,800 "
"Antilles".....1,600 "	"Claribel".....1,500 "
"Arden"..... 600 "	"Arran"..... 500 "
Total tonnage.....21,500.	

The ships are rated A 1 100 in English Lloyd's. Iron, Clyde built, with compartments, and are first-class in every respect. Average speed, from 10 to 11 knots an hour.

Quebec Steamship Company (Royal U. S. Mails), calling at Bermuda (Route No. 1), and St. Kitt's, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Trinidad (Route No. 2). Bermuda is distant from New York 726 miles, the other islands from 1500 to 1,650 miles. The steamers are the "Trinidad" 2,200 tons (gross), and "Orinoco" 2,000 tons (gross). The Company charter an occasional tramp. The steamers are classed A 1 100 English Lloyd's, built in 1884, and average from 10 to 13 knots an hour.

Atlantic and West India Line, calling at St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Demarara, Trinidad and Granada. The steamers are the "Barraconata," an A1 steel steamer, 1,082 tons net, and the "Ancicitia," 529 tons net, speed about 10 to 11 knots an hour.

New York and Cuba S.S. Co., calling at Nassau, Havana, Santiago de Cuba, and Cienfuegos (960, 1,240, 1,345 and 1,665 miles from New York respectively). The steamers are the "Niagara," 1,668 tons net; "Saratoga," 1,692; "State of Texas," 1,328; "Cienfuegos," 1,630; Santiago, 1,696, and "San Marcos." The above steamers are first-class, with an average speed of 10 to 13 knots an hour.

Compania Transatlantic Espanola, calling at Havana and Santiago de Cuba. Steamer "Baldernero Iglesias," 1,025 tons.

New York and Jamaica S.S. Co., calling at Jamaica. The steamers "Edith Godden," 350 tons net, and "Vertumnus," 469 tons.

Butler, Macdonald & Co's Line, for Porto Rico. The "Elcano," 518 tons net.

William P. Clyde & Co's Line, for Hayti and Santiago. The steamer "Ozama," 624 tons net.

Wm. B. Duncan, Jun., for Santiago, Havana and Turks' Island. The steamer "Samara," 343 tons net.

United States and West India S.S. Co., for Porto Rico. The steamer "Jeanie," 863 tons net.

F. Alexander & Sons, for Havana (weekly), "City of Alexandria," 1,702 tons net; "City of Pueblo," 1,713; Manhattan, 1,155. First-class steamers. Average speed, 10 to 12 knots per hour.

The total steam tonnage employed being about 40,000 tons net.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT of leading articles imported in Cuba. from whence received.

Agricultural Implements.....	United States and England.	
Ale	do	do
Bags (empty).....	do	do
Bacon.....	do	
Beans.....	do	Europe.
Bran.....	do	
Beef.....	do	Brazil.
Butter.....	do	Europe
Carriages and Cars.....	do	do
Cheese.....	do	do
Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes.....	do	do
Cement.....	do	do
Crackers	do	
Cattle.....	do	
Coals.....	do	England.
Cotton, manufacturers of.....	do	do
Corn.....	do	
Candles.....		Europe.
Coffee.....	United States	Porto Rico.
Flour.....	do	Spain.
Fish.....	do	Canada & Newfound-
Furniture.....	do	France. [land.
Fruits.....	do	
Flax and hemp, manufacturers of.	do	Mexico.
Glass and Glassware.....	do	Europe.
Hams.....	do	
Hay.....	do	
Iron, Machinery.	do	England and France.
Nails.....	do	
Other, manufactures of.....	do	Europe.
Lard.....	do	
Leather, manufactures of.....	do	
Lumber.....	do	Canada.
Oil, mineral.....	do	
Pianos.....		France.
Pork.....	United States	
Paper and manufactures of.....	do	Europe.
Rice.....		England.
Salt.....	United States	Europe.
Tobacco, leaf and chewing.....	do	
Wine.....		France and Spain.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT of Lines of Steam Communication with the Island.

- One fortnightly line between Cienfuegos, Santiago and New York, calling at, Nassau.
- One weekly between Havana and New Orleans.
- Two semi-weekly between Havana and New York.
- One tri-weekly mail line between Havana, Key West and Tampa.
- One weekly between Havana and Key West.
- One weekly between Havana and Mexico (United States' flag).
- One monthly line (French) between Havana, Havre and Vera Cruz.
- One tri-monthly (Spanish) between Havana, Porto Rico and Spain.
- One line between Havana, Hamburg, Antwerp and Vergo.
- Four coastwise lines.
- Two lines between Havana and Mexico.
- Three lines between Havana, Liverpool, G. B., and Spain.

APPENDIX D.

PRO FORMA Disbursement Account, port charges only, Steamer about 1,000 tons at Havana.

Permit for discharging.....	\$5 30
Gratuity to Customs House officer.....	4 25
Copies of manifest.....	3 50
Translating do	2 50
Custom House entry	8 50
Interpreter's fee	4 00
Pilotage in	25 00
Pilotage out	30 00
British Consul fee	2 12
Bill of health	2 50
Custom house clearance.....	25 50
Gratuity to Custom House officer	5 30
Tonnage dues—see below.	

Tonnage Dues.	Not a Regular Line.	Regular Line.
Entering with cargo and leaving with cargo for each ton imported or exported.	\$1.30	62½c.
Entering with cargo and leaving in ballast	\$1.30 per registered tonnage.	62½c. per ton of cargo imported.
Entering in ballast and leaving with cargo.....	\$1.00 do do ...	62½c. do do exported.
Entering and leaving in ballast.....	5c. do do ...	Nil.

HAVANA, December, 1836.

APPENDIX E.

PRO FORMA Account Sales of 200 packages of Flour, received per English steamship from Canada.

100 brls. flour, of 196 Spanish lbs., net, \$11.50	\$1,150 00
100 bags do 200 do 11.25	1,125 00
	<u>\$2,275 00</u>
Discount, 4 per cent.....	91 00
	<u>\$2,184 00</u>
Discount, 4 per cent.....	87 36
	<u><u>\$2,096.64</u></u>

Charges.

Duties on brls., 10,000 kilos, at \$4.69½ per 100 kilos.....	\$469 50
do bags, 9,200 do do	431 94
	<u>\$901 44</u>
Off, 5 per cent.....	45 07
	<u><u>\$856 37</u></u>

Port dues, 2,000 kilos, at 25 cents per tonneau.....	\$ 5 00
Freight.....	.....
Lighterage, 15 cents	30 00
Wharfage, receiving, watching and tarpauling, 12 cents..	24 00
Custom House entry and bill stamps	4 00
	<u><u>.....</u></u>

E. & O. E.

HAVANA, December, 1886.

APPENDIX F.

DUTIES payable on exports from Cuba.

Sugars—Dry, centrifugal and refined, 40 cents per 100 kilos;	} Less, 25 per cent.
Muscovadoes & concentrated, 35 do	
Molasses, 13 cents per 100 kilos.....	
Honey, \$5.62½ per 100 gallons.	
Rum, \$3 per pipe.	
Wax—White, \$4.50 ; Yellow, \$3.73½ per 100 kilos.	
Tobacco—Leaf, 7½c. ; scraps, 0.04·68½ cents per kilo.	
Cigars, \$1.68¼ per mille.	
Cigarettes, \$1.12½ per mille bundles.	
Timber, 8 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , less 24 per cent.	

APPENDIX G.

DUTIES payable on Imports into Canada in gold, with War Tax (25 per cent.) added, less 5 per cent. Articles marked * are exempt from War Tax.

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
Apples.....	\$ 1.80 per 100 lbs.	\$ 1.42 $\frac{3}{4}$ per 100 lbs.
*Beans.....	1.12 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	0.82 $\frac{8}{100}$ "
Bran.....	0.80 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	0.60 $\frac{1}{100}$ "
Brooms.....	4.60 "	3.46 "
Butter in tins.....	8.33 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	6.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Bacon.....	4.80 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	3.57 $\frac{1}{100}$ "
Candles (composition)..	10.80 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	8.10 $\frac{1}{100}$ "
Coal oil in tins.....	3.69 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	2.76 "
Crackers.....	.....	3.62 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Coal (p. ton 2,240 lbs.).	0.77	0.51 $\frac{8}{100}$
Corn.....	0.81 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 lbs.	0.60 $\frac{3}{8}$ per 100 lbs.
*Flour.....	5.40 per brl.	4.60 per brl.
*Codfish, Hake & Hake Canada.....	1.12 $\frac{3}{4}$ per 100 lbs.	0.82 $\frac{8}{100}$ per 100 lbs.
Codfish, Norwegian.....	2.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	.....
Hams.....	4.80 "	3.59 "
Hay.....	0.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	0.46 "
*Herring, smoked.....	1.12 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	0.82 $\frac{8}{100}$ "
*Lard, in tins, 10 lbs. and 20 lbs.....	4.48 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3.58 $\frac{8}{100}$ "
Lumber (white pine)...	8.00 per M feet.	6.00 per M feet.
*Mackerel.....	1.12 $\frac{3}{4}$ per 100 lbs.	0.82 $\frac{8}{100}$ per 100 lbs.
Oats.....	0.78 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	0.61 $\frac{3}{100}$ "
*Potatoes.....	0.62 $\frac{4}{5}$ "	0.48 $\frac{3}{100}$ "
Paper, straw wrapping.	2.18 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	1.63 $\frac{1}{100}$ "
Pork, mess, brls.....	2.32 $\frac{1}{5}$ "	1.72 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tobacco, chewing, plugs	8.05 "	6.03 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT of Imports at Havana of Jerked Beef and English and Norwegian Dry Fish.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Jerked Beef..... Lbs.	22,736,110	25,649,900	22,719,700	22,258,108
English Codfish..... Drums.	33,217	36,326	38,276	35,277
do Haddock..... do	11,515	8,846	13,916	10,449
do Hake..... do	32,376	24,022	17,325	7,807
Total..... do	77,108	69,194	69,517	53,533
Norwegian Codfish..... do	52,345	46,465	38,469	35,286

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT respecting the Export and Import Trade of the Island of Porto Rico.

EXPORTS.

Sugar.—The average annual sugar crop for exportation amounts to about 90,000 tons, which finds its chief market in the United States and Spain.

Coffee.—The average annual coffee crop is about 25,000 tons, valued at about \$8,000,000. As a large portion of labor is being withdrawn from sugar plantations for its cultivation the production is on the increase. About half the crop, consisting of the best quality, is shipped to England, France, Germany and Italy; the remainder being consumed in Spain, Cuba and in the island. Shipping season from November to July.

Tobacco.—The average annual tobacco crop is about 70,000 cwt., shipped chiefly to Spain, Hamburg and Cuba. Shipping season from May to September.

Cattle.—The island produces very fine cattle in large numbers, supplying the home market as well as that of many of the adjacent islands.

Sundries.—The exports of oranges, coconuts, hides, &c., amount to considerable value.

SAN JUAN, January, 1887.

APPENDIX K.

IMPORTS.

The total value of imports into the island is about \$14,000,000. France and Germany contribute about \$1,000,000; Great Britain about \$3,000,000, of which about \$1,000,000 is for rice from Liverpool, to the extent of about 2,000 tons. The total importation of rice from all parts reaches to about 20,000 tons.

Cotton manufactures, chiefly from England and Spain, sum up about \$1,000,000, and hardware, machinery, vegetables, beer, &c., also from Europe, represent about \$1,000,000. The balance is made up with flour, provisions, oil, lard, lumber and fish from Spain, the United States and Canada; nearly the whole of the fish consumed coming from Nova Scotia.

The island consists of about 3,750 square miles. Number of inhabitants about 800,000. Annual trade amounts to about \$30,000,000.

APPENDIX L.

STATEMENT of Lines of Steamers calling at Porto Rico, and engaged in International and Coasting Service.

SAN JUAN, P. R., January, 1887.

1. A Spanish line, carrying the royal mail between Spain and Cuba, calling at San Juan each way.
This Company has long enjoyed a large subsidy, the terms of which having expired, the service is to be offered to public competition.
2. A French line between France and Cuba, calling at San Juan.
3. A line of Spanish steamers, once a month, from Hamburg, calling at Spain, bringing cargo to San Juan and outports, and proceeding to Cuba.
4. Two lines under Spanish flag between Liverpool, Great Britain, and San Juan, calling at Santander.
5. One steamer between the United States and San Juan; an additional steamer in contemplation.
6. Five lines running coastwise around the island, and between Iaguyza, St. Thomas, San Domingo and Cuba.
7. Occasional steamers from Barcelona, Antwerp, Havre, &c.
8. Royal mail steamer (English), once a month, between St. Thomas and San Juan.

APPENDIX M.

PORT charges of a British steamship of 1,000 tons register.

Pilotage, in and out	Spanish \$31 00
Interpreter's fees	4 00
Stamps for ship's manifest	0 75
Customs House entry and clearance in ballast	2 00
Customs House, entry and clearance, with cargo.....	9 00
Health visit	12 00
Vise of bill of health.....	1 00
Legalization to translation of manifest by Gov't interpreter	3 00
Bill of health.....	2 00
Shifting each time	4 00
Outward tonnage dues, 50 cents per 1,000 kilos, gross weight of cargo, and is payable by vessel when not otherwise stipulated.	
Warfare dues for 6 days, \$4.50, and every day additional, 50 cents per day.	
	Spanish \$
6½ per cent. premium	\$
Translation and copies of vessel's manifest, from \$10 to \$50, according to length.....	\$
Stage hire per day	1 00 \$

N.B.—If the steamer moors and unmoors to the wharf, an extra charge of \$15.50 is incurred, unless otherwise specified in bill of lading. Fifty cents, Spanish, per 1,000 kilos, gross, for harbor cleaning, and 62½ cents, Spanish, per 1,000 kilos, gross, for inward tonnage dues on the cargo landed, to be paid by vessel.

St. Johns, P. R., January, 1887.

APPENDIX N.

PRO FORMA Account Sales of Flour from any of the British Provinces, under British Flag.

SOLD AT 6 MONTHS' CREDIT AND 4 PER CENT DISCOUNT.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
200 barrels and 200 bags of flour, at \$9			3,600 00	
4 per cent. discount			144 00	
				3,456 00
<i>Charges.</i>				
Labor, receiving, delivering and weighing			5 00	
Cooperage and sewing			2 00	
Lighterage, at 6½c			25 00	
Freight				
Import duty on—				
200 barrels, weighing (gross)..... 19,000 kilos.				
Less—Tare..... 1,800 “				
			17,200 “	
200 bags	Kilos. 19,000			
Less—Tare..... “ 200				
			18,800 “	
			36,000 “	
36,000 kilos., at \$2.45 per 100 kilos.....		882 00		
Import duty on 200 kilos. (bags) at 4c		8 00		
		890 00		
6 per cent. additional		63 40		
		943 40		
Spanish gold		58 98		
6½ per cent. premium			1,002 36	
6 per discount on terms.....			207 36	
6 per cent. commission and guarantee			172 80	
				1,414 52
				2,041 48

N.B.—When vessels are moored to wharf, lighterage is avoided. Harbor cleaning dues, at 50 cents per 1,000 kilos., gross, and inward tonnage dues, at 6½ cents per 1,000 kilos., gross, are payable by the vessel, unless conditions of bill of lading impose them on the cargo, as is usual with the steamers now running here.

St. JOHN, P.R., January, 1887.

APPENDIX O.

PRO FORMA Account Sales of Fish received per British Steamer from any
of the British Provinces.

SOLD AT 6 MONTHS' CREDIT AND 4 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
200 casks of fish	110,000 lbs.						
12 per cent. tare	13,200 "						
50 boxes of fish	96,800 "						
70½ do	5,000 "						
	3,500 "						
	105,300 "						
105,300 lbs. of fish, at \$4.80				5,054	00		
50 barrels mackerel, at \$8				400	00		
75 do split herring, at \$4				300	00		
						5,754	40
4 per cent. discount						230	18
						5,524	22
<i>Charges.</i>							
Labor, receiving, delivering and weighing				38	50		
Cooperage				10	00		
Freight							
Import duty on cod	55,292 kilos.						
Less—20 per cent. tare	11,058 "						
	44,234 "						
44,234 kilos, at 88c. per 100 kilos.		389	26				
Import duty on	18,750 kilos.						
Less—20 per cent. tare	3,750 "						
	15,000 "						
15,000 kilos., at 88c. per 100 kilos.		132	00				
		521	26				
6 per cent. additional		31	28				
Spanish gold		552	54				
6½ per cent. premium		34	53			587	07
Telegrams and petties						57	04
Lighterage discharging						331	45
6 per cent. discount on terms						278	21
5 per cent. commission and guarantee							
						1,300	27
						4,223	95

When vessels are moored to wharf, lighterage is avoided Harbor cleaning dues, at 50 cents per 1,000 kilogrammes, and inward tonnage dues, at 62½ cents per 1,000 kilogrammes, gross, are payable by vessels, unless conditions of bill of lading impose them on cargo, as is usual with the steamers running here.

St. JOHN, P.R., January, 1887.

APPENDIX P.

PRO FORMA Account Sales of Spruce Lumber from any of the British Provinces, under British Flag.

SOLD AT 6 MONTHS' CREDIT.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5,000 feet spruce lumber, at \$18.....			90 00
<i>Charges,</i>			
Labor receiving and delivering		3 75	
Import duty on 12 cubic metre, at \$1.30	15 60		
6 per cent. additional	0 94		
Spanish gold	16 54		
6½ per cent. premium.....	1 03		
6 per cent. discount on terms		17 57	
5 per cent. commission and guarantee		5 40	
		5 45	
			32 17
			57 83

E. & O. E.

N.B.—Harbor clearing dues at 50c. per 1,000 kilogs gross and inward tonnage dues at 62½ cents per 1,000 kilogs gross, are payable by vessel unless conditions of bill of lading impose them on cargo as is usual with the steamers now running here.

St. Johns, P.R., January, 1887.

APPENDIX Q.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Duties charged on Imports into Porto Rico at the old rates and the reduced rates, chargeable since 15th October, 1886.

	Unit of Value.	Old Rate	New Rate.	Per 100.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Apples and Pears.....	100 kilos.	3 13	2 16	1 00
Brooms and Brushes	do	5 80	4 00	1 84
Bacon.....	do	4 06	2 80	1 28½
Beans and Peas.....	do	1 84	1 28	0 59½
Butter.....	do	9 20	6 40	2 94½
Cornmeal.....	do	1 10	0 65	0 30
Crackers.....	Kilo.	0 96	0 04	*0 01 ⁸⁴ / ₁₀₀
Cheese.....	do	0 09	0 06	2 75½
Carriages.....	1	87 00	60 00	60 00
Cotton, manufactures of	Kilo.		33½ p.c adv	
Fish, salted, &c	100 kilos.	1 18	0 88	0 40 ⁵⁶ / ₁₀₀
Flour.....	do	3 26	2 45	1 12 ⁸⁴ / ₁₀₀
Flax, Hemp, &c, manufactures of	do	5 80	4 00	1 84
Furniture, common	do	9 06	6 25	2 87
do fine	do	27 18	18 75	8 62
do superior	do	43 50	30 00	13 80
Glass, common bottle.....	do	4 60	3 20	1 47
Hams and Shoulders.....	do	6 09	4 20	1 93
Hay.....	do	5 04	3 48	1 60
Iron Nails.....	do	3 77	2 60	1 20
Lard.....	do	5 06	3 52	1 62
Leather, Boots and Shoes	Kilo.	0 80	0 55	25 30
Lumber, Pitch and White Pine, Boards, Beams, &c.....	Cub metre	1 76	1 30	
Shingles and Clapboards	100 kilos.	0 30	0 22	0 10 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Hoops, Shooks and Headings.....	do	0 35	0 27	0 12½
Malt Liquors.....	Hectolitre.	3 48	2 40	
Oats.....	100 kilos.	1 16	0 89	0 36½
Pilot Bread.....	do	3 77	2 60	1 20
Soap.....	do	3 77	2 99	1 37½
Spirits.....	Hectolitre.	13 85	9 25	
Tobacco, manufactured.....	Kilo.	0 70	0 70	32 25
Vegetables, fresh.....	100 kilos.	0 87	0 61	0 28
do preserved.....	do	1 84	1 28	0 59½

* Per Lb.

On all above 6 per cent. additional is charged.

Free—Agricultural Implements, Coal, Ice.

Duties and all other Government revenues payable in Spanish gold. The Treasury admits at present payments in Mexican silver dollars, at \$1.05*263 for \$1 Spanish.

Beef \$2.00 per Brl.
 Pork..... 2.60 do
 Candles (tallow) 1.84 per 100 lbs.

APPENDIX R.

STATEMENT of duties payable on Sundry articles at Barbe.

Beef.....	\$1.20	per 100 lbs.
Butter.....	1.80	" "
Bran.....	0.15	" "
Candles.....	2 00	" "
Cheese.....	1.80	" "
Coal.....	0.60	" ton.
Cornmeal.....	0.30	" bbl.
Crackers.....	0.12	" 100 lbs.
{ Dry fish.....	0.05	" 112 "
{ Mackerel.....		
{ Herring.....	0.10	" bbl.
{ Alewives.....		
{ Salmon.....	0.12	" "
{ Smoked herring.....	0.05	" 112 lbs.
Flour.....	1.00	" bbl.
Hams.....	1.20	" 100 lbs.
Hoops.....	1.44	" 1200.
Oil (kerosene).....	0.05	" gall.
Lard, cases, 85 per cent.....	1.00	" 100 lbs.
Lumber.....	1.20	" M. ft.
Malt liquors { In wood.....	4.50	" Hdd.
{ Bottled.....	0.30	" doz. qts.
Matches, per box.....	0.24	" gross.
Oats.....	0.15	" 100 lbs.
Pease.....	0.12	" "
Pork.....	1.20	" "
Powder. { Blasting.....	1.20	" "
{ Sporting.....	2.50	" "
Rice.....	0.12	" "
Shingles.....	0.36	" M.
Shooks, sugar, hhd }	1.44	" 1200.
Staves, red oak. }		
Soap.....	0.30	" 100 lbs.
Tallow.....	0.48	" "

FREE.

Cattle,
Glass bottles,
Hay,
Manures,

Onions,
Potatoes,
Sheep.

Steamers bringing a regular mail pay 24c. per ton on every ton of cargo discharged or laden.

APPENDIX S.

MINUTE of His Excellency the Governor, of date 2nd February, 1887.

The above extract of instructions was handed to me by Mr. Wylde, whom I had much pleasure in welcoming to Jamaica, and only regret that my departure for England to-morrow will prevent me from seeing more of him.

Mr. Wilde did not appear prepared to make any definite statement of what was desired by the Canadian Government with respect of what is styled in the foregoing extract "any concession in duties or otherwise," so I am not able to enter into the subject except so far as to ascertain that there would probably be difficulty in obtaining a remission of the duty on sugar imported into Canada from the British West Indies.

With respect to encouragement being given to a line of steamers between this and Canada, I was able to assure him that I would personally hail with pleasure the establishment of any such line, and that, though I had no power to make any sort of pledge which would involve expenditure from the revenues of Jamaica, that I would gladly recommend to the Legislature to afford such support as might seem proper to any line of good vessels that would undertake to maintain a punctual, satisfactory and fairly fast line of communication between Canada and Jamaica. I may add that I believe that such a line would receive considerable support from merchants and the public, and that it would benefit both the Dominion and this colony to a very appreciable extent.

The Colonial Secretary will kindly give Mr. Wylde a copy of this minute and no doubt in due course we shall receive some definite proposals with respect to the projected line of steamers.

H. W. NORMAN.

APPENDIX T.

STATEMENT of Duties on Sundry Articles payable in Jamaica.

	Sterling		
	£	s.	d.
Ale, boer and porter, per gallon.....	0	0	6
Bacon and hams, lb.....	0	0	2
Beef, bbl.....	0	15	0
Beans, bush.....	0	0	4
Bread or biscuits, 100 lbs.....	0	6	0
Butter, lb.....	0	0	2
Fish—Codfish, 100 lbs.....	0	3	6
Salmon, bbl.....	0	10	6
Mackerel do	0	4	6
Alewives do	0	2	6
Herrings do	0	2	6
do smoked, lb.....	0	0	0½
Flour, wheat, bbl.....	0	8	0
Lard, lb.....	0	0	0¾
Matches, gross of 12 boxes containing 100 each.....	0	5	0
Meal, bbl.....	0	2	0
Pork do	0	15	0
Oats, bush.....	0	0	4
Oil, gall.....	0	0	9
Rice, 100 lbs.....	0	3	0
Soap do	0	5	6
Sausages, lb.....	0	0	2
Tobacco, manufactured, lb	0	1	0
Wood—White pine lumber, per 1,000.....	0	9	0
Pitch pine do do	0	13	0
Cypress shingles.....	0	6	6

FREE.

Coals.
 Fresh fish.
 do meat.
 do fruit.
 do vegetables.
 Ice.
 Pipes for conveying fluids.

Poultry.
 Sheep.
 Shooks.
 Tallow.
 Wood hoops.
 Staves and headings.
 Wire fencing.

APPENDIX U.

STATEMENT of chief articles of import into the Island of Jamaica for the year ended 30th September, 1886.

Ale, beer and porter	£ 26,280
Beef and pork (salted)	35,000
Bread or biscuit.....	11,000
Butter	29,000
Candles { tallow £ 625 }	2,460
{ composition 1,835 }	
Cheese	7,800
Corn.....	12,558
Cornmeal.....	18,884
Coals	38,277
Fish { dry..... £112,235 }	157,380
{ packed. 45,145 }	
Ice	2,882
Flour	152,672
Hams and bacon	5,500
Lard and oil.....	30,000
Matches	3,045
Oats	1,295
Peas and beans.....	2,800
Rice	51,704
Soap	19,958
Spirits	2,850
Tobacco (raw)	6,785
Tea.....	2,253
Wood, white pine.....	19,000
do pitch pine	12,000
do cypress shingles.....	5,284
do cedar.....	1,100

Imported from:—

United Kingdom.....	£677,276	or 51·3	per cent.
United States.....	499,895	34·1	“
Canada	146,953	11·1	“
Other countries	46,931	3·5	“

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT of Exports from the Island of Jamaica for the year ending 30th September, 1886.

Fruit	£231,522	or 18·2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Sugar	202,791	“ 15·9 “
Foreign goods	201,003	“ 15·8 “
Dye woods	194,800	“ 15·4 “
Rum	184,544	“ 14·3 “
Coffee	119,994	“ 9·4 “
Pimento	46,704	“ 3·6 “
Minor items	93,060	“ 7·6 “
Total	£1,280,118	

Exported to—

United Kingdom	£509,429	or 39·7 per cent.
United States	563,162	“ 44·0 “
Canada	44,746	“ 3·5 “
Other countries	162,781	“ 12·8 “

APPENDIX W.

STATEMENT of Steamship Lines using Kingston, Jamaica.

1. Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Transatlantic mail line, viz.: SS. “Para,” 3,805 tons; “Don,” 3,805; “Medway,” 3,687; “Moselle,” 3,298; “Nile,” 3,039. These ships leave Southampton for Kingston every alternate Thursday, calling at Barbadoes, having connecting lines for Colon, Belge, Havana and Vera Cruz.
2. West Indian and Pacific S.S. Co. Steamships of this line leave Liverpool once a month for Kingston, Vera Cruz and New Orleans.
3. London and Belize Line from London calling at Kingston.
4. Atlas S.S. Co. A fortnightly line between Kingston and New York, having a service once in ten days around the island.
5. Clyde Line between London and Kingston and Glasgow and Kingston.
6. Glasgow Line, once a month between Glasgow and Kingston, and London and Kingston.
7. Sundry tramps.

APPENDIX X.

PRO FORMA Disbursement Account by a Steamer of 1,000 tons, with a suppositious draught of water of say 18 feet.

	£	s.	d.
To Inward pilotage from sea to Kingston.....	5	11	0
Outward do Kingston to sea.....	3	12	0
Reporting fee....	0	10	0
*Lighterage dues, 2s. 3d. per ton.....	2	15	7
Harbor dues	1	15	0
Mooring and unmooring (if necessary)	0	6	0
Water (at vessel's option)	3	12	0
Agent's fee for entering and clearing	3	4	0
	<u>£21</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>

* Payable by the same vessel only once every three months.

For full particulars of harbor masters' fees, water supply, pilotage, &c., see pages 321 to 326 of the Hand-book of Jamaica for 1886-87.

APPENDIX Y.

PRO FORMA Account Sales of Flour received ex ———, from Halifax, N.S., and sold by the undersigned, for account of Messrs. Whom it may concern.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
100 barrels of baking flour, at 31s.....	155	0	0			

*Charges.

Freight from Halifax, 3s.....	15	0	0			
Duty, 8s. a barrel.....	40	0	0			
Wharfage, 4d.....	1	13	4			
Fire Insurance, 1 per cent.....	1	11	0			
Commission and guarantee, 5 per cent.....	7	15	0			
				<u>65</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>4</u>
Net proceeds.....	£99	0	8			

* These sales are supposed to be ex. ———, original landing dock. If flour has to be stored there will be an extra charge for cartage of 1d. per barrel, and for storage not less than 3d. per barrel.

E. & O. E.

The above sales are based on present cost of importation from New York of the particular grade baking flour used here. This flour costs to-day in New York \$4.65 per barrel. The market is very prejudiced against any flour other than certain brands of New York city mills.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 3rd February, 1887.

APPENDIX Z.
PRO FORMA Accounts Sales per on account of the concerned.

Date.	Codfish.				Herring, barrels.	Mackerel, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	£ s. d.
	Tierces.	Boxes.	Half-boxes					
1884.								
Oct. 24.....	200	150	150	200	100	50		
do 29.....	50	35	35	50	25	13	At 18s. + 1/8 ; 22s, 11s, 22s, 36s, 24s	373 12 0
do 31.....	50	35	35	35	25	12	do do	378 8 0
Nov. 1.....	50	50	45	45	25	13	do do	379 12 0
	50	50	45	45	25	12	do do	394 18 0
	200	150	150	200	100	50		1,522 10 0
CHARGES.								
Oct. 20.....	Paid duty on 112,100 lbs. fish, at 3s. 6d. per 100 lbs.; herrings and alewives, at 2s. 6d. per bbl.; mackerel, at 4s. 6d... £249 18 6							
	Interest thereon to maturity, say 102 days, at 8 per cent per annum							
	Fire insurance, £1 10s.; advertising, 25s.; stamps, 21s							
	Wharfage, at 1s. 6d. per tierce, 6d. per box, 3d. per half box, 9d. per bbl., less 25 per cent.....							
	Commission on £1,522 10s., at 5 per cent							
	6 11 9							
	6 16 0							
	25 6 3							
	76 2 0							
Nov. 1	Proceeds due 30th January, 1885							
do 1.....	Less interest to maturity.....							
	1,158 15 0							
	Cash, 1st November.....							
	23 2 2							
	1,135 12 10							
	To Colonial Bank bill, at 90 per cent., £1,123 4s. 9d.; 1 per cent. premium, £11 7s. 1d.; stamps to bill, 21s.....							
	1,135 12 10							

E. E.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, as of 1st November, 1884.

UNITED STATES Exports to the British West India Islands, for the Year ended
30th June, 1885.

		\$	\$
Animals—			
Cattle.....	No. 1,259	104,927	
Horses.....	" 44	7,840	
Sheep.....	" 4,116	32,782	145,549
Breadstuffs—			
Bread and biscuits.....	Lbs. 7,372,638	231,591	
Oats.....	" 113,845	51,394	
Wheat flour.....	Brls. 414,872	1,865,216	
Indian corn.....	Bush. 339,042	215,729	
Corn meal.....	" 89,511	289,817	2,653,747
Carriages and horse cars.....			52,729
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines.....			71,448
Cotton, manufactures of—			
Colored.....	Yds. 795,879	50,021	
Uncolored.....	" 486,920	49,308	
Other.....		16,785	116,114
Fish—			
Codfish, haddock, hake and pollock.....	Lbs. 1,438,958	51,985	
Other.....		80,777	132,762
Flax, hemp and jute, manufactures of.....			35,514
Iron and steel, manufactures of—			
Machinery.....		125,055	
Unclassified.....		111,954	137,009
Leather, manufactures of—			
Boots and shoes.....	Pairs. 89,742	83,827	
Other.....		10,302	94,129
Oil-cake and oil-cake meal.....	Lbs. 8,438,867		153,059
Oils, mineral, refined.....	Galls. 1,537,856		163,080
Provisions—			
Beef, fresh and cured.....	Lbs. 2,258,955	170,956	
Bacon.....	" 163,994	15,503	
Hams.....	" 736,288	85,087	
Pork, fresh and cured.....	" 7,244,812	506,921	
Lard.....	" 2,739,918	195,655	
Butter.....	" 1,956,746	324,213	
Cheese.....	" 625,682	83,752	
Other.....		61,674	1,443,761
Spirits—			
Whiskey.....	Galls. 132,687	125,962	
Other.....	" 49,892	9,346	135,308
Tobacco—			
Leaf.....	Lbs. 1,136,679	125,362	
Manufactures of.....		89,605	214,967
Vegetables—			
Pease and beans.....	Bush. 39,011	57,343	
Potatoes.....	" 17,032	14,130	
Other.....		14,687	86,160
Wood—			
Lumber—			
Boards, deals, &c.....	M. ft. 15,630,000	239,488	
Shingles.....	M. 7,329,000	37,685	
Shooks.....		169,682	
Staves and headings.....		80,483	
Other.....		11,883	
Timber.....		1,488	
Manufactures of.....		115,322	656,011
Total, Domestic and Foreign.....			6,291,347

IMPORTS into the United States from the British West India Islands for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

FREE.			\$	\$
Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes—				
Logwood, in sticks	Tons.	2,312	32,787	
Other			110,107	
				142,894
Cocoa	Lbs.	3,497,059		512,398
Coffee	"	3,896,698		318,114
Fruits—				
Bananas.....			715,595	
Cocoanuts			111,661	
Other			192,595	
				1,019,851
Hides and Skins	Lbs.			42,165
India rubber and gutta percha	"	92,319		36,064
Spices, unground, crude.....	"	2,744,739		107,710
Wood, manufactured, not elsewhere specified.				23,725
Unclassified				138,984
Total				2,341,905
SUBJECT TO DUTY.				
Fruits—				
Oranges			145,293	
Other			44,943	
				190,236
Salt	Lbs.	103,300,859		90,756
Spirits	Galls.	40,239		84,178
Sponges				130,035
Sugar and Molasses—				
Molasses	Galls.	997,394	150,245	
Sugar.....	Lbs.	282,270,638	6,896,699	
				7,046,944
Total				7,542,149
Total, Free and Dutiable goods				9,884,054

IMPORTS from Cuba into the United States for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

FREE OF DUTY.			\$	\$
Asphaltum, crude.....	Lbs.	2,821,971		31,587
Fruits—				
Bananas			610,699	
Coconuts			134,249	
Other			177,092	
Hides and skins				920,040
Wood manufactured				142,162
Unclassified.....				544,574
				59,951
Total Free.....				1,698,305
SUBJECT TO DUTY.				
Fruits—				
Oranges			76,008	
Other.....			9,723	
Iron—				85,731
Ore.....	Tons.	28,209	40,948	
Manufactures of.....			14,090	
Sponges				55,038
Sugar and molasses—				81,991
Molasses.....	Gals.	23,660,978	2,726,710	
Sugar	Lbs.	1,115,054,601	30,442,585	
				33,169,295
Tobacco -				
Leaf	Lbs.	9,754,099	3,930,580	
Cigars		876,203	3,045,391	
Other.....			2,931	
				6,979,402
Still Wines—				
In casks	Galls.	40,044	19,575	
Bottles		236	806	
				20,381
Unclassified.....				102,053
Total Subject to Duty.....				40,493,881
Total, Free and Dutiable.....				42,192,186

UNITED STATES Exports to Cuba, for Year ended 30th June, 1885.

		\$	\$
Agricultural implements.....			14,173
Animals—			
Cattle.....	No. 5,616	87,310	
Other.....		1,001	
Books, maps, engravings, &c.....			88,311
Breadstuffs—			28,563
Bread and biscuits.....		26,282	
Wheat flour.....	Bbls. 191,250	945,092	
Indian corn.....	Bush. 108,565	69,314	
Carriages, horse cars and cars for steam railroads.....			1,040,688
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c.....			161,580
Coal—			
Bituminous.....	Tons. 95,922	302,438	
Anthracite.....	" 23,411	83,484	
Cotton, manufactures of—			385,922
Colored.....	Yds. 1,907,352	114,729	
Uncolored.....	" 697,096	64,920	
Fish—			179,649
Codfish, haddock, hake and pollock, ..	Lbs. 1,813,571	73,197	
All other.....		33,813	
Flax, hemp and jute, manufactures of.....	Lbs. 1,763,285		107,010
Fruits.....			141,190
Glass and glassware.....			20,887
Iron and steel, manufactures of—			57,010
Car wheels.....		14,288	
Builders' hardware.....		30,509	
Machinery.....		350,242	
Nails and spikes.....	Lbs. 1,410,897	36,839	
Sewing machines.....		29,275	
Scales and balances.....		28,160	
Steam engines.....		94,804	
Wire.....	Lbs. 748,135	33,106	
Unenumerated.....		156,738	
Leather and manufactures of.....			773,961
Malt liquors.....			54,091
Oils, mineral—			19,609
Crude.....	Galls. 2,991,202	223,302	
Refined illuminating.....	" 595,982	78,349	
Lubricating.....	" 23,074	11,659	
Naphtha.....	" 5,029	672	
Paper and manufactures of.....			313,912
Provisions—			170,274
Bacon.....	Lbs. 2,219,675	183,634	
Hams.....	" 1,945,135	242,168	
Pork, cured.....	" 458,318	37,045	
Lard.....	" 21,348,616	1,737,922	
Butter.....	" 19,806	36,453	
Other.....		42,562	
Tobacco and manufactures of.....			2,279,724
Vegetables—			51,945
Pease and beans.....	Bush. 66,416	168,528	
Potatoes.....	" 173,344	130,719	
Other.....	" 17,923	17,923	
Wood and manufactures of—			317,170
Lumber.....	M. ft. 17,378,000	229,850	
Hoops and hop poles.....		286,929	
Shooks.....		897,307	
Staves and headings.....		83,000	
Manufactures of—			
Empty hogsheads and barrels.....		263,265	
Furniture.....		38,985	
Other.....		37,000	
Unclassified.....			1,836,286
			323,327
Total, Domestic and Foreign.....			8,448,523

UNITED STATES EXPORTS to Porto Rico for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

		\$	\$
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat flour..... Lbs.	78,534	364,272	
Other.....		29,893	
			394,165
Candles..... Lbs.			47,822
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines.....			35,460
Cotton, manufactures of.....			14,796
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....			48,969
Oils, minerals, illuminating..... Galls.	466,699		49,738
Paper, manufactures of.....			23,702
Provisions—			
Hams..... Lbs.	599,500	69,102	
Pork, salted or cured..... "	1,967,846	147,111	
Lard..... "	2,785,040	230,011	
Butter..... "	160,555	23,335	
Cheese..... "	250,364	23,885	
Other.....		8,984	
			501,425
Wood, Lumber—			
Boards, deals, &c.....	2,922,000	44,661	
Hoops and hop poles.....		27,727	
Shooks.....		157,740	
Staves and headings.....		29,693	
Other.....		9,893	
Timber.....		102	
Manufactures of.....		12,674	
			282,490
Unclassified.....			117,350
			1,515,917
Domestic.....			36,028
Foreign.....			
Total Domestic and Foreign.....			1,551,945

IMPORTS into the United States from Porto Rico, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

		\$	\$
FREE.			
Coffee..... Lbs.	4,864,188		603,564
Fruits.....			19,000
Hides and skins.....			15,766
Wood, nonmanufactured.....			8,851
Unclassified.....			9,967
Total Free.....			656,918
SUBJECT TO DUTY.			
Fruits—Oranges.....			11,300
Sugar and Molasses—			
Molasses..... Galls.	6,029,923	1,233,709	
Sugar..... Lbs.	159,769,898	4,200,888	
			5,414,597
Unclassified.....			21,374
Total subject to Duty.....			5,447,271
Total Free and Dutiable.....			6,104,283

RETURN

(47a)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 19th April, 1887;— For a Return giving the total cost of the preparation of the Voters' Lists, under the Electoral Franchise Act, in Canada; together with a detailed statement of the cost in each Electoral Division for Salaries of Revising Officer, Clerk and Bailiff, and travelling allowance to each, if any; giving, also, amount paid for printing lists, and showing to whom paid in each Division, the amount paid for advertising, rent of halls, and for every other service connected therewith in each Electoral Division in the Dominion of Canada.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 9th May, 1887.

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division for Salaries, Travelling Expenses, Printing Lists, Rent, &c.

ADDINGTON—JUDGE WILKISON.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, W. G. Wilson	273 00		
Copyist, A. M. Tytler	5 00		
do W. S. Henry	7 90		
do H. Jameson	10 00		
Assistant clerk, H. Jameson	65 00		
Bailiff, Robert McCoy	85 59		
Posting lists	6 50		
Valuation rolls	103 00		
Office rent	40 00		
Postage	31 38		
Travel of clerk	3 00		
Travel of revisor	120 80		
Judge Wilkison, part of salary	200 00		
Printing <i>Napanee Standard</i>	791 43		
do <i>Kingston News</i>	9 00		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		752 17	
Printing, first list		658 75	
do second list		42 70	
do third list		98 98	
	1,752 60	1,752 60	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

ALGOMA EAST—JUDGE McCREA.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, F. A. P. Towers.....	337 50		
do do travel	12 75		
Bailiff, R. H. Carney	276 57		
Valuation rolls.....	77 84		
Hall for revision	2 00		
Stationery.....	8 70		
Postage.....	5 94		
Telegrams.....	3 09		
Travel of reviser	91 00		
Judge McCrea, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Manitowaning <i>Expositor</i>	37 76		
do Sault Ste. Marie <i>Pioneer</i>	773 68		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		812 39	
Printing, first list		384 38	
do second list		384 34	
do third list.....		42 72	
Lists sold			3 00
	1,826 83	1,823 83	3 00

ALGOMA WEST—JUDGE HAMILTON.

Clerk, J. E. Williams.....	238 00		
do do travel.....	121 20		
Bailiff.....	263 80		
Valuation rolls.....	46 45		
Stationery.....	10 43		
Postage and telegrams	8 75		
Travel of reviser.....	151 20		
Judge Hamilton, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Port Arthur <i>Sentinel</i>	626 86		
do Rat Portage <i>Progress</i>	6 00		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		839 83	
Printing, first list		307 43	
do second list.....		227 68	
do third list.....		97 75	
	1,672 69	1,672 69	

BOTHWELL—JUDGE A. BELL.

Clerk, A. J. C. Shaw.....	310 00		
do do travel	37 85		
do B. Franklin	10 00		
do E. G. O. Shaw	8 00		
do E. A. Shaw	4 00		
Bailiff, Wm. Cockrane.....	87 15		
Valuation rolls.....	133 72		
Postage and telegrams.....	20 74		
Stationery.....	7 44		
Office rent.....	22 50		
Travel of reviser.....	53 70		
Judge A. Bell, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Bothwell <i>Times</i>	7 70		
do Chatham <i>Banner</i>	882 80		
do Dresden <i>Times</i>	17 30		
do Wallaceburg <i>Herald</i>	7 80		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

BOTHWELL—JUDGE A. BELL—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		695 10	
Printing, first list		707 88	
do second list		132 72	
do third list		75 00	
	1,810 70	1,810 70	

BRANT, NORTH—JUDGE JONES.

Clerk, Thos. Alexander	148 00		
do T. Harry Jones	283 00		
do do travel	8 25		
Bailiff, Jas. Jackson	62 28		
Valuation rolls	117 20		
Rent, light and fuel	20 00		
Halls for courts	8 00		
Stationery	20 40		
Postage	11 25		
Express and telegrams	3 75		
Travel of reviser	28 00		
Judge Jones, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Brantford <i>Courier</i>	123 31		
do do <i>Telegram</i>	293 01		
do Paris <i>Review</i>	165 94		
do do <i>Star Transcript</i>	176 53		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		710 13	
Printing, first list		395 92	
do second list		362 87	
	1,668 92	1,668 92	

BRANT, SOUTH—JUDGE JONES.

Clerk, Will. D. Jones	431 00		
do do travel	15 00		
Bailiff, Jos. Jackson	143 73		
Valuation rolls	168 36		
Rent of office	25 00		
Stationery	20 40		
Postage	12 25		
Express and telegrams	3 75		
Hall for court	2 00		
Travel of reviser	30 00		
Judge Jones, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Brantford <i>Courier</i>	322 08		
do do <i>Expositor</i>	499 65		
do do <i>Telegram</i>	121 08		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		840 59	
Printing first list		454 98	
do second list		457 83	
Lists sold			8 90
	1,992 30	1,983 40	8 90

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

BROCKVILLE—JUDGE McDONALD.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Clerk, W. J. Wright	197	50				
do Thos. E. Stevenson	122	25				
do Trowers E. Stevenson.....	131	50				
do Francis Barker	6	00				
do Milton D. Burns	37	00				
do James E. Carron	1	50				
do Jos. T. Fitzpatrick.....	16	75				
do John A. Reynolds.....	2	25				
do David J. Mayon ..	3	25				
do Jos. Wright	5	00				
do Arch. McCann	12	50				
do Chas. Dodge	18	50				
do John Marron	19	75				
do J. W. Boyd	10	75				
do Geo. L. Starr.....	0	50				
Bailiff, John Marron	42	15				
Valuation rolls	143	87				
Stationery.....	3	68				
Postage and express.....	15	49				
Horse hire.....	6	75				
Judge McDonald, part of salary.....	200	00				
Printing, Brockville Recorder.....	9	80				
do do Times.....	1,293	84				
Part of salary paid			200	00		
Expenses of revision.....			793	50		
Printing first list			656	90		
do second list			564	74		
do third list.....			82	00		
Lists sold					3	44
	2,300	58	2,297	14	3	44

BRUCE, NORTH—JUDGE W. BARRETT.

Clerk at preliminary revision	3	00				
do final revision	45	00				
do railway fare	2	70				
Bailiff, M. Hunter.....	6	54				
do M. Briggs.....	6	00				
do J. F. Dinsmore.....	25	65				
do Robert Davis	24	51				
do William Kennedy.....	10	44				
Valuation rolls.....	98	34				
Voters' lists	6	72				
Postage.....	10	41				
Telegram.....	0	35				
Stationery.....	2	80				
Hall for court	1	00				
Travel and living allowance of reviser	84	75				
Judge Barrett, part of salary.....	200	00				
Printing, Chesley Advocate.....	5	76				
do Port Elgin Times	559	20				
do Paisley Advocate.....	3	86				
do Tara Leader.....	10	00				
do Walkerton Glocke.....	65	86				
do do Herald	57	00				
do do Telescope	48	00				
do Warton Echo	4	56				
Part of salary paid			200	00		
Expenses of revision.....			326	21		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—*Continued.*BRUCE, NORTH—JUDGE W. BARRETT—*Continued.*

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Printing first list		544 06	
do second list		123 68	
do third list		87 50	
Lists sold			2 00
	1,282 45	1,280 45	2 00

BRUCE, EAST—JUDGE KINGSMILL.

Clerk, J. F. H. Gunn	71 00		
do do travel	1 00		
Bailiff, Wm. Kerney	29 04		
do M. Thompson	23 37		
do J. Farquharson	1 50		
Assessment rolls	54 17		
Postage	13 11		
Stationery	6 59		
Telegrams and express	0 85		
Rent of court room	1 00		
Travel of reviser and clerk	24 00		
Judge Kingsmill, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Teeswater <i>News</i>	4 80		
do Walkerton <i>Glocke</i>	314 23		
do do <i>Herald</i>	286 32		
do do <i>Telescope</i>	149 23		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		224 43	
Printing, first list		577 98	
do second list		101 57	
do third list		75 10	
Lists sold			1 20
	1,180 28	1,179 06	1 20

BRUCE, WEST—JUDGE KINGSMILL.

Clerk, Thos. Wilson	6 00		
do do travel	2 75		
Bailiff, Ezra Briggs	24 15		
do Wm. Kerney	24 60		
do F. A. Lascombe	1 50		
Assessment rolls	61 04		
Postage	13 32		
Stationery	2 84		
Telegram	0 25		
Travel of reviser	41 50		
Judge Kingsmill, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Kincardine <i>Reporter</i>	6 00		
do do <i>Review</i>	318 05		
do Lucknow <i>Sentinel</i>	4 80		
do Tiverton <i>Watchman</i>	4 80		
do Walkerton <i>Glocke</i>	373 67		
do do <i>Telescope</i>	66 36		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		177 45	
Printing, first list		583 21	
do second list		112 97	
do third list		77 50	
Lists sold			0 50
	1,151 63	1,151 13	0 50

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

CARDWELL—JUDGE McCARTHY.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Clerk, J. M. Bennett.....	298	00				
do do travel.....	1	60				
Bailiff, J. C. Switzer.....	49	17				
Assessment rolls and voters' lists.....	84	22				
Fuel.....	7	00				
Varnish and oil.....	1	35				
Postage.....	17	76				
Stationery.....	7	95				
Travel of reviser.....	21	00				
Judge McCarthy, part of salary.....	200	00				
Printing, Brampton <i>Conservator</i>	7	20				
do Orangeville <i>Post</i>	301	33				
do do <i>Sun</i>	198	89				
do Shelburne <i>Free Press</i>	17	40				
Part of salary paid.....				200	00	
Expenses of revision.....				488	05	
Printing, first list.....				448	32	
do second list.....				74	50	
	1,210	87		1,210	87	

CARLETON, ONT.— { JUDGE ROSS.
WM. MOSGROVE.

Clerk, A. Harmer.....	345	00				
do E. Fingland.....	21	00				
do R. E. Crawford.....	3	00				
Clerks at final revision.....	7	31				
Bailiff, Thos. Richardson.....	5	55				
do H. Milford.....	3	87				
do John Reilly.....	7	65				
do Hugh Reilly.....	1	75				
do R. Beckett.....	5	85				
do J. Kerr.....	5	25				
do A. Wilson.....	23	10				
Valuation rolls.....	117	87				
Office rent.....	35	00				
Hall for court.....	2	00				
Stationery.....	6	40				
Postage and express.....	18	63				
Reviser's travel.....	30	00				
Judge Ross, part of salary.....	5	99				
Wm. Mosgrove do.....	330	26				
Printing, Ottawa <i>Citizen</i>	9	00				
do do <i>Free Press</i>	18	50				
do do <i>Journal</i>	905	30				
Part of salary paid.....				336	25	
Expenses of revision.....				639	23	
Printing, first list.....				469	12	
do second list.....				463	68	
	1,908	28		1,908	28	

DUNDAS—JUDGE CARMAN.

Clerk, O. L. Carman.....	186	00				
do T. J. F. Hilliard.....	24	00				
do do travel.....	5	00				
Bailiffs.....	10	50				

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

DUNDAS—JUDGE CARMAN—Continued.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Valuation rolls.....	83	59			
Halls for courts.....	7	50			
Stationery.....	6	20			
Postage.....	19	75			
Telegrams.....	1	25			
Freight.....	2	50			
Travel of reviser.....	34	60			
Judge Carman, part of salary.....	200	00			
Printing, Morrisburg <i>Courier</i>	800	87			
do do <i>Herald</i>	12	00			
Part of salary paid.....			200	00	
Expenses of revision.....			378	89	
Printing, first list.....			56	02	
do second list.....			249	85	
Lists sold.....					2 00
	1,393	76	1,391	76	2 00

DURHAM, EAST—JUDGE T. M. BENSON.

Clerk, F. A. Benson.....	188	00			
do do travel.....	3	45			
Bailiff, T. O. Monaghan.....	42	21			
Valuation rolls.....	61	87			
Stationery.....	21	02			
Postage.....	12	71			
Telephones.....	1	00			
Express.....	0	25			
Travel of reviser.....	5	00			
Judge T. M. Benson, part of salary.....	200	00			
Printing, Port Hope <i>Guide</i>	379	67			
do do <i>Times</i>	308	32			
Part of salary paid.....			200	00	
Expenses of revision.....			334	53	
Printing, first list.....			554	79	
do second list.....			73	20	
do third list.....			60	00	
Lists sold.....					0 98
	1,223	50	1,222	52	0 98

DURHAM WEST—JUDGE T. M. BENSON.

Clerk, Fred. Cubitt.....	187	00			
do do travel.....	1	40			
Bailiff, H. H. Coleman.....	55	02			
Valuation rolls.....	48	90			
Hall for court.....	1	00			
Stationery.....	10	74			
Postage.....	7	92			
Telephones.....	1	50			
Travel of reviser.....	44	00			
Judge Benson, part of salary paid.....	200	00			
Printing, Bowmanville <i>News</i>	226	74			
do do <i>Statesman</i>	235	50			
do do <i>Sun</i>	212	18			
do <i>Orono News</i>	3	50			
Part of salary paid.....			200	00	
Expenses of revision.....			356	98	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

DURHAM WEST—JUDGE T. M. BENSON—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Printing, first list.....		514 32	
do second list.....		88 26	
do third list.....		75 34	
Lists sold.....			0 50
	1,235 40	1,234 90	0 50

ELGIN EAST—JUDGE HUGHES.

Clerk, Jno. A. Kains.....	357 00		
do do travel.....	3 00		
Postage.....	10 20		
Stationery.....	1 00		
Judge Hughes, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Aylmer <i>Express</i>	71 38		
do St. Thomas <i>Times</i>	950 36		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		371 20	
Printing, first list.....		911 52	
do second list.....		33 14	
do third list.....		77 08	
	1,592 94	1,592 94	

ELGIN WEST—JUDGE HUGHES.

Clerk, T. B. Shoebottom.....	267 00		
do do travel.....	34 15		
Bailiff, W. J. Philpott.....	93 93		
Postage.....	10 64		
Rent of hall.....	2 00		
Judge Hughes, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Ridgétown <i>Standard</i>	821 26		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		407 72	
Printing, first list.....		732 04	
do second list.....		44 22	
do third list.....		45 60	
	1,428 98	1,428 98	

ESSEX, NORTH—JUDGE HORNE.

Clerk, F. Noble.....	287 00		
do do travel.....	9 10		
Judge Horne, part of salary.....	200 09		
Printing, Windsor <i>Clarion</i>	7 80		
do do <i>Record</i>	9 00		
do do <i>Review</i>	1,087 59		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		293 10	
Printing, first list.....		815 96	
do second list.....		175 93	
do third list.....		112 50	
	1,600 49	1,600 49	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

ESSEX, SOUTH—JUDGE HORNE.

	Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, Jas. Templeton	267 00		
do do travel.....	4 00		
Bailiff, John S. Askin.....	91 08		
Judge Horne, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Amherstburg <i>Echo</i>	6 60		
do do <i>Herald</i>	773 78		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		362 08	
Printing, first list.....		695 88	
do second list.....		84 50	
	1,342 46	1,342 46	

FRONTENAC—JUDGE PRICE.

Clerk, D. J. Walker	75 00		
Bailiff, posting lists	16 00		
Assessment rolls	32 00		
Postage	12 00		
Travel of reviser.....	48 00		
Judge Price, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Kingston <i>News</i>	430 60		
do do <i>Whig</i>	9 00		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		173 00	
Printing, first list.....		392 10	
do second list.....		47 50	
Lists sold.....			10 00
	822 60	812 60	10 00

GLENGARRY—JUDGE CARMAN.

Clerk, G. H. McGillivray	140 00		
Bailiff.....	10 50		
Valuation rolls	99 17		
Halls for courts.....	21 00		
Stationery.....	6 20		
Postage.....	18 80		
Telegrams.....	1 75		
Freight.....	1 25		
Travel of reviser.....	26 50		
Judge Carman, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Alexandria <i>Glengarryian</i>	585 64		
do <i>Ottawa Citizen</i>	108 88		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		324 17	
Printing, first list.....		576 64	
do second list.....		117 88	
Lists sold.....			1 00
	1,219 69	1,218 69	1 00

NOTE.—In the Auditor-General's report the expenses of revision for Glengarry, and for Stormont and Cornwall were transposed.

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

GRENVILLE, SOUTH—JUDGE McDONALD.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, Geo. Whitworth	262 00		
do do travel	31 92		
Bailiff, Jas. Jenkinson	39 87		
Valuation rolls	81 37		
Assistance from township clerk	3 00		
Postage, stationery and express	20 52		
Judge McDonald, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Brockville <i>Times</i>	388 55		
do Prescott <i>Messenger</i>	152 60		
do do <i>Independent</i>	299 73		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		436 68	
Printing, first list		377 13	
do second list		401 00	
do third list		62 75	
Lists sold			2 00
	1,479 56	1,477 56	2 00

GREY, NORTH—JUDGE MACPHERSON.

Clerk, Chas. Gordon	291 00		
Bailiff, Robt. Edgar	93 55		
Assessment rolls	72 08		
Office rent	36 00		
Postage	12 49		
Stationery	7 99		
Fuel and light	7 90		
Halls for courts	6 50		
Travel of reviser	12 00		
Judge Macpherson, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Chatsworth <i>News</i>	14 00		
do Owen Sound, J. Rutherford	1,310 21		
do do <i>Advertiser</i>	21 08		
do do <i>Times</i>	20 42		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		538 41	
Printing, first list		598 23	
do second list		679 97	
do third list		87 50	
Lists sold			1 10
	2,105 21	2,104 11	1 10

GREY, EAST—JUDGE LANE.

Clerk, John Albury	249 50		
do do travel	17 00		
Bailiff, J. C. Grant	50 52		
do Jas Hannah	14 10		
do J. Hernstreet	12 45		
Assessment rolls	114 10		
Office rent	18 00		
Hall for court	1 00		
Postage	20 19		
Stationery	3 00		
Freight	1 35		
Telegrams	1 40		
Travel of reviser	52 50		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

GREY, EAST—JUDGE LANE—Continued.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Judge Lane, part of salary.....	200	00		
Printing, Meaford <i>Mirror</i>	633	69		
do do <i>Monitor</i>	15	76		
do Owen Sound, J. Rutherford.....	332	42		
do Dundalk <i>Herald</i>	9	60		
do Shelburne <i>Free Press</i>	5	50		
do Thornbury <i>News</i>	5	00		
do do <i>Standard</i>	6	50		
Part of salary paid.....			200	00
Expenses of revision.....			578	11
Printing, first list.....			755	90
do second list.....			138	73
do third list.....			113	84
Lists sold.....				7 10
	1,793	68	1,786	58
				7 10

GREY, SOUTH—JUDGE LANE.

Clerk, Geo. Hoff.....	182	50		
do do travel.....	30	85		
do H. Delamatter.....	4	00		
Bailiff, A. Vandusen.....	97	43		
Assessment rolls.....	87	09		
Halls for courts.....	12	00		
Postage.....	17	48		
Telegrams.....	1	15		
Express.....	0	85		
Stationery.....	0	25		
Office rent.....	5	00		
Travel of reviser.....	98	75		
Judge Lane, part of salary.....	200	00		
Printing, Ayton <i>Paine</i>	4	18		
do Durham <i>Chronicle</i>	13	50		
do do <i>Review</i>	13	30		
do do <i>Flesherton Advance</i>	4	40		
do do <i>Hanover Post</i>	13	00		
do Owen Sound, J. Rutherford... ..	1,113	00		
Part of salary paid.....			200	00
Expenses of revision.....			531	35
Printing, first list.....			668	14
do second list.....			401	20
do third list.....			92	02
Lists sold.....				
	1,898	71	1,892	71
				6 00

HALDIMAND—JUDGE UPPER.

Clerk, C. G. Gibson.....	253	00		
do do travel.....	12	00		
Assistant clerk.....	1	00		
Postage and freight.....	7	28		
Valuation rolls.....	80	00		
Judge Upper, part of salary.....	200	00		
Printing, Caledonia, <i>Grand River Sachem</i>	656	12		
do do <i>Oayuga Advocate</i>	10	72		
do do <i>Hagersville Times</i>	4	80		
Part of salary paid.....			200	00

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

HALDIMAND—JUDGE UPPER—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Expenses of revision.....		342 98	
Printing, first list.....		571 36	
do second list.....		70 04	
do third list.....		30 24	
Lists sold.....			10 30
NOTE.—\$4.80, charged in report to printing second list, has here been charged to printing first list.			
	1,224 92	1,214 62	10 30

HALTON—JUDGE MILLER.

Clerk, Chas. G. Murray.....	260 00		
do do travel.....	7 50		
Bailiff, J. W. Henderson.....	42 00		
Valuation rolls.....	82 00		
Rent, fuel and light.....	30 00		
Stationery, postage and express.....	22 86		
Travel of reviser.....	50 00		
Judge Miller, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Georgetown <i>Herald</i>	5 00		
do Acton <i>Free Press</i>	6 40		
do Milton <i>Champion</i>	28 50		
do do <i>Reformer</i>	5 60		
do do <i>Sun</i>	784 28		
do Oakville <i>Independent Star</i>	3 60		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		489 46	
Printing, first list.....		716 87	
do second list.....		62 94	
do third list.....		53 55	
Lists sold.....			4 90
	1,527 72	1,522 82	4 90

HAMILTON—WM. BELL.

Clerk, Chas. Lemon.....	449 00		
do Mrs. Lemon.....	15 00		
do E. P. Aitken.....	10 00		
do John Scudamore.....	35 00		
Bailiff, R. Hunter.....	24 00		
do do horse hire.....	21 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	256 90		
Office rent.....	80 00		
Stationery.....	8 00		
Postage.....	0 75		
Wm. Bell, part of salary paid.....	250 00		
Printing, Hamilton <i>Palladium</i>	4 80		
do do <i>Spectator</i>	2,265 67		
do do <i>Times</i>	12 00		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		897 15	
Printing, first list.....		1114 37	
do second list.....		1169 10	
Lists sold.....			2 50
	3,432 12	3,429 62	2 50

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.
HASTINGS, EAST—JUDGE FRALECK.

	Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, Wm. Wray	219 00		
Bailiff, Alex. Robertson	70 47		
Valuation rolls	50 00		
Office rent	30 00		
Stationery, postage and express	17 00		
Travel of reviser	110 00		
Judge Fraleck, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Belleville <i>Intelligencer</i>	759 08		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		498 47	
Printing, first list		535 30	
do second list		80 82	
do third list		142 96	
	1,455 55	1,455 55	

HASTINGS, NORTH—JUDGE FRALECK.

Clerk, E. James	147 00		
do do travel	4 00		
do J. D. Breeze	55 00		
do do travel	37 50		
Bailiff do	41 79		
do B. H. Sweet	62 12		
Valuation rolls	61 35		
Office rent	15 00		
Postage, stationery and express	24 73		
Travel of reviser	115 00		
Judge Fraleck, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Belleville <i>Intelligencer</i>	695 18		
do Madoc <i>Review</i>	17 30		
do Stirling <i>News Argus</i>	9 25		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		563 49	
Printing, first list		532 48	
do second list		90 53	
do third list		98 72	
	1,485 22	1,485 22	

HASTINGS, WEST—JUDGE LAZIER.

Clerk, N. W. Lazier	192 00		
do do travel	12 00		
Copyist, F. B. Prior	18 00		
Bailiff, W. D. Ketcheson	35 61		
Assessment rolls	31 60		
Stationery	6 00		
Postage	7 50		
Travel of reviser	8 00		
Judge Lazier, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Belleville <i>Intelligencer</i>	729 12		
do do Ontario	12 00		
do Trenton <i>Advocate</i>	4 80		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		309 61	
Printing, first list		620 63	
do second list		62 80	
do third list		62 50	
Lists sold			0 50
	1,256 03	1,255 53	0 50

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

HURON EAST—JUDGE DOYLE.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, E. L. Dickinson	255 70		
Bailiff, John H. Snell	76 59		
Valuation rolls	118 63		
Postage.....	1 56		
Telegrams.....	1 26		
Travel of reviser.....	19 70		
Judge Doyle, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Blyth <i>Advocate</i>	4 96		
do do <i>Review</i>	4 96		
do <i>Brussels Post</i>	6 00		
do <i>Clinton News-Record</i>	441 70		
do <i>Gorrie Vilette</i>	19 58		
do <i>Toronto Irish Canadian</i>	208 56		
do <i>Wingham Advance</i>	88 64		
do do <i>Times</i>	106 26		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		471 19	
Printing, first list.....		687 67	
do second list.....		120 59	
do third list.....		72 50	
Lists sold			2 25
	1,554 10	1,551 85	2 25

HURON WEST—JUDGE DOYLE.

Clerk, W. J. A. Holmes.....	220 00		
Bailiff, H. W. Ball.....	70 75		
Halls for courts.....	12 00		
Stationery	4 25		
Postage.....	1 55		
Telegrams.....	1 26		
Travel of reviser.....	32 70		
Judge Doyle, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, <i>Clinton New Era</i>	6 50		
do do <i>News-Record</i>	95 64		
do <i>Goderich Star</i>	793 91		
do <i>Seaforth Sun</i>	6 60		
do do <i>Expositor</i>	5 80		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		339 51	
Printing, first list.....		725 33	
do second list.....		88 12	
do third list.....		97 00	
Lists sold			3 00
	1,452 96	1,449 96	3 00

HURON SOUTH—JUDGE TOMS.

Clerk, F. G. Neelin.....	103 00		
Bailiff, Jos. P. Brine	56 78		
Telegrams.....	8 00		
Postage.....	3 85		
Judge Toms, part of salary	278 39		
Printing, <i>Seaforth Expositor</i>	17 10		
do do <i>Sun</i>	754 74		
Part of salary paid.....		278 39	
Expenses of revision.....		171 61	
Printing, first list.....		630 80	
do second list.....		60 92	
do third list.....		80 12	
	1,221 84	1,221 84	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

KENT—JUDGE WOODS.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Olerk, R. A. Hughes.....	461	00				
do do travel.....	45	50				
Bailiff, W. J. McKeever.....	232	02				
Valuation rolls.....	150	39				
Rent of office.....	46	00				
Halls for courts.....	10	00				
Caretaker.....	16	50				
Subdividing.....	2	00				
Fuel.....	3	00				
Postage.....	17	65				
Stationery.....	11	69				
Travel of reviser.....	59	00				
Judge Woods, part of salary.....	200	00				
Printing, <i>Blenheim News</i>	16	40				
do <i>Chatham Banner</i>	16	40				
do do <i>Planet</i>	1,470	65				
do <i>Tilbury Centre Times</i>	19	96				
Part of salary paid.....			200	00		
Expenses of revision.....			1,053	75		
Printing, first list.....			1,159	97		
do second list.....			273	44		
do third list.....			90	00		
Lists sold.....						1 00
	2,778	16	2,777	16		1 00

KINGSTON—JUDGE WILKISON.

Olerk, Albert E. M. Lascombe.....	144	00				
Bailiff, John Ashley.....	9	00				
Assessment roll.....	130	00				
Posting bills.....	2	00				
Postage and stationery.....	11	50				
Travel of reviser.....	56	90				
Office rent.....	56	00				
Judge Wilkison, part of salary.....	200	00				
Printing, <i>Kingston News</i>	571	52				
Part of salary paid.....			200	00		
Expenses of revision.....			409	40		
Printing, first list.....			521	52		
do second list.....			50	00		
	1,180	92	1,180	92		

LAMBTON, EAST—JUDGE MACKENZIE.

Olerk, W. G. Willoughby.....	251	00				
do do travel.....	7	20				
Bailiff, Jas. A. Couse.....	90	71				
Valuation rolls.....	40	00				
Office rent.....	30	00				
Halls for courts.....	22	00				
Postage and stationery.....	14	82				
Travel of reviser.....	40	60				
Judge Mackenzie, part of salary.....	200	00				
Printing, <i>Forest Free Press</i>	19	20				
do <i>Petroleum Topic</i>	17	40				
do do <i>Advertiser</i>	588	04				
do <i>Watford Guide-News</i>	456	69				

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

LAMBTON, EAST—JUDGE MACKENZIE—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lis's sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		496 13	
Printing, first list.....		836 93	
do second list.....		138 84	
do third list.....		105 66	
	1,777 46	1,777 46	

LAMBTON, WEST—JUDGE MACKENZIE.

Clerk, Robt. McAdams.....	258 00		
do do travel.....	16 00		
Bailiff, C. S. Cameron.....	38 00		
do R. S. Oliver.....	1 50		
do Thos. Fowler.....	13 35		
Valuation rolls.....	27 00		
Halls for courts.....	1 50		
Stationery.....	17 46		
Postage.....	6 12		
Travel of reviser.....	16 00		
Judge Mackenzie, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Forest Free Press.....	15 36		
do Sarnia Canadian.....	866 30		
do do Observer.....	16 20		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		394 93	
Printing, first list.....		641 13	
do second list.....		137 03	
do third list.....		119 70	
	1,492 79	1,492 79	

LANARK, NORTH—W. H. RADENHURST.

Clerk, A. R. Freeland.....	305 00		
do do travel.....	6 75		
Bailiff, C. McDermott.....	78 42		
Assessment rolls.....	94 75		
Office rent.....	30 00		
Stationery.....	7 00		
Postage and express.....	14 43		
Travel of reviser.....	73 26		
W. H. Radenhurst, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Almonte Times.....	658 60		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		609 61	
Printing, first list.....		517 96	
do second list.....		73 50	
do third list.....		67 14	
	1,518 21	1,518 21	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

LANARK, SOUTH—JUDGE W. S. SENKLER.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Clerk, R. Jamieson.....	139	00				
Bailiff, J. Patterson.....	71	82				
Assessment rolls.....	135	00				
Stationery.....	10	50				
Postage and express.....	9	35				
Halls for courts.....	3	00				
Travel of reviser.....	37	25				
Judge Senkler, part of salary.....	200	00				
Printing, Carleton Place <i>Canadian</i>	20	80				
do Perth <i>Courier</i>	7	80				
do do <i>Expositor</i>	689	08				
Part of salary paid.....				200	00	
Expenses of revision.....				405	92	
Printing first list.....				563	80	
do second list.....				133	88	
	1,303	60	1,303	60		

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, NORTH—JUDGE McDONALD.

Clerk, John B. Lavell.....	222	00				
do do travel.....	11	50				
Bailiff, Albert E. Mills.....	79	14				
Valuation rolls.....	71	85				
Stationery.....	5	00				
Postage and express.....	25	05				
Judge McDonald, part of salary.....	200	00				
Printing, Brockville <i>Times</i>	142	24				
do Prescott <i>Independent</i>	78	21				
do Smith's Falls <i>Independent</i>	342	83				
Part of salary paid.....				200	00	
Expenses of revision.....				412	94	
Printing first list.....				315	11	
do second list.....				172	70	
do third list.....				75	47	
Lists sold.....						1 60
	1,177	82	1,176	22		1 60

LEEDS, SOUTH—JUDGE McDONALD.

Clerk, Wm. Dixon.....	269	00				
do do travel.....	19	50				
Bailiff, Jas. Herbison.....	84	71				
do Alex. Elliott.....	5	00				
Valuation rolls.....	146	05				
Postage, stationery and express.....	16	56				
Judge McDonald, part of salary.....	200	00				
Printing, Farmersville <i>Reporter</i>	4	80				
do Gananoque <i>Journal</i>	29	08				
do do <i>Reporter</i>	5	40				
do Prescott <i>Independent</i>	8	40				
do Brockville <i>Times</i>	1,039	34				
Part of salary paid.....				200	00	
Expenses of revision.....				539	33	
Printing first list.....				635	23	
do second list.....				267	71	
do third list.....				184	08	
Lists sold.....						1 50
	1,827	85	1,826	35		1 50

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

LLENNOX—JUDGE PRICE.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, T. G. Davis.....	230 00		
do do travel.....	1 85		
Bailiff, R. McCoy.....	33 75		
Assessment rolls.....	49 00		
Postage and express.....	17 41		
Telegrams.....	0 75		
Reviser's travel.....	106 00		
Printing, Napanee <i>Beaver</i>	633 51		
do do <i>Express</i>	15 10		
Part of salary paid.....	200 00	200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		427 51	
Printing first list.....		564 40	
do second list.....		84 21	
Lists sold.....			11 25
	1,287 37	1,276 12	11 25

LINCOLN—JUDGE E. J. SENKLER.

Clerk, Jas. A. Keys.....	227 50		
do do travel.....	14 10		
Bailiff, F. Newton.....	7 00		
Valuation rolls.....	200 74		
Sub-dividing.....	1 00		
Postage.....	14 00		
Stationery.....	6 20		
Express.....	0 50		
Halls for courts.....	6 00		
Travel of reviser.....	10 00		
Judge Senkler, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, St. Catharines <i>Journal</i>	990 78		
do do <i>News</i>	33 55		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		487 04	
Printing, first list.....		885 83	
do second list.....		134 50	
do third list.....		4 00	
	1,711 37	1,711 37	

LONDON—JAS. H. FRASER.

Clerk, Stephen Grant.....	208 00		
Bailiff, Jas. Crawford.....	13 50		
Jas. H. Fraser, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, London <i>Frees Press</i>	797 32		
do do <i>Advertiser</i>	22 20		
Part of salary.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		218 00	
Printing, first list.....		678 82	
do second list.....		77 60	
do third list.....		63 10	
Lists sold.....			3 50
	1,291 02	1,287 52	3 50

MIDDLESEX, EAST—JUDGE ELLIOTT.

Clerk, John Symonds.....	346 00		
do do travel.....	7 00		
Bailiff, John Beverly.....	66 43		
Information from assessors.....	5 00		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

MIDDLESEX, EAST—JUDGE ELLIOTT—Continued.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Postage, stationery, telegrams, &c	27	25			
Travel of reviser	40	00			
Judge Elliott, part of salary	200	00			
Printing, London <i>Advertiser</i>	28	05			
do do <i>Free Press</i>	1,129	20			
Part of salary paid			200	00	
Expenses of revision			491	67	
Printing, first list			909	28	
do second list			139	87	
do third list			108	10	
	1,848	92	1,848	92	

MIDDLESEX, NORTH—JUDGE ELLIOTT.

Clerk, Thos. Mayburry	297	00			
do do travel	9	75			
Bailiff, Geo. Manes	54	72			
Valuation rolls	18	00			
Stationery, postage, telegrams, &c	25	51			
Travel of reviser	58	00			
Judge Elliott, part of salary	200	00			
Printing, Exeter <i>Times</i>	464	02			
do Lucan <i>Enterprise</i>	6	00			
do Parkhill <i>Gazette</i>	129	76			
do do <i>Review</i>	253	24			
Part of salary paid			200	00	
Expenses of revision			462	28	
Printing, first list			654	37	
do second list			114	10	
do third list			84	55	
Lists sold					0 70
	1,516	00	1,515	30	0 70

MIDDLESEX, WEST—JUDGE ELLIOTT.

Clerk, H. S. Blackburn	296	00			
do do travel	17	50			
Bailiff, George Parrott	62	60			
do F. Wilson	1	50			
Postage, stationery, express and telegrams	28	10			
Travel of reviser	58	00			
Judge Elliott, part of salary	200	00			
Printing, Glencoe <i>Transcript</i>	11	40			
do London <i>Free Press</i>	431	86			
do Strathroy <i>Despatch</i>	373	95			
Part of salary paid			200	00	
Expenses of revision			467	90	
Printing first list			645	25	
do second list			90	56	
do third list			81	40	
Lists sold					5 80
	1,480	91	1,475	11	5 80

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

MIDDLESEX, SOUTH—JUDGE DAVIS.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, Herbert Davis	145 00		
do do travel.....	8 50		
do Thos. Gordon do	5 50		
Bailiff, John Beverley	55 38		
Indian chief, attendance	1 00		
Stationery.....	3 50		
Postage and telegrams.....	8 05		
Travel of reviser.....	6 80		
Judge Davis, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, London <i>Advertiser</i>	305 04		
do do <i>Free Press</i>	424 27		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision		233 73	
Printing first list.....		585 91	
do second list		70 60	
do third list		72 80	
	1,163 04	1,163 04	

MONCK—JUDGE UPPER.

Clerk, W. D. Swayze	212 00		
do do travel	18 00		
Bailiff, James Clemo	56 55		
Valuation rolls.....	85 00		
Postage	7 46		
Judge Upper, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Dunnville <i>Gazette</i>	652 40		
do do <i>Reform Press</i>	5 80		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		378 51	
Printing first list		519 76	
do second list		72 00	
do third list		66 44	
Lists sold			0 50
	1,237 21	1,236 71	0 50

MUSKOKA—W. C. MAHAFFY.

Clerk.....	630 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	93 09		
Office rent	22 00		
Postage and stationery	23 45		
Travel of reviser and clerk	347 95		
Halls for courts.....	12 50		
Part of salary paid	250 00		
Printing, Bracebridge <i>Gazette</i>	442 01		
do do <i>Herald</i>	276 90		
do Burk's Falls <i>Arrow</i>	9 60		
do Perry Sound <i>North Star</i>	20 40		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		1,109 39	
Printing, first list		348 93	
do second list.....		320 78	
do third list		79 20	
Lists sold.....			19 60
	2,127 90	2,108 30	19 60

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

NORFOLK, NORTH—JUDGE LIVINGSTONE.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Judge Livingstone, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Titsonburg <i>Observer</i>	824 06		
do do <i>Liberal</i>	17 05		
do do <i>Waterford Star</i>	5 90		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Printing, first list		724 21	
do second list		98 94	
do third list		24 86	
	1,047 01	1,047 01	

NORFOLK, SOUTH—JUDGE LIVINGSTONE.

Judge Livingstone, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Port Dover <i>Maple Leaf</i>	13 20		
do do <i>Simcoe British Canadian</i>	675 80		
do do <i>Reformer</i>	20 60		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Printing, first list		621 00	
do second list		66 50	
do third list		22 20	
	909 70	909 70	

NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST—JUDGE G. M. CLARK.

Clerk, W. Johnston	286 00		
do do travel	32 15		
Bailiff, Wm. Alger	87 65		
Valuation rolls	26 39		
Ball for court	1 00		
Stationery	7 00		
Postage	16 00		
Express	1 85		
Travel of reviser	49 65		
Judge Clark, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Brighton <i>Ensign</i>	10 00		
do do <i>Campbellford Herald</i>	4 00		
do do <i>Cobourg Sentinel</i>	424 14		
do do <i>World</i>	441 58		
do do <i>Colborne Express</i>	5 00		
do do <i>Hastings Star</i>	12 00		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		507 69	
Printing, first list		700 20	
do second list		105 56	
do third list		40 95	
	1,604 41	1,604 41	

NORTHUMBERLAND WEST—JUDGE CLARK.

Clerk, Roe Buck	245 00		
do do travel	3 50		
Bailiff, Thos. Wark	33 25		
Assessment rolls	32 50		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

NORTHUMBERLAND WEST—JUDGE CLARK—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Stationery	8 25		
Postage	8 50		
Express	0 55		
Travel of reviser	12 57		
Judge Clark, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Cobourg <i>Sentinel</i>	344 32		
do do <i>World</i>	337 36		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		344 12	
Printing, first list		532 68	
do second list		86 50	
do third list		62 50	
	1,225 80	1,225 80	

ONTARIO NORTH—JUDGE DARTNELL.

Clerk, Louis M. Hayes	170 00		
do do travel	36 75		
Bailiff, Jos. C. Jennett	22 70		
do J. C. Huckins	35 13		
do S. Baird	43 41		
do Jas. H. Lawlor	38 50		
do D. R. McDonald	1 50		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	138 64		
Rent of office	35 00		
Hall at Scugog	2 00		
Postage and stationery	68 38		
Express and cartage	5 00		
Travel of reviser	167 35		
Judge Dartnell, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Bracebridge <i>Gazette</i>	11 20		
do do <i>Herald</i>	19 20		
do Cannington <i>Gleaner</i>	22 20		
do Port Perry <i>Observer</i>	15 00		
do do <i>Standard</i>	11 52		
do Uxbridge <i>Journal</i>	12 00		
do Whitby <i>Gazette</i>	1,183 64		
do Woodville <i>Advocate</i>	13 50		
Part of salary		200 00	
Expenses of revision		748 36	
Printing, first list		586 36	
do second list		721 90	
Lists sold			14 00
	2,250 62	2,236 62	14 00

ONTARIO SOUTH—JUDGE BURNHAM.

Clerk, John W. Burnham	394 00		
Bailiff, Levi Fairbanks	62 46		
Valuation rolls	137 00		
Sub-division	12 00		
Office rent	35 00		
Stationery	25 00		
Postage	17 00		
Travel of revisers	39 28		
Judge Burnham, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Brooklin <i>Times</i>	11 50		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

ONTARIO SOUTH—JUDGE BURNHAM—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Printing, <i>Oshawa Reformer</i>	355 99		
do do <i>Vindicator</i>	283 49		
do Port Perry <i>Standard</i>	139 33		
do do <i>Observer</i>	297 66		
do <i>Whitby Chronicle</i>	92 22		
do do <i>Gazette</i>	198 79		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		721 74	
Printing, first list		624 27	
do second list		179 19	
do third list		575 52	
	2,306 72	2,306 72	

ONTARIO, WEST—JUDGE BURNHAM.

Clerk, D. R. Beaton	369 00		
do do travel	32 00		
Bailiff, Thos. Todd	86 95		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	159 00		
Office rent	35 60		
Halls for courts	8 00		
Postage	17 00		
Stationery	10 00		
Travel of reviser	54 00		
Judge Burnham, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, <i>Newmarket Era</i>	15 30		
do <i>Oshawa Vindicator</i>	209 81		
do <i>Pickering News</i>	11 10		
do Port Perry <i>Standard</i>	146 15		
do <i>Uxbridge Guardian</i>	13 40		
do do <i>Journal</i>	7 40		
do <i>Whitby Gazette</i>	295 00		
Part of salary		200 00	
Expenses of revision		770 95	
Printing, first list		609 79	
do second list		88 37	
do third list			
	1,669 11	1,669 11	

OTTAWA—JUDGE LYON.

Clerk, H. McRae	269 00		
do Percy Myles	333 60		
do Geo. H. Mills	128 00		
do P. M. Duffy	66 00		
do Thos. Daly	86 00		
do W. H. Aumond	4 00		
do J. J. Foran	19 00		
do Geo. Aird	21 00		
Bailiff, Wm. Thompson	18 00		
Assessment rolls	178 62		
Rent of office	70 00		
Oil and moving furniture	5 45		
Stationery	11 10		
Printing, <i>Ottawa Le Canada</i>	6 00		
do do <i>Free Press</i>	6 00		
do do <i>Journal</i>	6 00		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—*Continued.*OTTAWA—JUDGE LYON—*Continued.*

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Printing, <i>Ottawa Citizen</i>	2,001	79				
Judge Lyon, part of salary	200	00				
Part of salary paid			200	00		
Expenses of revision			1,209	17		
Printing, first list			802	64		
do second list			1,031	25		
do third list			85	90		
NOTE.—\$6.00, charged in report to expenses of revision, has here been charged to printing first list.						
	3,428	96	3,428	96		

OXFORD, NORTH—JUDGE FINKLE.

Clerk, J. G. Wallace	317	00				
Bailiff, D. M. Perry	54	30				
Valuation rolls	106	40				
Rent of office	36	00				
Halls for courts	5	00				
Postage	13	50				
Express	1	25				
Travel of reviser	29	00				
Judge Finkle, part of salary	200	00				
Printing, <i>Embro Courier</i>	3	60				
do <i>Woodstock Times</i>	929	43				
do do <i>Sentinel</i>	5	85				
Part of salary paid			200	00		
Expenses of revision			593	45		
Printing, first list			720	00		
do second list			163	21		
do third list			55	64		
	1,731	33	1,731	33		

OXFORD, SOUTH—JUDGE FINKLE.

Clerk, Jos. H. Nelles	434	00				
do do travel	10	00				
Bailiff, D. M. Perry	59	58				
Valuation rolls	186	17				
Rent of office	36	00				
Postage, telegrams and express	18	80				
Travel of reviser	38	50				
Judge Finkle, part of salary	200	00				
Printing, <i>Ingersoll Tribune</i>	874	05				
do <i>Woodstock Times</i>	4	10				
Part of salary paid			200	00		
Expenses of revision			783	05		
Printing first list			758	61		
do second list			119	54		
	1,861	20	1,861	20		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

PEEL—JUDGE SCOTT.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, J. M. Scott	198 00		
do do travel.....	1 65		
Bailiff, George M. Broddy	66 51		
Assessment rolls and voters' lists	96 32		
Office rent	19 00		
Halls for courts	7 50		
Postage and stationery.....	17 15		
Travel of reviser	31 50		
Judge Scott, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Brampton Banner	196 18		
do do Conservator.....	299 67		
do do Times.....	222 62		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		426 13	
Printing first list		531 72	
do second list		114 65	
do third list.....		72 10	
Lists sold.....			1 50
	1,246 10	1,344 60	1 50

PERTH, NORTH—² { J. GRAYSON SMITH.
E. S. SMITH.

Clerk, John A. Davidson	321 00		
do do travel	9 45		
Bailiff, T. B. McCarthy.....	76 14		
Assessment lists	106 25		
Rent.....	48 00		
Fuel, light and telephone.....	10 98		
L. McKelvey, assisting and caretaking	15 00		
Stationery	31 00		
Postage	8 22		
Express	0 45		
Halls for courts	12 00		
Travel of reviser	55 35		
J. G. Smith, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Listowel Standard	195 94		
do do Stratford Advertiser	298 89		
do do Beacon	7 80		
do do Times.....	977 68		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		692 84	
Printing first list.....		617 88	
do second list		766 13	
do third list.....		96 30	
Lists sold.....			1 00
	2,424 15	2,423 15	1 00

PERTH, SOUTH—E. SYDNEY SMITH.

Reviser's travel.....	51 45		
Clerk, Wm. Williams	367 00		
Bailiff, Jas. Clark.....	60 69		
Assessment rolls.....	85 00		
Rent of office	40 00		
Care of halls	9 00		
Stationery	27 50		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

PERTH, SOUTH—E. SYDNEY SMITH—Continued.

	Allowances		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Express.....		1 55				
Postage.....		9 15				
Telephone.....		3 50				
E. S. Smith, part of salary.....		250 00				
Printing, <i>Exeter Times</i>		76 65				
do <i>Mitchell Advocate</i>		576 06				
do <i>St. Mary's Argus</i>		7 80				
do do <i>Journal</i>		641 43				
Part of salary paid.....				250 00		
Expenses of revision.....				654 84		
Printing first list.....				572 68		
do second list.....				654 26		
do third list.....				75 00		
		2,206 78		2,206 78		

PETERBORO', EAST— { JUDGE DENNISTOUN.
JUDGE WELLER.

Clerk, Jas. Stewart.....	199 00				
Bailiff, Chas. Stapleton.....	13 23				
do A. R. Anderson.....	34 89				
do R. D. Booth.....	19 35				
do R. Chapin.....	5 25				
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	30 83				
Postage and telegrams.....	10 90				
Travel of reviser and clerk.....	74 85				
Judge Weller, part of salary.....	200 00				
Printing, <i>Peterboro' Review</i>	705 13				
do <i>Norwood Register</i>	22 50				
Part of salary paid.....			200 00		
Expenses of revision.....			386 70		
Printing first list.....			503 58		
do second list.....			122 05		
do third list.....			102 00		
Lists sold.....					1 60
	1,315 93		1,314 33		1 60

PETERBORO', WEST— { JUDGE DENNISTOUN.
JUDGE WELLER.

Clerk, Jas. A. Hall.....	178 00				
Bailiff, Chas. Stapleton.....	17 88				
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	68 10				
Postage and stationery.....	5 10				
Travel of reviser.....	11 75				
Judge Weller, part of salary.....	200 00				
Printing, <i>Peterboro' Examiner</i>	8 40				
do do <i>Review</i>	593 02				
Part of salary paid.....			200 00		
Expenses of revision.....			276 33		
Printing first list.....			431 87		
do second list.....			100 05		
do third list.....			69 50		
Lists sold.....					4 50
	1,082 25		1,077 75		4 50

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

PRESCOTT—PETER O'BRIAN.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, John O'Brian	277	00			
Bailiff, John O'Brian	40	20			
Postage and telegrams	10	00			
Express	6	45			
Travel of reviser	68	00			
Peter O'Brian, part of salary	314	43			
Printing, L'Original Advertiser	13	92			
do Ottawa Journal	932	94			
do Plantagenet Nation	10	00			
Part of salary paid			314	43	
Expenses of revision			401	65	
Printing, first list			437	53	
do second list			519	33	
	1,672	94	1,672	94	

PRINCE EDWARD—JUDGE JELLETT.

Clerk, L. B. Stinson	297	00			
do do assistance	14	00			
do do travel	9	72			
Bailiff, A. M. Buchanan	86	49			
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	87	40			
Rent of office	25	00			
Postage	7	81			
Stationery	4	70			
Telegram	0	25			
Travel of reviser	27	00			
Judge Jellet, part of salary	200	00			
Printing, Picton Gazette	758	04			
do do Times	8	40			
do E. A. Morden	48	75			
Part of salary paid			200	00	
Expenses of revision			537	12	
Printing, first list			671	28	
do second list			122	41	
do third list			21	50	
Lists sold					22 25
	1,574	56	1,552	31	22 25

RENFREW, NORTH—JUDGE DEACON.

Clerk, H. Chamberlain	256	00			
do do travel	12	90			
Bailiff, Jas. Millar	127	08			
Use of rolls	24	00			
Postage	11	93			
Stationery	7	20			
Freight	0	55			
Travel of reviser	14	90			
Judge Deacon, part of salary	300	00			
Printing, Pembroke Observer	14	24			
do do Standard	674	50			
Part of salary paid			300	00	
Expenses of revision			484	56	
Printing, first list			513	98	
do second list			108	76	
do third list			66	00	
	1,473	30	1,473	30	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

RENFREW, SOUTH—MICHAEL O'DRISCOLL.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, John M. O'Driscoll	268 00		
do do travel	2 40		
Bailiff, Michael J. Kennedy	165 33		
Assessment rolls	110 00		
Rent of office	35 00		
Fuel	20 00		
Stationery	13 75		
Postage	18 23		
Telegrams and cartage	1 25		
Travel of reviser	135 15		
M. O'Driscoll, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, <i>Arnprior Chronicle</i>	14 40		
do <i>Eganville Enterprise</i>	15 04		
do <i>Pembroke Standard</i>	579 79		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		769 11	
Printing, first list		400 80	
do second list		170 07	
do third list		38 36	
	1,628 34	1,628 34	

RUSSELL—JUDGE DANIELS.

Clerk, John Tytler	479 00		
do do travel	78 95		
do Mattie Ross	228 00		
Deputy reviser, John Maxwell	12 00		
do do travel	9 50		
Bailiff, F. Menard	118 80		
Assessment rolls and voters' lists	110 52		
Rent of office	35 00		
Stationery	14 47		
Postage, telegrams and express	50 11		
Travel of reviser	93 62		
Judge Daniels, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, <i>Ottawa Citizen</i>	1,225 93		
do do <i>Free Press</i>	6 00		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		1,212 27	
Printing, first list		570 67	
do second list		644 03	
do third list		17 23	
Lists sold			17 70
	2,661 90	2,644 20	17 70

SIMCOE, EAST—JUDGE J. A. ARDAGH.

Clerk, J. R. Kerr	40 00		
do do travel	4 60		
do A. J. Lloyd	388 00		
do do travel	10 85		
Assessment rolls	194 00		
Blank voters' lists	5 00		
Bailiff	33 45		
Office rent	30 00		
Cleaning office and caretaking	22 00		
Halls for courts	18 25		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

SIMCOE, EAST—JUDGE J. A. ARDAGH—Continued.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Stationery and books.....	32	45			
Postage.....	38	19			
Telegrams.....	5	80			
Express.....	4	50			
Wood, 5 cords.....	21	25			
Oil, chimneys and wicks.....	2	60			
Travel of reviser.....	92	20			
Judge Ardagh, part of salary.....	200	00			
Printing, <i>Barrie Advance</i>	852	23			
do <i>Bracebridge Herald</i>	4	80			
do <i>Gravenhurst Banner</i>	6	00			
do <i>Midland Free Press</i>	6	50			
do <i>Orillia Packet</i>	209	65			
do do <i>Times</i>	7	80			
do <i>Penetanguishene Herald</i>	4	84			
Part of salary paid.....			200	00	
Expenses of revision.....			936	04	
Printing, first list.....			763	89	
do second list.....			233	65	
do third list.....			94	08	
Lists sold.....					7 00
	2,234	66	2,227	66	7 00

SIMCOE, NORTH—JUDGE BOYS.

Clerk, H. D. Stewart.....	372	00			
Clerks preparing lists for election.....	3	90			
Bailiff, Chas. E. Stewart.....	97	56			
Valuation rolls.....	135	17			
Office rent.....	18	00			
Postage and stationery.....	40	24			
Express.....	3	60			
Telegrams.....	0	25			
Halls for courts.....	10	00			
Travel of reviser.....	50	15			
Judge Boys, part of salary.....	200	00			
Printing, <i>Barrie Gazette</i>	341	44			
do do <i>Examiner</i>	64	23			
do do <i>Advance</i>	541	39			
do do <i>Stayner Sun</i>	6	60			
Part of salary paid.....			200	00	
Expenses of revision.....			730	87	
Printing, first list.....			767	63	
do second list.....			118	53	
do third list.....			67	50	
	1,884	53	1,884	53	

SIMCOE, SOUTH—JUDGE BOYS.

Clerk, E. B. Sanders.....	383	00			
Clerks preparing lists for elections.....	3	60			
Bailiff, Chas. E. Stewart.....	104	43			
Valuation rolls.....	109	22			
Halls for courts.....	11	50			
Stationery.....	28	55			
Postage.....	17	08			
Freight.....	3	65			

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—*Continued.*SIMCOE, SOUTH—JUDGE BOYS—*Continued.*

	Allowances.	Auditor's report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Telegrams	0 48		
Travel of reviser	57 40		
Judge Boys, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, <i>Alliston Herald</i>	19 24		
do <i>Barrie Advance</i>	52 70		
do <i>beeton World</i>	449 61		
do <i>Collingwood Enterprise</i>	164 88		
do <i>Greemore Advertiser</i>	5 80		
do <i>Tottenham Sentinel</i>	16 64		
Part of salary		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		718 91	
Printing, first list.....		607 75	
do second list.....		75 95	
do third list.....		25 00	
	1,627 61	1,627 61	

STORMONT AND CORNWALL—JUDGE CARMAN.

Clerk, C. L. Carman	186 00		
do H. E. Carpenter	38 00		
Bailiffs.....	9 00		
Valuation rolls.....	111 00		
Halls for courts	8 00		
Stationery	6 20		
Postage.....	21 00		
Telegrams.....	0 75		
Freight	0 25		
Travel of reviser	19 50		
Part of salary paid	200 00		
Printing, Cornwall <i>Freeholder</i>	780 38		
do do <i>Reporter</i>	21 10		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		397 70	
Printing, first list.....		708 96	
do second list.....		92 52	
Lists sold.....			2 00
NOTE.—In the Auditor General's Report, the expenses of revision for Glengarry and for Stormont and Cornwall were transposed.			
	1,401 18	1,399 18	2 00

TORONTO, CENTRE—JUDGE McDOUGALL.

Clerk, E. Langtry	160 00		
Bailiff, J. U. Taylor	12 00		
Assessment rolls.....	149 20		
Office rent.....	50 00		
Posting lists	9 50		
Postage	7 14		
Stationery	5 00		
Judge McDougall, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Toronto <i>Mail</i>	599 84		
do do <i>World</i>	12 00		
do do <i>Rowse & Hutchison</i>	4 50		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		392 84	
Printing, first list.....		506 10	
do second list.....		105 74	
do third list.....		4 50	
	1,209 18	1,209 18	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c. —Continued.

TORONTO, WEST—JUDGE McDUGALL.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Clerk, J. T. Jones.....	250 00		
do J. H. Jones.....	15 00		
Bailiff, J. C. Taylor.....	22 50		
Assessment rolls and voters' lists.....	364 11		
Posting lists.....	19 00		
Postage.....	11 50		
Express.....	6 80		
Stationery.....	13 95		
Judge McDougall, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Toronto <i>Mail</i>	17 25		
do do Rowsell & Hutchison.....	1,211 41		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		696 86	
Printing, first list.....		986 75	
do second list.....		224 73	
do third list.....		17 18	
	2,125 52	2,125 52	

TORONTO, EAST—HON. JOHN BOYD.

Clerk, R. F. Walton.....	220 00		
do John Littlejohn.....	12 00		
Bailiff.....	8 00		
Office rent.....	40 00		
Fuel, cleaning and attendance.....	22 85		
Stationery.....	6 67		
Valuation rolls.....	194 26		
Halls for courts.....	24 00		
Street-car fares.....	10 00		
Hon. John Boyd, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Toronto, Rowsell & Hutchison.....	7 75		
do do <i>Mail</i> Job Department.....	881 04		
do do <i>Telegram</i>	10 50		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		537 78	
Printing, first list.....		747 10	
do second list.....		144 44	
do third list.....		7 75	
	1,687 07	1,687 07	

VICTORIA, NORTH—ADAM HUDSPETH.

Clerk, Geo. A. Jordan.....	300 00		
Bailiff, Geo. Cunningham.....	81 45		
Assessment rolls.....	10 00		
Hall for court.....	1 50		
Postage and telegrams.....	17 19		
Travel of reviser.....	78 45		
A. Hudspeth, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Fenelon Falls <i>Gazette</i>	15 45		
do Lindsay <i>Warder</i>	748 88		
do Minden <i>Echo</i>	17 24		
do Peterboro' <i>Review</i>	24 72		
do Woodville <i>Advocate</i>	7 20		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		485 59	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

VICTORIA, NORTH—ADAM HUDSPETH—Continued.

	Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Printing, first list		387 35	
do second list		426 14	
Lists sold			3 00
	1,552 08	1,549 08	3 00

VICTORIA, SOUTH—JUDGE DEAN.

Clerk, W. H. Dean	368 00		
Bailiff	58 68		
Rent, fuel and light	35 00		
Postage and stationery	15 00		
Travel of reviser	35 00		
Judge Dean, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, <i>Bobcaygeon Independent</i>	3 50		
do <i>Lindsay Post</i>	1,149 01		
do <i>Omeme Herald</i>	3 50		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		507 68	
Printing, first list		536 16	
do second list		588 35	
do third list		31 50	
Lists sold			4 00
	1,867 69	1,863 69	4 00

WATERLOO, NORTH—JUDGE LACOURSE.

Clerk, G. D. Lacourse	158 00		
Bailiff, John Klippert	30 87		
Valuation rolls	105 60		
Oaretakers	2 00		
Stationery	7 90		
Postage	13 25		
Express and cartage	0 55		
Travel of reviser	14 50		
Judge Lacourse, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, <i>Berlin News</i>	457 59		
do do <i>Caspar Hett</i>	149 08		
do do <i>Waterloo, C. F. Friend</i>	143 34		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		324 67	
Printing, first list		612 51	
do second list		85 00	
do third list		52 50	
Lists sold			8 00
	1,282 68	1,274 68	8 00

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

WATERLOO, SOUTH—JUDGE LACOURSE.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Clerk, Otto Klots	203	00		
do do travel	8	75		
Bailiff, John Kirkpatrick.....	58	98		
Valuation rolls	10	00		
Stationery	5	25		
Postage.....	15	89		
Express	0	75		
Halls for courts	6	00		
Travel of reviser.....	60	00		
Judge Lacourse, part of salary	200	00		
Printing, Galt Reporter	813	50		
Part of salary.....			200	00
Expenses of revision			365	92
Printing, first list			618	36
do second list.....			115	14
do third list.....			80	00
Lists sold.....				2 70
	1,382	12	1,379	42
				2 70

WELLAND—JUDGE G. BAXTER.

Clerk, L. C. Raymond	355	00		
do do travel	16	75		
Bailiff, John R. Dowd	68	61		
Valuation rolls	204	81		
Stationery	29	75		
Postage	20	00		
Express	0	48		
Telephone.....	0	25		
Hall for court	2	00		
Travel of reviser	39	50		
Judge Baxter, part of salary paid	200	00		
Printing, Niagara Falls World	4	24		
do do Review.....	4	56		
do Thorold Post	4	24		
do Welland Telegraph	512	82		
do do Tribune	466	66		
Part of salary paid			200	00
Expenses of revision			736	65
Printing first list			865	36
do second list			127	16
Lists sold				0 50
	1,929	67	1,929	17
				0 50

WELLINGTON, CENTRE—JUDGE CHADWICK.

Clerk, Edward Burns.....	41	00		
do do travel	2	85		
Bailiff, Wm. Gay	77	30		
Valuation rolls	67	15		
Stationery	1	60		
Postage	17	20		
Freight	1	75		
Telegrams	0	50		
Travel of reviser	59	85		
Judge Chadwick, part of salary.....	200	00		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

WELLINGTON, CENTRE—JUDGE CHADWICK—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Printing, <i>Drayton Times</i>	2 88		
do <i>Elora Express</i>	2 88		
do <i>Fergus News-Record</i>	10 00		
do Guelph, John J. Kelso.....	622 74		
do <i>Orangeville Sun</i>	9 20		
do Toronto, Copp, Clark & Co	272 52		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		271 70	
Printing, first list		721 04	
do second list		109 18	
do third list		90 00	
Lists sold			0 50
	1,392 42	1,391 92	0 50

WELLINGTON, NORTH—JUDGE DREW.

Clerk, E. J. O'Callaghan	42 00		
do do travel	17 50		
do John J. Drew	20 00		
do J. K. McLean	65 00		
Bailiff do	20 61		
do Alex. Allen	90 42		
Valuation rolls	133 25		
Hall for court	4 00		
Stationery	9 15		
Postage	22 80		
Telegrams.....	3 69		
Travel of reviser	49 00		
Judge Drew, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, <i>Arthur Enterprise</i>	12 00		
do <i>Elora Express</i>	841 30		
do <i>Guelph Herald</i>	1 25		
do do <i>F. Nunan</i>	5 05		
do <i>Harriston Tribune</i>	12 00		
do <i>Mount Forest Representative</i>	13 80		
do <i>Palmerston Telegraph</i>	126 39		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		476 39	
Printing, first list		779 24	
do second list		192 40	
do third list		39 95	
Lists sold			1 03
	1,689 01	1,687 98	1 03

WELLINGTON, SOUTH—JUDGE DREW.

Clerk, H. Gummer.....	140 00		
do do travel	18 00		
do John J. Drew	25 00		
do J. K. McLean	13 00		
Bailiff do	10 14		
do Michael Conway.....	69 90		
Valuation rolls.....	122 00		
Stationery.....	4 55		
Postage	31 80		
Express	0 50		
Halls for courts.....	8 00		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

WELLINGTON, SOUTH—JUDGE DREW—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Travel of reviser.....	34 00		
Judge Drew, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, <i>Erin Advocate</i>	12 00		
do <i>Guelph Herald</i>	1,039 40		
do do <i>Mercury</i>	405 12		
do <i>Palmerston Telegraph</i>	14 76		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		470 34	
Printing, first list.....		740 91	
do second list.....		632 87	
do third list.....		97 50	
Lists sold.....			6 55
	2,148 17	2,141 62	6 55

WENTWORTH, NORTH—JUDGE SINCLAIR.

Clerk, F. D. Suter.....	376 00		
do do travel.....	18 00		
Bailiff, E. B. Parker.....	53 00		
Assessment rolls and voters' lists.....	161 85		
Office rent.....	45 00		
Postage.....	9 50		
Stationery.....	10 00		
Travel of reviser.....	36 35		
Judge Sinclair, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, <i>Dundas Banner</i>	13 90		
do do <i>Standard</i>	14 00		
do <i>Hamilton Times</i>	552 21		
do do <i>J. Eastwood & Co</i>	3 75		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		704 70	
Printing, first list.....		496 84	
do second list.....		87 02	
Lists sold.....			3 00
	1,491 56	1,488 56	3 00

WENTWORTH, SOUTH—JUDGE SINCLAIR.

Clerk, Alex. O. Beasley.....	424 00		
Bailiff, E. B. Parker.....	67 35		
Assessment rolls.....	221 51		
Rent of office.....	54 00		
Stationery.....	10 00		
Postage.....	6 00		
Travel of reviser.....	50 10		
Judge Sinclair, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, <i>Hamilton Palladium</i>	4 80		
do do <i>Times</i>	799 02		
do do <i>J. Eastwood & Co</i>	5 25		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		832 96	
Printing, first list.....		526 91	
do second list.....		282 16	
	1,842 03	1,842 03	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

YORK, EAST—JUDGE MORGAN.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Clerk, Robert Hazleton.....	86	00				
do Frank J. Otter.....	56	00				
do do travel.....	3	75				
Bailiff, John L. Playter.....	69	76				
Assessment rolls.....	161	25				
Office rent.....	30	00				
Halls for courts.....	46	00				
Postage and stationery.....	15	00				
Travel of reviser.....	50	00				
Judge Morgan, part of salary.....	200	00				
Printing, Markham Sun.....	875	74				
do Newmarket Reformer.....	62	00				
do Toronto, Rowsell & Hutchison.....	85	80				
Part of salary paid.....			200	00		
Expenses of revision.....			509	76		
Printing, first list.....			764	08		
do second list.....			118	20		
do third list.....			141	26		
Lists sold.....						8 00
	1,741	30	1,733	30		8 00

YORK, NORTH—JUDGE MORGAN.

Clerk, Jas. Wayling.....	223	00				
do do travel.....	34	25				
Bailiff, Jas. Kavanagh.....	91	63				
Assessment rolls.....	131	16				
Office rent.....	35	00				
Halls for courts.....	45	00				
Postage and stationery.....	15	00				
Reviser's travel.....	60	00				
Judge Morgan, part of salary.....	200	00				
Printing, Aurora Borealis.....	64	60				
do Bradford Witness.....	116	48				
do Toronto, Rowsell & Hutchison.....	116	50				
do Newmarket Era.....	380	28				
do do Reformer.....	15	50				
Part of salary paid.....			200	00		
Expenses of revision.....			631	04		
Printing, first list.....			601	33		
do second list.....			89	38		
do third list.....			2	65		
Lists sold.....						4 00
	1,528	40	1,524	40		4 00

YORK, WEST—HON. JOHN BOYD.

Clerk, John McClure.....	184	00				
do do travel.....	18	00				
do J. Fleming.....	17	00				
do Geo. Bakin.....	9	00				
Bailiff, Jas. Stewart.....	27	10				
Assessment rolls and voters' lists.....	123	35				
Halls for courts.....	8	00				
Postage.....	13	49				
Stationery.....	2	05				
Express.....	2	00				

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

YORK, WEST—HON. JOHN BOYD—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Telegrams	1 92		
Travel of reviser	41 50		
Hon. John Boyd, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Richmond Hill <i>Herald</i>	63 80		
do do <i>Liberal</i>	6 00		
do Toronto, Rowsell & Hutchison	5 75		
do do <i>Mail</i>	789 22		
do Woodbridge <i>News</i>	112 02		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		447 41	
Printing, first list		833 62	
do second list		117 42	
do third list		5 75	
	1,654 20	1,654 20	

ARGENTEUIL—G. E. BAMPTON.

Clerk, P. A. J. Cr�vier.....	246 00		
do do living	5 00		
Bailiff, Jos. Lavigne	12 00		
do David Raitt	64 53		
do do living	17 00		
Valuation rolls	51 00		
Voters' lists	27 00		
Office rent	35 00		
Halls for revision	15 00		
Wood, 6 cords.....	24 00		
Light and cleaning.....	6 00		
Freight.....	5 50		
Postage.....	50 00		
Stationery.....	18 20		
Carriage hire.....	85 00		
Reviser's travel and living.....	92 50		
G. E. Bampton, part of salary	417 77		
Printing, Montreal, J. T. Robinson	493 44		
do St. J�r�me <i>Le Nord</i>	19 24		
do Lachute Mills <i>Watchman</i>	61 20		
Part of salary		417 77	
Expenses of revision		753 73	
Printing, first list		352 92	
do second list		118 22	
do third list		102 74	
	1,745 38	1,745 38	

BAGOT—HUBERT LIPP .

Clerk, A. Lipp�.....	392 00		
do do travel	58 60		
Bailiff do	47 58		
do A. Gullbert	3 51		
do Chas Lalibert�	17 04		
do P. DeCelles	2 58		
do E. Fleury	20 94		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	246 36		
Rent of office	35 00		
Postage	17 14		
Freight	12 80		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

BAGOT—HUBERT LIPPÉ—Continued.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Stationery	10	00		
Fuel	10	00		
Travel of reviser	29	15		
H. Lippé, part of salary paid	250	00		
Printing, St. Hyacinthe <i>Courier</i>	668	60		
do do <i>Union</i>	6	00		
Part of salary paid			250	00
Expenses of revision			902	70
Printing, first list			504	22
do second list			70	38
	1,727	30	1,727	30

BEAUCE—A. PACAUD.

Clerk, E. T. Chassé	404	00		
do do travel	25	00		
Bailiff, T. Jalbert	116	22		
do Jos. Doyon	157	00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	208	93		
Office rent	50	00		
Postage	32	21		
Stationery	5	81		
Freight	9	95		
Telegrams	1	28		
Travel of reviser and clerk	176	00		
do do	213	57		
A. Pacaud, part of salary	250	00		
Printing, Quebec <i>Nouveliste</i>	853	82		
Part of salary paid			250	00
Expenses of revision			1,399	45
Printing, first list			677	36
do second list			88	96
do third list			87	50
Lists sold				0 50
	2,503	77	2,503	27 0 50

BEAUHARNOIS—L. GERVAIS.

Clerks at revisions	18	00		
Copyists	56	00		
Bailiff	29	13		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	140	25		
Office rent	35	00		
Stationery	3	00		
Postage	12	70		
Travel of reviser	73	50		
L. Gervais, part of salary paid	250	00		
Printing, Valleyfield <i>Progress</i>	482	52		
Part of salary paid			250	00
Expenses of revision			366	08
Printing, first list			370	20
do second list			88	82
do third list			23	50
Lists sold				1 50
	1,100	10	1,098	60 1 50

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

BELLECHASSE—E. M. MCKENZIE.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, Eusèbe Couture.....	199 00		
do do travel.....	35 00		
Bailiff, M. Godbout.....	83 76		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	140 34		
Rent, fuel and light.....	25 00		
Halls for courts.....	8 00		
Stationery.....	16 65		
Postage.....	18 75		
Telegrams.....	3 25		
Freight.....	2 55		
Travel of reviser.....	169 50		
E. M. McKenzie, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, <i>Lévis Quotidien</i>	497 65		
do do <i>Hebdomadaire</i>	8 40		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		694 00	
Printing, first list.....		376 01	
do second list.....		73 64	
do third list.....		56 40	
Lists sold.....			7 80
	1,457 85	1,450 05	7 80

BERTHIER—PIERRE TELLIER.

Clerk, F. R. Tranchemontagne.....	299 00		
do L. P. A. Roberge.....	30 00		
Bailiff, A. Fiset.....	80 46		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	177 86		
Rent, fuel and light.....	52 50		
Stationery.....	10 00		
Postage.....	7 39		
Travel of reviser.....	125 50		
Pierre Tellier, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, <i>Sorel News</i>	27 30		
do do <i>Sorelois</i>	913 72		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		776 31	
Printing, first list.....		432 54	
do second list.....		428 48	
do third list.....		80 00	
Lists sold.....			6 40
	1,973 73	1,967 33	6 40

BONAVENTURE—G. F. MAGUIRE.

G. F. Maguire, advance.....	350 00		
Printing, Quebec, Jos. Dussault.....	828 54		
do Rimouski <i>Golfe Echo</i>	7 80		
Advances not accounted for.....		350 00	
Printing, first list.....		362 63	
do second list.....		150 58	
do third list.....		323 13	
	1,186 34	1,186 34	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—*Continued.*

BROME—J. M. LEFEBVRE.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. M. Lefebvre, advance	500 00		
Printing, Waterloo (Que.) <i>Journal</i>	882 65		
Advance not accounted for		500 00	
Printing, first list		426 70	
do second list		79 00	
do third list		376 95	
	1,382 65	1,382 65	

CHAMBLY—PIERRE BRAIS.

Olerk, L. U. Chaussée	218 00		
do do travel	4 20		
Bailiff, P. Z. Ste. Marie	13 89		
do A. Carrier	1 50		
do Geo. Trudeau	31 15		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	130 00		
Office rent	35 00		
Hall for revision	6 00		
Postage	6 84		
Stationery	2 00		
Travel for reviser	59 70		
P. Brais, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, <i>Montreal Post</i>	8 44		
do do E. Senecal et fils	640 93		
do do <i>Longueuil Impartial</i>	30 80		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		508 28	
Printing, first list		280 02	
do second list		347 65	
do third list		52 50	
	1,438 45	1,438 45	

CHAMPLAIN—D. T. TRUDEL.

Olerk, Philip Trudel	243 00		
do do horse-hire	10 15		
do T. Lecourciere	15 00		
do do travel	4 00		
Bailiff, Jno. Lefebvre	172 02		
do Samuel Lefebvre	4 50		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	229 88		
Office rent	35 00		
Halls for court	1 75		
Postage, stationery and telegrams	33 42		
Travel of reviser	64 21		
D. T. Trudel, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, <i>Three Rivers Journal</i>	994 21		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		812 43	
Printing, first list		467 28	
do second list		506 93	
do third list		20 00	
	2,056 64	2,056 64	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

CHARLEVOIX—M. BOUCHARD.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Reports.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, Chas. Boivin	282 00		
do do travel	35 75		
Bailiff, L. Gauthier, dit Girard	96 89		
Valuation rolls	92 70		
Rent of office	35 00		
Freight	21 00		
Postage	9 20		
Travel of reviser	130 00		
M. Bouchard, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Malbaie <i>Echo</i>	686 96		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		702 54	
Printing, first list		329 78	
do second list		339 68	
do third list		17 50	
	1,639 50	1,639 50	

CHATEAUGUAY—I. J. L. DEROME.

Clerk, J. Landry	165 00		
do do travel	87 00		
Bailiff, A. Bariteau	34 86		
do P. Bédard, fils	13 53		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	143 90		
Hall at St. Maurice	3 00		
I. J. L. Derome, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Beauharnois <i>Drapeau</i>	9 00		
do Huntingdon <i>Advocate</i>	516 25		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		447 29	
Printing, first list		380 24	
do second list		95 01	
do third list		50 00	
	1,222 54	1,222 54	

CHICOUTIMI—A. A. HUDON.

Clerk, D. Maltais	401 00		
do do travel	116 00		
do J. Gagné	70 00		
do Mme. A. Gagné	38 00		
do V. Aubin	10 00		
Bailiff, F. M. Guinnard	10 50		
do D. Hudon	4 50		
do Aug. Hudon	3 00		
do A. J. Hudon	62 00		
do F. V. Hudon	93 90		
do M. Boivin	1 50		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	224 69		
Office rent	35 00		
Postage, telegrams and register	17 77		
Stationery	4 00		
Travel of reviser	257 57		
A. A. Hudon, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Chicoutimi <i>Réveil du Saguenay</i>	7 75		
do Quebec <i>Canadien</i>	937 12		
do do <i>L'Événement</i>	9 00		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c—Continued.

OHICOUTIMI—A. A. HUDON—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		1,349 43	
Printing, first list		519 54	
do second list		404 33	
do third list		30 00	
	2,553 30	2,553 30	

SAGUENAY—F. H. O'BRIEN.

F. H. O'Brien, advance	800 00		
Printing, Malbaie <i>Echo</i>	239 66		
Advance not accounted for		800 00	
Printing, first list		73 32	
do second list		96 48	
do third list		69 86	
	1,039 66	1,039 66	

COMPTON—J. I. MACKIE.

Clerk, A. Ross	239 00		
do do travel	11 00		
do A. E. Orr	32 25		
do J. N. Dumont	21 00		
do Alma Barlow	16 50		
do A. M. Mowle	4 50		
do A. A. Donigan	159 00		
Constable, L. E. French	1 00		
Bailiff, E. S. Baker	25 71		
do R. Wright	16 20		
do K. McLeod	13 50		
Clerk, A. Pennoyer	10 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	136 78		
Office rent	35 00		
Stationery	26 40		
Postage and telegrams	91 64		
Freight	3 56		
Travel of reviser	263 75		
J. I. Mackie, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Sherbrooke <i>Examiner</i>	12 00		
do do <i>Gazette</i>	706 18		
do do <i>Pioneer</i>	117 22		
do do <i>Progress</i>	51 53		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		1,213 79	
Printing, first list		691 86	
do second list		133 77	
do third list		61 30	
Lists sold			3 00
	2,353 72	2,350 72	3 00

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—*Continued.*

DORCHESTER—J. B. E. FORTIN.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, L. R. Fortier.....	253 00		
do do travel.....	10 00		
Bailiff, posting lists.....	68 94		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	163 90		
Rent of office.....	35 00		
Halls for courts.....	5 00		
Postage.....	21 18		
Stationery.....	1 05		
Freight.....	2 95		
Telegrams.....	0 70		
Travel of reviser.....	119 50		
J. B. E. Fortin, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Lévis <i>Hebdomadaire</i>	8 40		
do do <i>Quotidien</i>	706 11		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		671 22	
Printing, first list.....		471 94	
do second list.....		232 39	
do third list.....		60 18	
	1,635 73	1,635 73	

DRUMMOND—E. J. HEMMING.

Clerk, D. W. Hemming.....	374 00		
do do travel.....	6 90		
Copying, F. A. Hemming.....	45 50		
do J. H. Moulin.....	2 16		
Bailiff do.....	58 42		
do C. C. Champagne.....	5 10		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	161 64		
Office rent.....	35 00		
Stationery and express.....	39 44		
Postage.....	23 75		
Telegrams.....	1 15		
Travel of reviser.....	89 00		
E. J. Hemming, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Arthabaskaville <i>E. T. Union</i>	7 80		
do do <i>Alpha</i>	7 80		
do Sorel <i>News</i>	9 75		
do do <i>Sorelois</i>	9 75		
do St. John's <i>E. T. Advocate</i>	978 41		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		841 56	
Printing first list.....		460 60	
do second list.....		492 05	
do third list.....		60 86	
Lists sold.....			0 50
	2,105 57	2,105 07	0 50

ARTHABASKA—L. N. D. D'ARGY.

Clerk, Chas. J. Powell.....	432 00		
do do travel.....	45 36		
do C. C. Bernier.....	39 00		
Bailiff, L. L. Brunelle.....	156 03		
Surveyor, J. N. Castonguay.....	3 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	158 55		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

ARTHABASKA—L. N. D. D'ARGY—Continued.

	Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Rent of office.....	40 00		
Stationery.....	20 00		
Postage and freight.....	31 85		
Travel of reviser.....	138 76		
L. N. D. d'Argy, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Arthabaskaville <i>E. T. Union</i>	24 30		
do do <i>Alpha</i>	7 80		
do Quebec <i>Nouvelliste</i>	910 60		
Part of salary.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		1,064 55	
Printing first list.....		408 79	
do second list.....		467 43	
do third list.....		66 48	
	2,257 25	2,257 25	

GASPÉ—J. X. LAVOIE.

Clerk, Jas. M. Remon.....	302 00		
do A. S. Garreau.....	418 00		
Copyist, Henry Touza.....	46 00		
Posting lists.....	62 70		
Office rent.....	41 75		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	142 63		
Stationery.....	8 50		
Postage.....	61 59		
Telegrams.....	8 16		
Rent of halls.....	100 00		
Travel on mainland.....	376 04		
do islands.....	164 25		
J. X. Lavoie, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Quebec <i>Journal</i>	651 95		
do do <i>Chronicle</i>	9 00		
do Rimouski <i>L'Echo du Golfe</i>	7 54		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		1,730 62	
Printing, first list.....		482 50	
do second list.....		185 99	
Lists sold.....			1 00
	2,650 11	2,649 11	1 00

NOTE.—\$16.54 charged in report to expenses of revision has here been charged to printing first list.

HOUELAGA—J. J. BEAUCHAMP.

Clerk, C. M. R. Prenoveau.....	453 00		
do do travel.....	15 00		
Copyist, Thomas Quenneville.....	54 50		
do P. A. Martineau.....	53 50		
Bailiff, David Garrick.....	63 72		
do at preliminary revision.....	1 50		
do at final revision.....	15 00		
Valuation rolls.....	448 42		
Voters' lists.....	118 90		
Office rent.....	70 00		
Stationery.....	20 50		
Postage.....	14 20		
Travel of reviser.....	66 00		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

HOCHELAGA—J. J. BEAUCHAMP—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. J. Beauchamp, part of salary paid.....	250 00		
Printing, Montreal <i>L'Etendard</i>	22 60		
do do <i>Gazette</i>	21 50		
do do J. Chapleau.....	2,453 51		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		1,391 74	
Printing, first list.....		1,133 47	
do second list.....		1,191 76	
do third list.....		172 38	
Lists sold.....			2 50
	4,141 85	4,139 35	2 50

HUNTINGDON—J. K. ELLIOTT.

Clerk, H. D. Somerville.....	80 00		
J. K. Elliott, advance.....	120 00		
Printing, Huntingdon <i>Advocate</i>	503 93		
Advance, not accounted for.....		120 00	
Expenses of revision.....		80 00	
Printing, first list.....		386 15	
do second list.....		107 78	
do third list.....		10 00	
	703 93	703 93	

IBERVILLE—E. G. PELLETIER.

Clerk, L. L. Baril.....	210 00		
do do travel.....	12 40		
do F. Callant.....	96 00		
Bailiff, M. Moisan.....	54 78		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	87 87		
Stationery.....	23 00		
Postage.....	3 00		
Travel of reviser.....	39 40		
E. G. Pelletier, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, St. John's, <i>E. T. Advocate</i>	588 02		
do do <i>Franco-Canadien</i>	16 80		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		526 45	
Printing, first list.....		301 28	
do second list.....		266 58	
do third list.....		32 96	
	1,381 27	1,381 27	

JACQUES CARTIER—LEON FOREST.

Clerk, Wm. Riley.....	42 00		
do F. Caissé.....	2 00		
do N. Viau.....	9 00		
do do travel.....	5 44		
do W. Martin.....	3 00		
do do travel.....	0 72		
do A. Petit.....	6 00		
do do travel.....	1 56		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

JACQUES CARTIER—LEON FOREST—Continued.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		List sold.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, J. M. Crévier.....	6	00			
do do travel.....	1	20			
do M. Leclerc.....	6	00			
do do travel.....	1	20			
do O. H. Power.....	9	00			
do do travel.....	1	20			
Bailiff, posting lists.....	23	79			
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	129	74			
Office rent.....	35	00			
Halls for courts.....	14	00			
Stationery.....	16	54			
Postage and freight.....	14	93			
Travel of reviser.....	93	45			
L. Forest, part of salary.....	250	00			
Printing, Montreal <i>Gazette</i>	34	05			
do do <i>Minerve</i>	36	45			
do do O. O. Beauchemin et Fils.....	639	55			
Part of salary paid.....			250	00	
Expenses of revision.....			382	77	
Printing first list.....			320	28	
do second list.....			87	10	
do third list.....			302	67	
Lists sold.....					39 00
	1,381	82	1,342	82	39 00

JOLIETTE—{ JUDGE CIMON.
A. FONTAINE.

Clerks, Desrochers and Desilets.....	236	00			
Clerk, J. O. Desilets.....	68	00			
Bailiff, Bruno Panneton.....	76	41			
Voters' lists and valuation rolls.....	280	00			
Office rent.....	12	00			
Stationery.....	5	00			
Postage.....	13	00			
Travel of revisers.....	32	45			
Judge Cimon, part of salary.....	150	00			
A. Fontaine do.....	50	00			
Printing, Joliette <i>Gazette</i>	459	95			
do do <i>North Star</i>	464	92			
Part of salary paid.....			200	00	
Expenses of revision.....			722	86	
Printing first list.....			422	60	
do second list.....			502	27	
	1,847	73	1,847	73	

KAMOURASKA—P. V. TACHÉ.

Clerk, Paul Assaint.....	493	00			
do do travel.....	52	45			
Bailiff, C. T. Dugal.....	216	75			
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	260	11			
Office rent and cleaning.....	17	75			
Halls for courts.....	18	50			
Postage and telegrams.....	18	36			
Stationery.....	5	73			
Travel of reviser.....	209	05			

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

KAMOURASKA—P. V. TACHÉ—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Printing, Ste. Anne <i>Gazette</i>	1,043 58		
P. V. Taché, part of salary paid.....	250 00	250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		1,291 70	
Printing first list.....		319 31	
do second list.....		355 19	
do third list.....		369 08	
	2,585 28	2,585 28	

LAPRAIRIE—A. J. A. ROBERGE.

Clerk, Louis Grondin.....	83 00		
do do travel.....	30 00		
do A. Brosseau do.....	4 00		
Bailiff, O. Potvin.....	17 00		
Bailiff, at final revision.....	12 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	74 00		
Office rent.....	35 00		
Postage.....	12 76		
Halls for courts.....	24 00		
Travel of reviser.....	131 00		
A. J. A. Roberge, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Montreal, C. O. Beauchemin.....	105 53		
do do <i>Minerve</i>	438 63		
do do <i>Gazette</i>	9 00		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		407 76	
Printing, first list.....		262 49	
do second list.....		254 77	
do third list.....		35 90	
Lists sold.....			15 00
	1,225 92	1,210 92	15 00

L'ASSOMPTION—PIERRE BLOUIN.

Clerk, Ovide Brien.....	300 00		
do do travel.....	31 20		
Bailiff, Honoré Beaudoin.....	60 57		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	194 74		
Postage.....	5 05		
Travel of reviser.....	5 00		
P. Blouin, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Joliette <i>North Star</i>	380 02		
do Montreal, E. Senecal et Fils.....	271 32		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		596 56	
Printing, first list.....		271 32	
do second list.....		337 96	
do third list.....		42 06	
	1,497 90	1,497 90	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

LAVAL—A. E. LÉONARD.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, R. G. Charette.....	119	00			
do do horse hire.....	45	00			
Bailiff, A. S. Chartrain.....	34	26			
Copyist, S. C. Tassé.....	50	00			
Valuation rolls.....	51	01			
Rent of office.....	39	00			
Halls for courts.....	16	00			
Postage.....	5	55			
Travel of reviser.....	22	00			
A. E. Léonard, part of salary.....	250	00			
Printing, Montreal <i>Gazette</i>	9	00			
do do <i>Minerve</i>	9	00			
do St Jérôme <i>Le Nord</i>	428	97			
Part of salary paid.....			250	00	
Expenses of revision.....			381	82	
Printing, first list.....			207	43	
do second list.....			209	55	
do third list.....			30	00	
	1,078	79	1,078	79	

LÉVIS—F. X. COUILLARD.

Clerk, B. Bouchard.....	60	00			
do Charles I. Labrie.....	245	50			
do do travel.....	1	70			
Bailiff, D. Nolin.....	84	04			
Office rent.....	35	00			
Halls for courts.....	3	25			
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	132	88			
Stationery.....	21	50			
Postage.....	9	08			
Travel of reviser.....	161	65			
F. X. Couillard, part of salary.....	252	30			
Printing, Lévis <i>Hebdomadaire</i>	8	40			
do do <i>Quotidien</i>	865	30			
Part of salary paid.....			252	30	
Expenses of revision.....			757	60	
Printing, first list.....			623	59	
do second list.....			139	85	
do third list.....			110	26	
	1,883	60	1,883	60	

L'ISLET—J. I. LAVERY.

Clerk, J. C. Leclerc.....	220	00			
do do travel.....	33	10			
Bailiff, B. R. Lafamme.....	24	27			
do C. T. Bélanger.....	44	58			
do P. H. Fournier.....	5	85			
Voters' lists and assessment rolls.....	93	70			
Office rent.....	21	00			
Fuel.....	12	75			
Postage.....	11	41			
Stationery.....	8	95			
Freight.....	2	25			
Telegram.....	0	30			
Travel of reviser.....	54	80			

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

L'ISLET—J. I. LAVERY—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. I. Lavery, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Quebec, Jos. Dussault.....	415 37		
do do <i>Courier</i>	9 00		
do do <i>Telegraph</i>	7 50		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		532 96	
Printing, first list.....		311 57	
do second list.....		50 24	
do third list.....		70 06	
	1,214 83	1,214 83	

LOTBINIERE—LOUIS LEMAY.

Clerk, A. Lemay.....	199 85		
do A. Bourke.....	7 00		
do O. Couture.....	3 00		
Bailiff, T. Pouliot.....	5 91		
do A. Bourke.....	21 00		
do X. Leclerc.....	5 25		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	116 19		
Assistance from parish clerks.....	78 65		
Halls for revisions.....	12 00		
Postage.....	11 13		
Stationery.....	7 71		
Telegrams.....	2 12		
Travel of reviser.....	71 89		
L. Lemay, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Lévis <i>Quotidien</i>	319 78		
do Quebec <i>Courier</i>	216 75		
do do <i>Canadien</i>	98 40		
do do <i>Justice</i>	77 69		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		540 20	
Printing, first list.....		412 55	
do second list.....		220 60	
do third list.....		79 46	
Lists sold.....			1 50
	1,504 31	1,502 81	1 50

MASKINONGÉ—L. E. GALIPEAULT.

Clerk, Adolphe Landry.....	145 00		
do do travel.....	5 00		
do J. E. Charbonneau.....	118 00		
do do travel.....	12 00		
Copyists.....	30 00		
Bailiff, M. St. Louis.....	53 97		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	163 70		
Office rent.....	35 00		
Halls for courts.....	27 00		
Stationery.....	20 75		
Postage.....	23 78		
Telegrams.....	5 00		
Travel of reviser.....	73 50		
L. E. Galipeault, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Louiseville <i>Courier</i>	678 10		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

MASKINONGÉ—L. E. GALIPEAULT—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Expenses of revision.....		712 70	
Printing, first list.....		279 39	
do second list.....		346 21	
do third list.....		52 50	
	1,640 80	1,640 80	

MÉGANTIC—A. SCHAMBIER.

Clerk, S. Larochele.....	268 00		
do do travel.....	28 00		
do assistant.....	2 00		
Bailiff, E. Schambier.....	31 14		
do L. Côté.....	10 50		
do T. Rousseau.....	6 16		
do at preliminary and final revision.....	15 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	167 53		
Postage.....	64 18		
Freight.....	13 45		
Stationery.....	2 14		
Travel of reviser.....	64 10		
A. Schambier, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Arthabaskaville <i>Alpha</i>	7 80		
do do <i>E. T. Union</i>	7 80		
do Quebec <i>Journal</i>	735 94		
do do J. Dussault.....	51 54		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		671 19	
Printing, first list.....		493 57	
do second list.....		309 51	
Lists sold.....			1 00
	1,725 27	1,724 27	1 00

MISSISQUOI—JUDGE BUCHANAN.

Clerk, T. Amyraud.....	398 00		
do do travel.....	20 92		
Bailiff, A. H. Amyraud.....	73 77		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	122 19		
Stationery.....	9 80		
Postage.....	20 42		
Judge Buchanan, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Bedford <i>Times</i>	12 80		
do Cowansville <i>Observer</i>	909 64		
do Farnham <i>Presse</i>	19 68		
do Missisquoi <i>Record</i>	10 00		
Part of salary.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		637 60	
Printing, first list.....		473 48	
do second list.....		445 84	
do third list.....		32 80	
Lists sold.....			7 50
	1,797 22	1,789 72	7 50

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

MONTCALM—JOB. LAPORTE.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Clerk, Jos. Beauchamp	48	00		
do do travel	11	40		
do Magloire Pranger	107	00		
do do travel	44	00		
Bailiff, O. Mireault	78	93		
Valuation rolls	100	50		
Office rent	35	00		
Stationery	10	00		
Postage	1	42		
Telegrams	0	25		
Travel of reviser	55	00		
Jos. Laporte, part of salary	250	00		
Printing, Joliette <i>Gazette</i>	149	14		
do do <i>North Star</i>	466	73		
Part of salary paid			250	00
Expenses of revision			484	00
Printing, first list			295	12
do second list			319	75
Lists sold				7 50
	1,357	37	1,349	87
				7 50

MONTMAGNY—HUBERT HÉBERT.

Clerk, John Langlois	192	00		
do A. Talbot	6	00		
do J. A. Morisset	3	00		
do T. H. Nicoll	3	00		
Bailiffs	69	21		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	122	69		
Rent of office	35	00		
Halls for courts	13	00		
Postage	9	00		
Stationery	7	00		
Travel of reviser	132	25		
H. Hébert, part of salary	250	00		
Printing, <i>Levis Quotidien</i>	8	40		
do <i>Quebec Nouvelliste</i>	373	66		
Part of salary paid			250	00
Expenses of revision			592	15
Printing, first list			284	68
do second list			41	00
do third list			56	38
	1,224	21	1,224	21

MONTMORENCY—J. A. CHARLEBOIS.

Clerk, P. C. Lefrançois	429	00		
do do travel	30	74		
Copyist, Jos. Boyer	15	00		
Bailiff, P. Marquis	71	12		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	138	93		
Office rent	35	00		
Halls for courts	2	60		
Stationery	37	03		
Postage	1	77		
Telegrams	10	97		
Freight	4	15		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

MONTMORENCY—J. A. CHARLEBOIS—Continued.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Travel of reviser.....		104 85				
J. A. Charlebois, part of salary		250 00				
Printing, Quebec <i>Canadien</i>		615 31				
do do <i>Chronicle</i>		9 00				
Part of salary paid				250 00		
Expenses of revision				881 16		
Printing, first list				260 20		
do second list				115 16		
do third list				248 95		
		1,765 47		1,755 47		

MONTREAL, CENTRE—H. J. KAVANAGH.

Clerk, J. P. F. Tansey		38 00				
do I. P. Shannon		214 00				
Bailiff at preliminary revision		1 50				
Posting bills, J. B. Sparrow		10 00				
Valuation rolls and voters' lists		170 90				
Rent of office		25 00				
Stationery		9 05				
Postage		8 48				
Cab-hire		5 25				
H. J. Kavanagh, part of salary		250 00				
Printing, Montreal <i>Gazette</i>		15 20				
do do <i>Journal of Commerce</i>		1,786 15				
do do <i>Star</i>		12 00				
Part of salary paid				250 00		
Expenses of revision				482 18		
Printing, first list				879 23		
do second list				934 12		
		2,545 53		2,545 53		

MONTREAL, EAST—JUDGE MATHIEU.

Clerk, G. E. Mathieu		412 00				
do Isidore Marcoux		112 00				
do Ubalde Plourde		285 00				
do Jos. E. Latraversée		239 00				
Bailiff do		74 70				
Valuation rolls and voters' lists		288 45				
Office rent		70 00				
Fuel and light		7 70				
Stationery		10 15				
Judge Mathieu, part of salary		250 00				
Printing, Montreal, J. Chapleau & Co.		3,179 45				
do do <i>Minerve</i>		17 85				
do do <i>Monde</i>		14 50				
Part of salary paid				250 00		
Expenses of revision				1,509 00		
Printing, first list				1,466 75		
do second list				1,745 05		
		4,970 80		4,970 80		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

MONTREAL, WEST—J. S. ARCHIBALD.

	Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, Thos. Lets	314 00		
Assistance to clerk, proof-reading, etc	33 00		
Assessment roll.....	121 03		
Voters' lists.....	77 79		
Posting lists.....	32 55		
Office rent.....	70 00		
Postage.....	7 48		
Stationery.....	1 45		
Cab-hire.....	2 60		
Furniture.....	0 75		
Freight.....	0 70		
J. S. Archibald, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Montreal, J. Lovell & Sons.....	2,303 26		
do do <i>Gazette</i>	34 00		
do do <i>Minerve</i>	31 00		
Advertising do <i>Wisness</i>	31 00		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		861 35	
Printing, first list.....		1,040 68	
do second list.....		1,194 80	
do third list.....		163 80	
	3,310 61	3,310 61	

NAPIERVILLE—CHAS. BÉDARD.

Clerk, F. X. Perras	173 00		
do do travel.....	7 00		
Bailiff, F. X. Perras.....	7 05		
do T. T. Moisan.....	23 25		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	57 50		
Office rent.....	20 00		
Halls for courts.....	4 95		
Stationery.....	4 20		
Postage.....	2 85		
Telegrams.....	0 50		
Freight.....	4 70		
Travel of reviser.....	21 80		
Chas. Bédard, part of salary paid.....	250 00		
Printing, Montreal <i>Minerve</i>	34 00		
do St. Hyacinthe <i>Courier</i>	478 16		
do St. Johns <i>E. T. Advocate</i>	7 80		
do do <i>Franco-Canadien</i>	6 00		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		336 80	
Printing, first list.....		238 67	
do second list.....		254 65	
do third list.....		32 64	
	1,112 76	1,112 76	

NICOLET—H. TOURIGNY.

Clerk, A. O. Houle.....	500 00		
Bailiff, A. Tourigny.....	15 00		
Voters' lists and rolls.....	194 27		
Office rent.....	35 00		
Postage and stationery.....	3 84		
Telegrams.....	2 79		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

NICOLET—H. TOURIGNY—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Travel of reviser	49 10		
H. Tourigny, part of salary	280 00		
Printing, Nicolet <i>Nicoletain</i>	18 30		
do Three Rivers <i>Journal</i>	1,102 68		
do do <i>La Liberté</i>	9 00		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		800 00	
Printing, first list		515 18	
do second list		574 60	
do third list		40 20	
	2,179 98	2,179 98	

OTTAWA COUNTY—G. L. DUMOUCHEL.

Clerk, D. Vaillancourt	217 00		
do do travel	3 29		
do F. Moffatt	70 00		
Copyist, D. Vaillancourt	130 00		
do A. McMahon	40 00		
do J. L. Currier	25 00		
do J. Woods	20 00		
Posting lists	15 25		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	393 63		
Office rent	60 00		
Stationery	18 40		
Postage	27 26		
Travel of reviser	644 41		
G. L. Dumouchel, part of salary paid	535 76		
Printing, Aylmer <i>Times</i>	1,114 63		
do Hull <i>Despatch</i>	47 32		
do do <i>Vallée d'Ottawa</i>	787 86		
do Ottawa <i>Citizen</i>	200 97		
do do <i>Le Canada</i>	75 50		
Part of salary paid		535 76	
Expenses of revision		1,664 24	
Printing, first list		947 91	
do second list		243 46	
do third list		1,034 91	
	4,426 28	4,426 28	

PONTIAC—J. T. ST. JULIEN.

Clerk, T. E. Hodgins	383 00		
do preparing preliminary list	34 50		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	112 83		
Office rent	20 00		
Posting lists	6 00		
Stationery, postage and telegrams	48 50		
Travel of reviser	436 60		
J. T. St. Julien, part of salary	269 00		
Printing, Bryson <i>Advance</i>	24 90		
do do <i>Equity</i>	590 80		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		1,041 43	
Printing, first list		482 56	
do second list		32 70	
do third list		100 44	
	1,907 13	1,907 13	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c. — *Continued.*

PORTNEUF—N. E. LACOURCIÈRE.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, Chas. Marcotte	344 00		
do do travel	12 30		
do J. A. Guertin	129 00		
do L. T. E. Rousseau	22 00		
Bailiff, J. A. Guertin	95 45		
do E. Hardy	45 90		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	223 97		
Office rent	35 00		
Halls for courts	21 00		
Postage	19 92		
Stationery	12 67		
Express and freight	8 45		
Telegrams	0 75		
Travel of reviser	134 30		
N. E. Lacourcière, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Quebec <i>Chronicle</i>	9 00		
do do <i>Courier</i>	902 67		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		1,104 71	
Printing, first list		635 69	
do second list		171 16	
do third list		104 82	
	2,266 38	2,266 38	

QUEBEC, CENTRE—V. W. LARUE.

Clerk, H. Chassé	303 00		
do E. Bouffins	28 00		
do J. A. Donne	28 00		
do F. X. Laporte	28 00		
Bailiff, D. Blanchet	17 22		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	84 31		
Office rent and cleaning	54 31		
Stationery	21 70		
Postage	3 00		
Freight and cartage	5 00		
Fuel	6 50		
Office boy	5 00		
Hall for final revision	2 00		
Travel of reviser	2 15		
V. W. Larue, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Quebec <i>L'Événement</i>	9 00		
do do <i>Nouvelliste</i>	391 69		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		587 19	
Printing, first list		311 85	
do second list		63 74	
do third list		25 00	
Lists sold			1 00
	1,238 78	1,237 78	1 00

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

QUEBEC, EAST—H. A. TURCOTTE.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, R. Pamphile Vallée.....	235 00		
do do travel.....	16 50		
do E. Noël.....	54 00		
do A. Noël.....	28 00		
do Louis Noël.....	4 00		
do E. St. Pierre.....	40 00		
Bailiff, L. N. Servais.....	24 15		
do Jos. Lachance.....	10 50		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	126 12		
Office rent.....	70 00		
Posting lists.....	3 75		
Postage and stationery.....	21 42		
Cab hire.....	2 90		
H. A. Turcotte, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Quebec <i>Chronicle</i>	19 50		
do do <i>Journal</i>	810 88		
do do <i>Nouvelliste</i>	9 00		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		639 34	
Printing, first list.....		683 70	
do second list.....		155 68	
	1,728 72	1,728 72	

QUEBEC, WEST—L. STAFFORD.

Clerk, James G. Waters.....	316 00		
Bailiff, Peter Thompson.....	15 69		
valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	63 26		
Rent, \$70; fuel and light, \$63.....	133 00		
Stationery.....	11 18		
Cartage.....	5 50		
Postage.....	3 12		
L. Stafford, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Quebec <i>Chronicle</i>	358 30		
do do <i>Nouvelliste</i>	9 00		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		547 75	
Printing, first list.....		247 61	
do second list.....		88 91	
do third list.....		50 78	
	1,165 05	1,165 05	

QUEBEC COUNTY—JUDGE LARUE.

Clerk, H. O. Roy.....	344 00		
do do travel.....	12 70		
do J. L. Trigganne.....	65 00		
do E. Giroux.....	9 00		
do S. O. Rioux.....	2 00		
Bailiff, F. Lauzier.....	24 60		
do J. Cambray.....	46 80		
do at final revision.....	1 50		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	174 61		
Office rent.....	14 06		
Postage.....	36 65		
Stationery.....	6 15		
Freight.....	0 25		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

QUEBEC COUNTY—JUDGE LARUE—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Travel of reviser	60 25		
Judge LaRue, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Quebec <i>Canadien</i>	1,001 45		
do do <i>L'Evènement</i>	9 00		
do do <i>Telegraph</i>	9 00		
Part of salary		250 00	
Expenses of revision		796 81	
Printing, first list		425 52	
do second list		188 58	
do third list		408 35	
Lists sold			0 70
	2,069 96	2,069 26	0 70

RICHELIEU—JUDGE GILL.

Clerk, J. G. E. Maureault	437 00		
do L. H. Comeau	12 00		
do W. M. Foy	8 00		
Bailiff, M. de Blois	80 01		
Copyist, Jos. Cartier	60 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	240 79		
Rent, fuel and light	35 00		
Rent of clerk's offices and help	13 00		
Halls for courts	2 00		
Stationery	30 49		
Postage and telegrams	13 32		
Travel of reviser	87 15		
Judge Gill, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Sorel <i>News</i>	24 44		
do do <i>Sorelois</i>	770 84		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		1,017 76	
Printing, first list		527 09	
do second list		217 81	
do third list		50 38	
Lists sold			1 00
	2,014 04	2,013 04	1 00

RICHMOND—HON. W. H. WEBB.

Clerk, J. H. Griffith	253 41		
do F. J. Bédard	147 70		
do J. B. Millette	119 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	100 00		
Rent	29 17		
Stationery and postage	10 20		
Travel of reviser	40 00		
Hon. W. H. Webb, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Richmond <i>Guardian</i>	734 03		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		698 88	
Printing, first list		333 64	
do second list		400 39	
	1,682 91	1,682 91	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

WOLFE—F. A. BRIEN.

	Allowances		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Clerk, Frs. Lessard.....	163	00				
do Eng. Leclerc.....	54	00				
do El Leclerc.....	66	00				
Bailiff, S. Roy.....	19	20				
do Ant. Lafleur.....	10	00				
do B. Lachance.....	39	99				
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	148	60				
Office rent.....	7	00				
Stationery.....	8	45				
Postage.....	16	67				
Freight.....	2	68				
Travel of reviser.....	80	90				
F. A. Brien, part of salary.....	350	00				
Printing, Sherbrooke <i>Pioneer</i>	440	52				
Part of salary.....				350	00	
Expenses of revision.....				615	99	
Printing, first list.....				318	89	
do second list.....				113	13	
do third list.....				8	50	
Lists sold.....						0 50
	1,407	01	1,406	51		0 50

RIMOUSKI—{ JUDGE MOUSSEAU.
JUDGE PELLETIER.

Clerk, J. B. Martin.....	657	00				
do do travel.....	257	88				
Valuator, L. T. Dubé.....	12	00				
Bailiff, J. A. Gauvreau.....	90	18				
do Victor Charest.....	10	44				
do J. O. Gauvreau.....	39	24				
do A. Martin.....	30	57				
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	244	85				
Rent of office.....	50	00				
Postage.....	20	93				
Stationery.....	6	58				
Freight.....	4	00				
Telegrams.....	3	82				
Travel of reviser.....	164	92				
Judge Mousseau, advance.....	400	00				
Printing, Quebec <i>Canadian</i>	547	08				
do Rimouski <i>Golye Echo</i>	36	40				
do do A. G. Dion.....	143	22				
Advance not accounted for.....				400	00	
Expenses of revision.....				1,592	41	
Printing, first list.....				594	69	
do second list.....				105	56	
do third list.....				26	45	
	2,719	11	2,719	11		

ROUVILLE—OÉSAIRE PEPIN.

Clerk, S. Pepin.....	226	00			
do J. C. Desautels.....	100	90			
Posting lists.....	19	60			
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	138	98			
Office rent.....	35	00			

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—*Continued.*ROUVILLE—CÉSaire PEPIN—*Continued.*

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Postage.....	25	00				
Express.....	7	00				
Travel of reviser.....	30	00				
C. Pepin, part of salary.....	250	00				
Printing, St. Hyacinthe <i>Courier</i>	483	50				
do do <i>Union</i>	9	00				
Part of salary paid.....			250	00		
Expenses of revision.....			581	58		
Printing, first list.....			382	63		
do second list.....			109	82		
	1,324	08	1,324	08		

ST. HYACINTHE—A. O. T. BEAUCHEMIN.

Clerk, Jules St. Germain.....	518	00				
do do travel.....	9	16				
do A. M. Lavallée.....	78	25				
do J. A. Girouard.....	1	50				
do L. Girouard.....	2	00				
do A. Mathieu.....	0	50				
do J. M. Charbonneau.....	0	50				
do A. M. Beauparlant.....	2	00				
do Hector Desmarais.....	0	50				
do M. Lajoie.....	1	00				
do S. Carreau.....	2	00				
do Thos. Chalifour.....	3	00				
do N. J. Chaput.....	14	00				
Bailiff, Jules St. Germain.....	36	86				
do Jos. Chagnon.....	12	45				
Valuation rolls.....	128	44				
Voters' lists.....	52	63				
Rent.....	50	00				
Stationery.....	10	15				
Postage.....	7	20				
Express.....	12	50				
Travel of reviser.....	34	75				
A. O. T. Beauchemin, part of salary.....	250	00				
Printing, St. Hyacinthe <i>Courier</i>	1,038	33				
do do <i>Union</i>	12	50				
Part of salary paid.....			250	00		
Expenses of revision.....			975	19		
Printing, first list.....			432	18		
do second list.....			188	78		
do third list.....			429	87		
	2,276	02	2,276	02		

ST. JOHN'S, P.Q.—A. N. CHARLAND.

A. N. Charland.....	300	00				
Printing, St. John's <i>E. T. Advocate</i>	860	82				
Advance.....			300	00		
Printing, first list.....			270	58		
do second list.....			304	12		
do third list.....			286	12		
	1,160	82	1,160	82		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

ST. MAURICE—JULES MILOT.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, F. X. Bellemare.....	234	00			
do do travel.....	25	00			
do Jos. Milot.....	32	00			
do Ant. Garceau.....	3	00			
Bailiff, Z. M. Gelinias.....	36	69			
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	98	70			
Office rent.....	35	00			
Halls for courts.....	2	00			
Postage.....	10	42			
Stationery.....	7	10			
Freight.....	1	05			
Telegrams.....	1	85			
Travel of reviser.....	27	30			
Jules Milot, part of salary.....	250	00			
Printing, Three Rivers <i>Journal</i>	524	89			
Part of salary paid.....			250	00	
Expenses of revision.....			514	11	
Printing, first list.....			250	86	
do second list.....			259	03	
do third list.....			15	00	
	1,289	00	1,289	00	

SHEFFORD—J. H. LEFEBVRE.

Clerk, F. X. Girard.....	240	00			
Bailiff, Chas. Tarte.....	3	15			
do P. Ledoux.....	5	49			
do Aug. Roy.....	88	31			
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	170	25			
Stationery.....	22	20			
Postage.....	13	49			
Express.....	0	50			
Travel of reviser.....	22	05			
J. H. Lefebvre, part of salary.....	250	00			
Printing, Waterloo (Que.) <i>Journal</i>	1,210	15			
do do <i>Advertiser</i>	27	30			
Part of salary paid.....			250	00	
Expenses of revision.....			553	44	
Printing, first list.....			576	73	
do second list.....			615	72	
do third list.....			45	00	
Lists sold.....					12 00
	2,052	89	2,040	89	12 00

SOULANGES—A. M. PHARAND.

A. M. Pharand, advance.....	160	00			
Printing, Montreal <i>Gazette</i>	16	50			
do do <i>Minerve</i>	349	86			
Advance not accounted for.....			180	00	
Printing, first list.....			261	76	
do second list.....			60	12	
do third list.....			44	48	
	546	36	546	36	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

STANSTEAD—J. B. GENDREAU.

	allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, W. L. Shurtleff	461 50		
do do travel	7 50		
Bailiff, A. H. Wheeler	54 33		
Proof reader, D. Hennesey	10 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	196 50		
Office rent	35 00		
Hall for court	2 00		
Stationery	10 56		
Bags for papers	13 00		
Postage	14 46		
Express	7 80		
Travel of reviser	42 00		
J. B. Gendreau, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Coaticook <i>Observer</i>	13 50		
do <i>Magog News</i>	9 00		
do <i>Montreal Minerve</i>	653 79		
do <i>Rock Island Journal</i>	11 80		
do <i>Sherbrooke Pioneer</i>	26 55		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		854 65	
Printing, first list		540 09	
do second list		174 55	
	1,819 29	1,819 29	

SHERBROOKE—J. A. ARCHAMBAULT.

Clerk, H. A. Morkill	88 00		
do D. O. Beliveau	121 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	94 25		
Posting lists	20 50		
Office rent	30 00		
Stationery	10 00		
Postage	10 00		
Travel of reviser	30 00		
J. A. Archambault, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Sherbrooke <i>Gazette</i>	37 34		
do do <i>Examiner</i>	6 00		
do do <i>Pioneer</i>	375 87		
do do <i>Progress</i>	9 00		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		40 75	
Printing first list		350 11	
do second list		78 10	
	1,081 96	1,081 96	

TEMISCOUATA—L. B. DIONNE.

Clerk, J. A. Roy	462 00		
do do travel	40 04		
do J. O. Roy	64 00		
do Elie Mailloux	51 00		
do O. A. Gauvreau	4 00		
Bailiff, A. V. Chamberland	57 93		
do P. C. Dupuy	161 00		
do J. B. Cordeau	3 45		
do T. Nadeau	1 44		
do J. B. Roy	7 35		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

TEMISCOUATA—L. B. DIONNE—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bailiff, Bernard Dubé	3 57		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	254 16		
Office rent.....	36 00		
Halls for courts.....	5 00		
Office cleaning.....	3 50		
Stationery.....	20 73		
Postage.....	35 24		
Telegrams.....	6 10		
Freight.....	6 39		
Travel of reviser.....	376 86		
L. B. Dionne, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, <i>Fraserville Jour</i>	7 80		
do <i>Lévis Quotidien</i>	685 04		
do <i>Quebec, C. Darveau</i>	70 00		
do <i>Ste. Anne Gazette</i>	180 58		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		1,589 76	
Printing first list.....		457 58	
do second list.....		249 50	
do third list.....		236 34	
	2,793 18	2,793 18	

THREE RIVERS—L. P. GUILLET.

Clerk, P. O. Guillet.....	106 00		
Bailiff, L. P. Gingras.....	23 58		
do B. Lassalle.....	50 25		
Voters' lists and valuation rolls.....	62 66		
Office rent.....	21 00		
Postage.....	4 95		
Stationery.....	9 85		
Travel of reviser.....	8 50		
L. P. Guillet, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, <i>Three Rivers Journal</i>	319 75		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		277 79	
Printing, first list.....		142 37	
do second list.....		177 38	
Lists sold.....			9 00
	856 54	847 54	9 00

TWO MOUNTAINS—ANTOINE FORTIER.

A. M. Fortier, advance.....	200 00		
Printing, <i>St. Jérôme Le Nord</i>	658 46		
Advance not accounted for.....		200 00	
Printing, first list.....		301 12	
do second list.....		312 34	
do third list.....		45 00	
	858 46	858 46	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—*Continued.*

TERREBONNE—BRUNO NANTEL.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Clerk, A. Beauiry.....	136 00		
do T. Grignon.....	22 00		
Posting lists.....	30 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	300 00		
Postage.....	7 04		
Stationery.....	4 50		
Travel of reviser.....	64 90		
B. Nantel, part of salary.....	265 56		
Printing, St Jérôme <i>Le Nord</i>	1,046 84		
Part of salary paid.....		265 56	
Expenses of revision.....		564 44	
Printing, first list.....		435 47	
do second list.....		548 87	
do third list.....		62 50	
	1,876 84	1,876 84	

VAUDREUIL—F. D. O. TURCOTTE.

Clerk, A. Phaneuf.....	90 00		
Copyist.....	25 00		
Bailiff, Chas. Balthazard.....	67 42		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	161 72		
Rent of office.....	35 00		
Hall for final revision.....	4 00		
Postage.....	14 97		
Freight.....	3 95		
Stationery.....	2 00		
Telegrams.....	0 75		
Correcting proof.....	8 45		
Travel of reviser.....	104 50		
F. D. O. Turcotte, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Montreal <i>Gazette</i>	22 00		
do do <i>Minerve</i>	593 96		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		507 76	
Printing, first list.....		274 98	
do second list.....		315 93	
do third list.....		25 05	
	1,373 72	1,373 72	

VERCHÈRES—A. H. BERNARD.

Clerk, L. H. Massue.....	214 00		
Bailiff, P. DeCelles.....	28 77		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	130 47		
Rent of halls for court.....	20 00		
Rent and heating of office.....	43 00		
Posting preliminary lists.....	10 00		
Postage.....	5 27		
Reviser's travel.....	188 00		
A. H. Bernard, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Montreal, J. Chapleau.....	629 32		
do do <i>L'Etendard</i>	24 45		
do do <i>Minerve</i>	28 80		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		637 51	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

VERCHÈRES—A. H. BERNARD—Continued.

	Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Printing, first list.....		292 86	
do second list.....		348 25	
do third list.....		41 46	
Lists sold.....			2 00
	1,572 08	1,570 08	2 00

YAMASKA—JUDGE LORANGER

Clerk, J. L. Belcourt.....	398 00		
do do travel.....	105 95		
Copyists.....	34 70		
Board of extra clerk at Sorel.....	7 50		
Bailiff, David Martel.....	55 23		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	194 46		
Rent of halls.....	5 50		
Postage.....	12 25		
Stationery.....	13 22		
Telegrams.....	2 95		
Travel of reviser.....	199 05		
Judge Loranger, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Montreal <i>Monde</i>	3 75		
do do <i>Patrie</i>	3 00		
do do <i>Presse</i>	3 20		
do Sorel <i>News</i>	24 70		
do do <i>Sorelois</i>	827 11		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		1,028 81	
Printing, first list.....		391 59	
do second list.....		415 17	
do third list.....		55 00	
	2,090 57	2,090 57	

ANNAPOLIS—JUDGE SAVARY.

Clerk, A. Morse.....	350 00		
do do travel.....	74 60		
Assistant clerks.....	15 00		
Bailiff, D. Findlay.....	2 00		
do A. Harris.....	15 40		
do M. Riordon.....	24 00		
Surveyor, R. J. Uniacke.....	5 00		
Valuation rolls.....	147 00		
Halls for revisions.....	15 50		
Posting bills.....	19 45		
Rent of office.....	34 00		
Postage.....	15 00		
Stationery.....	5 75		
Telegrams.....	9 11		
Freight.....	3 90		
Travel of reviser.....	102 82		
Judge Savary, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Annapolis <i>Journal</i>	281 03		
do do <i>Spectator</i>	10 70		
do Bridgetown <i>Monitor</i>	253 49		
do Halifax, Wm. Macnab.....	437 60		
do St. John, J. & A. McMillan.....	9 50		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

ANNAPOLIS—JUDGE SAVARY—Continued.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Expenses of revision.....			837	93		
Printing, first list.....			473	89		
do second list.....			295	28		
do third list.....			223	15		
Lists sold.....						0 60
	2,030	85	2,030	25		0 60

ANTIGONISH—H. H. BLIGH.

Clerk, J. S. O'Brien.....	236	00				
do do travel.....	8	70				
Bailiff, G. W. Whedden.....	63	60				
Surveyor, Hugh McDonald.....	2	00				
Lists and rolls.....	29	16				
Office rent.....	25	00				
Stationery.....	19	25				
Postage.....	5	10				
Telegrams.....	2	16				
Freight.....	3	85				
Travel of reviser.....	24	81				
H. H. Bligh, part of salary.....	250	00				
Printing, Antigonish <i>Casket</i>	19	68				
do New Glasgow <i>Eastern Chronicle</i>	509	94				
Part of salary paid.....			250	00		
Expenses of revision.....			419	63		
Printing, first list.....			372	99		
do second list.....			140	63		
do third list.....			16	00		
	1,199	25	1,199	25		

CAPE BRETON—JAS. H. HEARN.

Clerk, F. Moseley.....	240	00				
do A. Macdonald.....	180	00				
Bailiff, D. J. Macdonald.....	143	50				
Voters' lists and valuation rolls.....	82	90				
Office rent.....	5	00				
Halls for courts.....	15	00				
Travel of reviser.....	59	50				
Jas. H. Hearn, part of salary.....	250	00				
Printing, North Sydney <i>Herald</i>	6	60				
do Sydney <i>Advocate</i>	638	13				
do do Chas. W. Hill.....	701	79				
Part of salary paid.....			250	00		
Expenses of revision.....			725	90		
Printing, first list.....			619	29		
do second list.....			170	74		
do third list.....			556	49		
	2,322	42	2,322	42		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

COLCHESTER—N. J. LAYTON.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Clerk, Jas. B. Ryan.....	70	00				
do H. King.....	66	00				
Bailiff.....	32	70				
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	96	53				
Halls for courts.....	2	00				
Postage.....	14	67				
Stationery.....	2	25				
Travel of reviser.....	23	50				
N. J. Layton, part of salary.....	250	00				
Printing, Acadia Mines <i>Week's Doings</i>	5	00				
do <i>Truro Guardian</i>	11	70				
do do <i>Sun</i>	875	16				
Part of salary paid.....			250	00		
Expenses of revision.....			306	65		
Printing, first list.....			528	28		
do second list.....			296	08		
do third list.....			67	50		
Lists sold.....						1 00
	1,449	51	1,448	51		1 00

CUMBERLAND—JUDGE MORSE.

Clerk, R. B. Boggs.....	348	00				
do do travel.....	17	00				
Bailiff.....	134	00				
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	86	04				
Stationery.....	10	00				
Postage.....	9	31				
Travel of reviser.....	30	50				
Judge Morse, part of salary.....	200	00				
Printing, Amherst <i>Gazette</i>	975	13				
do do <i>Maritime Sentinel</i>	11	75				
do <i>Moncton Times</i>	108	42				
Part of salary paid.....			200	00		
Expenses of revision.....			634	85		
Printing, first list.....			561	60		
do second list.....			409	08		
do third list.....			124	62		
	1,930	15	1,930	15		

DIGBY—JUDGE SAVARY.

Clerk, C. N. Hughes.....	129	29				
do W. B. Stewart.....	126	00				
Surveyor, M. Comeau.....	5	00				
Bailiffs.....	45	50				
Assessment rolls and voters' lists.....	127	75				
Telegrams.....	11	00				
Postage.....	7	85				
Stationery.....	3	45				
Travel of reviser.....	31	65				
Judge Savary, part of salary paid.....	200	00				
Printing, Annapolis <i>Journal</i>	89	88				
do do <i>Spectator</i>	25	56				
do <i>Bridgetown Monitor</i>	26	99				
do <i>Digby Courier</i>	324	85				
do <i>Kentville Chronicle</i>	25	74				

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

DIGBY—JUDGE SAVARY—Continued.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Printing, St. John, J. & A. McMillan	35	66				
do Yarmouth, C. Carey	68	64				
Part of salary paid			200	00		
Expenses of revision			487	49		
Printing, first list			384	58		
do second list			137	14		
do third list			75	58		
	1,284	79	1,284	79		

GUYSBORO—A. H. MCGILLIVRAY.

Clerk, Thos. Condon	73	00				
do do travel	5	00				
Bailiff, W. S. Peart	70	00				
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	25	00				
Freight	9	70				
Telegrams	8	25				
Postage	4	15				
Travel of reviser	78	30				
A. H. McGillivray, part of salary	250	00				
Printing, Halifax <i>Herald</i>	106	94				
do do <i>Nova Scotian</i>	3	50				
do <i>Kentville Chronicle</i>	261	12				
Part of salary paid			250	00		
Expenses of revision			273	40		
Printing, first list			264	62		
do second list			55	96		
do third list			50	98		
	894	96	894	96		

HALIFAX—B. H. EATON.

Clerk, E. Kelly	322	00				
do Mr. Parsons	150	00				
do Mr. Beckwith	150	00				
do Robert Kennedy	54	50				
do James Van han	33	00				
D. H. Starr, compiling lists	30	00				
Bailiff, Sheriff Archibald	10	00				
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	92	57				
Office rent	70	00				
Halls for courts	6	50				
Stationery	26	86				
Postage	12	00				
Posting lists	7	25				
Travel of reviser	37	08				
B. H. Eaton, part of salary	250	00				
Printing, Halifax <i>Chronicle</i>	21	40				
do do <i>Herald</i>	1,886	40				
do do <i>Evening Mail</i>	8	70				
do do <i>Recorder</i>	14	20				
Part of salary paid			250	00		
Expenses of revision			970	76		
Printing, first list			1,198	48		
do second list			69	48		
do third list			139	74		
Lists sold						31 00
	3,182	46	3,161	46		31 00

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

HANTS—G. E. DeWOLFE.

	Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, James C. Geldert	297 00		
Bailiff	7 50		
Valuation rolls.....	63 00		
Halls for courts	4 98		
Fuel	2 69		
Postage	6 00		
Stationery.....	2 75		
Travel of reviser.....	184 00		
G. E. DeWolfe, part of salary paid	200 00		
Printing, Halifax, N. S. Printing Co.	2 00		
do Windsor <i>Courier</i>	12 00		
do do <i>Journal</i>	655 51		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		563 90	
Printing, first list		417 06	
do second list		163 74	
do third list		88 71	
Lists sold			4 00
	1,437 41	1,433 41	4 00

INVERNESS—J. L. McDougall.

Clerk, Jas. E. McFarlane	162 00		
do do travel	20 50		
Bailiff, Alex McDougall	192 50		
Posting bills, A. McLean.....	10 00		
do Jas. E. McFarlane.....	12 00		
Bringing lists from Sydney, D. Dunlop	20 00		
Assessment rolls and voters' lists.....	90 00		
Postage	20 00		
Stationery.....	18 73		
Telegrams	10 00		
Travel of reviser	128 00		
J. L. McDougall, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, North Sydney <i>Herald</i>	716 38		
do <i>Pictou News</i>	5 00		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		683 73	
Printing, first list.....		484 35	
do second list.....		190 93	
do third list		46 10	
	1,655 11	1,655 11	

KING'S, N.S.—JUDGE G. A. BLANCHARD.

Clerk, H. Lovett	344 00		
do do horse-hire and feed.....	203 00		
Voters' lists and rolls	70 00		
Office rent	35 00		
Fuel	13 00		
Postage.....	15 00		
Stationery	8 00		
Halls for courts	5 00		
Bailiff, Watson Bishop	65 10		
Judge Blanchard, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Kentville <i>Chronicle</i>	602 30		
Part of salary paid		200 00	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

KING'S, N.S.—JUDGE G. A. BLANCHARD—Continued

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Expenses of revision		757 10	
Printing, first list		266 33	
do second list		265 78	
do third list		70 14	
	1,559 40	1,559 40	

LUNENBURG—D. M. OWEN.

Clerk, E. H. Owen	321 50		
do do travel	25 00		
Bailiff	18 50		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	139 90		
Office rent	35 00		
Fuel and light	10 00		
Halls for courts	8 00		
Postage	17 00		
Stationery	7 19		
Telegrams	14 90		
Freight	1 33		
Travel of reviser	35 85		
D. M. Owen, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, <i>Bridgewater Times</i>	11 50		
do <i>Halifax Herald</i>	1,142 12		
do <i>Lunenburg Progress</i>	12 75		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		633 67	
Printing, first list		540 29	
do second list		552 22	
do third list		73 86	
Lists sold			0 50
	2,050 54	2,050 04	0 50

PICTOU—JOHN MCGILLIVRAY.

Clerk, Wm. L. McKenzie	181 00		
do do travel	13 78		
do John S. McKay	44 00		
Bailiff, D. J. McDonald	81 40		
do Duncan Cameron	6 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	173 31		
Postage	8 96		
Stationery	2 95		
Express	1 20		
J. McGillivray, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, <i>New Glasgow Eastern Chronicle</i>	2 75		
do <i>Pictou Standard</i>	1,530 88		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		512 60	
Printing, first list		587 09	
do second list		809 40	
do third list		137 14	
	2,296 23	2,296 23	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.
 QUEEN'S, N.S.—G. THOS. MOORE.

	Allowances		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, J. G. Pyke.....	165	00			
Bailiff, Wm. Gallehen.....	30	00			
do Thos. F. Campbell.....	3	00			
Surveyor, N. R. Freeman.....	5	00			
Assessment rolls and voters' lists.....	30	00			
Halls for courts.....	15	00			
Postage.....	6	00			
Telegrams.....	2	00			
Stationery.....	2	00			
Travel of reviser.....	58	35			
G. T. Moore, part of salary.....	250	00			
Printing, Liverpool <i>Advance</i>	10	15			
do do <i>Times</i>	385	99			
Part of salary paid.....			250	00	
Expenses of revision.....			316	35	
Printing, first list.....			244	84	
do second list.....			110	32	
do third list.....			40	98	
	962	49	962	49	

RICHMOND, N.S.—W. R. OUTLER.

Clerk, John N. Shaw.....	73	00			
Surveyor, John Robertson.....	5	00			
Bailiff.....	3	00			
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	29	50			
Stationery.....	6	60			
Postage.....	5	30			
Telegrams.....	8	60			
Freight.....	19	00			
Travel of reviser.....	91	00			
W. R. Outler, part of salary.....	250	00			
Printing, North Sydney <i>Herald</i>	524	37			
Part of salary paid.....			250	00	
Expenses of revision.....			241	00	
Printing, first list.....			219	91	
do second list.....			65	27	
do third list.....			239	19	
	1,015	37	1,015	37	

SHELBURNE—F. C. BLANCHARD.

Clerk, Chas. Morse, LL.B.....	251	00			
do do travel.....	90	00			
Bailiff, A. M. Demings.....	52	60			
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	21	30			
Postage.....	8	10			
Telegrams.....	8	36			
Freight.....	2	75			
Stationery.....	0	85			
F. C. Blanchard, part of salary.....	250	00			
Printing, Yarmouth <i>Times</i>	477	86			
do do <i>Herald</i>	8	50			
Part of salary paid.....			250	00	
Expenses of revision.....			424	46	
Printing, first list.....			280	36	
do second list.....			26	00	
Lists sold.....					10 50
	1,171	32	1,160	82	10 50

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued

VICTORIA, N.S.—S. L. PURVES.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, T. S. McLean.....	257 00		
do do travel.....	26 00		
Bailiff, F. Ingraham.....	71 76		
Valuation rolls.....	60 00		
Office rent.....	25 00		
Postage and stationery.....	16 32		
Telegrams.....	5 00		
Sheriff at court house.....	4 00		
Travel of reviser.....	269 00		
S. L. Purves, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, <i>Baddeck Reporter</i>	16 25		
do <i>North Sydney Herald</i>	456 49		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		734 08	
Printing, first list.....		223 15	
do second list.....		52 09	
do third list.....		197 60	
	1,456 82	1,456 82	

YARMOUTH—J. W. BINGAY.

Clerk, Chas. W. Blethier.....	305 00		
Bailiff, Jas. Roberts.....	10 00		
do James Sleeth.....	3 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' list.....	84 53		
Office rent.....	25 00		
Postage.....	8 66		
Stationery.....	5 00		
Travel of reviser.....	24 25		
J. W. Bingay, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Yarmouth, C. Carey.....	1 50		
do do <i>Herald</i>	4 00		
do do <i>Times</i>	504 52		
Salary.....		250 00	
Expenses.....		465 44	
Printing, first list.....		470 17	
do second list.....		39 85	
	1,225 46	1,225 46	

ALBERT—JUDGE WEDDERBURN.

Clerk, A. W. Bray.....	270 00		
do do travel.....	41 20		
Valuation rolls.....	150 00		
Judge Wedderburn, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, <i>Harvey Observer</i>	340 44		
do <i>Moncton Times</i>	408 48		
do <i>St. John Sun</i>	1 75		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		461 20	
Printing, first list.....		221 06	
do second list.....		284 01	
do third list.....		245 60	
	1,411 87	1,411 87	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

CARLETON—JUDGE STEVENS.

	Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, A. B. Connell.....	341 00		
do do travel.....	26 00		
do Minnie G. Connell.....	23 00		
do J. O. Hartley.....	16 00		
Bailiff, F. R. J. Dibblee.....	100 57		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	128 00		
Rent of halls.....	4 00		
Postage.....	14 00		
Stationery.....	1 85		
Telegrams and express.....	2 75		
Travel.....	200 00		
Judge Stevens, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, St. Stephen <i>Courier</i>	10 00		
do Woodstock <i>Press</i>	979 87		
do do <i>Sentinel</i>	22 13		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		856 67	
Printing, first list.....		426 71	
do second list.....		490 85	
do third list.....		94 44	
Lists sold.....			3 50
	2,072 17	2,068 67	3 50

CHARLOTTE—JUDGE STEVENS.

Clerk, John M. Stevens.....	397 00		
do do travel.....	29 75		
do W. Stevens.....	30 00		
Sub-dividing.....	15 00		
Posting lists.....	85 00		
Office rent.....	20 00		
Hall for court.....	5 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	173 40		
Postage.....	28 00		
Stationery.....	6 25		
Travel of reviser and clerk.....	124 50		
Judge Stevens, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, St. Stephen <i>Courier</i>	931 89		
do St. Andrew's <i>Bay Pilot</i>	6 75		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		904 30	
Printing, first list.....		396 90	
do second list.....		447 76	
do third list.....		93 98	
Lists sold.....			15 60
	2,058 54	2,042 94	15 60

GLOUCESTER—T. S. DESBRISAY.

Clerk, J. J. Harrington.....	241 00
do do travel.....	19 54
Bailiff, Jos. A. Melançon.....	102 81
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	60 00
Office rent.....	20 00
Halls for courts.....	23 50
Stationery.....	4 05
Postage.....	6 75

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

GLOUCESTER—T. S. DESBRISAY—Continued.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Telegrams		2 18				
Express		3 70				
Travel of reviser		118 07				
T. S. Des Brisay, part of salary		250 00				
Printing, Bathurst <i>Courier</i>		5 25				
do Newcastle <i>Union Advocate</i>		565 84				
do St John, J. & A. Macmillan		6 10				
Part of salary paid			250 00			
Expenses of revision			601 60			
Printing, first list			361 27			
do second list			58 76			
do third list			157 16			
		1,428 79		1,428 79		

KENT, N.B.—JUDGE BOTSFORD.

Clerk, R. C. Botsford	300 00				
do do travel	13 52				
do E. Girouard	13 88				
Bailiff, A. Haines	138 40				
do do horse-hire	46 56				
Horse-hire, reviser, clerk and bailiff	54 00				
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	120 00				
Office rent	35 00				
Fuel and light	12 00				
Stationery	15 00				
Postage	15 00				
Halls for courts	37 00				
Travel of reviser	115 04				
Judge Botsford, part of salary	200 00				
Printing, Moncton <i>Times</i>	851 87				
do Shediac <i>Monitor</i>	25 00				
Part of salary paid			200 00		
Expenses of revision			913 40		
Printing, first list			389 89		
do second list			446 82		
do third list			40 16		
Lists sold					2 00
	1,991 27		1,990 27		2 00

KING'S, N.B.—JUDGE WRDDEBURN.

Bailiff, Jas. W. Sprat	177 66				
Surveyor, W. Arnold	23 00				
Stationery	3 50				
Valuation rolls	200 00				
Judge Wedderburn, part of salary	200 00				
Printing, St. John, J. & A. McMillan	1,193 08				
do do G. W. Day	7 00				
do do <i>Sun</i>	14 95				
do do <i>Globe</i>	5 00				
Part of salary paid			200 00		
Expenses of revision			404 16		
Printing, first list			499 29		
do second list			175 24		
do third list			545 48		
	1,824 17		1,824 17		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

NORTHUMBERLAND, N.B.—JUDGE WILKINSON.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Clerk, Jas F Connors	344 00		
Bailiff, John Fish	278 14		
Subdividing.....	20 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	137 40		
Halls for courts	11 00		
Constable, at preliminary revision.....	3 00		
Postage	14 50		
Stationery	7 90		
Telegrams	1 60		
Express	1 00		
Reviser's travel	10 00		
Judge Wilkinson, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Chatham <i>Advance</i>	239 00		
do do <i>World</i>	465 88		
do Moncton <i>Times</i>	7 00		
do Newcastle <i>Union Advocate</i>	22 49		
Part of salary		200 00	
Expenses of revision		828 54	
Printing, first list		433 58	
do second list.....		195 95	
do third list		105 04	
	1,762 91	1,762 91	

QUEEN'S, N.B.—JUDGE STEADMAN.

Clerk, R. T. Babbit.....	242 00		
do do travel.....	16 50		
Bailiff, W. L. Butler.....	61 60		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	76 00		
Postage	12 00		
Stationery	5 00		
Travel of reviser	53 25		
Judge Steadman, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Fredericton <i>Capital</i>	7 50		
do do <i>Farmer</i>	7 20		
do do <i>Gleaner</i>	8 63		
do do <i>Reporter</i>	435 70		
do St. John <i>Sun</i>	9 00		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		466 35	
Printing, first list		291 01	
do second list		139 56	
do third list.....		27 46	
	1,134 38	1,134 38	

RESTIGOUCHE—JUDGE WILKINSON.

Clerk, F. A. Bennet	180 00		
Bailiff, John S. Bassett.....	82 50		
Assessment rolls and voters' lists	30 00		
Rent, fuel and light	37 00		
Postage.....	7 50		
Stationery	8 10		
Telegrams and express	3 50		
Travel of reviser	63 50		
Judge Wilkinson, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Chatham <i>World</i>	6 50		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

RESTIGOUCHE—JUDGE WILKINSON—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Printing, Moncton <i>Times</i>	4 80		
do Newcastle <i>Union Advocate</i>	176 22		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		410 26	
Printing, first list.....		143 08	
do second list.....		19 90	
do third list.....		24 54	
Lists sold.....			1 84
	799 62	797 78	1 84

ST. JOHN CITY—JUDGE WATTERS.

Clerk, Frank Watters.....	262 00		
Bailiff, Calvin Powers.....	39 60		
Valuation rolls.....	60 00		
Office rent.....	20 00		
Stationery.....	33 25		
Postage.....	4 00		
Plan of city wards.....	5 00		
Judge Watters, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, St. John, G. W. Day.....	653 52		
do do <i>Globe</i>	6 50		
do do <i>Sun</i>	14 00		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		419 85	
Printing, first list.....		318 98	
do second list.....		255 04	
Lists sold.....			4 00
	1,297 87	1,293 87	4 00

ST. JOHN CITY AND COUNTY—JUDGE WATTERS.

Clerk, George McSorley.....	275 00		
Bailiff, Lewis W. Wrigley.....	76 70		
Assessment rolls.....	72 16		
Office rent.....	20 00		
Halls for courts.....	11 50		
Stationery.....	17 50		
Postage.....	8 00		
Travel of reviser.....	32 00		
Judge Watters, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, St. John <i>Sun</i>	1,172 34		
do do <i>Globe</i>	5 50		
do do <i>Telegraph</i>	17 87		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		508 36	
Printing, first list.....		548 69	
do second list.....		647 02	
Lists sold.....			4 50
	1,908 87	1,904 07	4 50

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

SUNBURY—JUDGE STEADMAN.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, F. J. Harrison	142 00		
do do travel	23 35		
do E. M. S. Fenety	20 00		
Bailiff, Jas. P. Bliss	24 10		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	41 30		
Postage	9 87		
Travel of reviser	10 20		
Judge Steadman, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Fredericton <i>Capital</i>	7 50		
do do <i>Farmer</i>	7 20		
do do <i>Gleaner</i>	10 13		
do do <i>Reporter</i>	210 70		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		270 82	
Printing, first list		155 64	
do second list		55 45	
do third list.....		24 44	
	706 35	706 35	

VICTORIA, N.B.—D. B. GALLAGHER.

Clerk, Alex. Straton	327 00		
do do travel	30 90		
Bailiff, Sheriff Tibbitts.....	90 00		
Subdividing, F. Violette	15 00		
do M. Caron	5 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	90 50		
Halls for courts	30 00		
Stationery	15 00		
Postage	15 80		
Telegrams.....	5 00		
Freight.....	4 60		
Travel of reviser.....	182 90		
D. B. Gallagher, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, St. Stephen <i>Courier</i>	5 00		
do Woodstock <i>Sentinel</i>	5 00		
do do <i>Press</i>	546 24		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		811 70	
Printing, first list		263 77	
do second list		254 07	
do third list		38 40	
	1,617 94	1,617 94	

WESTMORELAND—JUDGE BOTSFORD.

Clerk, Geo. C. Peters.....	390 00		
do David Dickson.....	15 00		
Bailiff, C. J. Davis	189 51		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	201 90		
Office rent.....	35 00		
Fuel and light.....	12 00		
Halls for courts.....	24 00		
Postage	15 00		
Travel, reviser, clerk and bailiff.....	40 41		
do reviser.....	25 00		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

WESTMORELAND—JUDGE BOTSFORD—Continued.

	Allowances.	Anditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Judge Botsford, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Moncton <i>Times</i>	1,574 66		
do Shediac <i>Monitor</i>	17 60		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		945 02	
Printing, first list.....		665 88	
do second list.....		811 62	
do third list.....		113 76	
Lists sold.....			2 80
	2,740 03	2,737 28	2 80

YORK, N.B.—J. A. VANWART.

Clerk, C. S. Ingrahan	416 00		
Bailiff, Wm. Kinghorn	109 70		
do Peter Henessey	6 00		
do Jas. Roberts	5 00		
do F. Haviland	4 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	174 60		
Telegrams and stationery.....	13 00		
Travel of reviser	154 10		
J. A. Vanwart, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, <i>Fredericton Capital</i>	55 10		
do do <i>Farmer</i>	1,055 43		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		883 40	
Printing, first list		504 10	
do second list		510 71	
do third list.....		95 72	
	2,242 93	2,242 93	

KING'S, P.E.I.—JUDGE REDDIN.

Clerk, Michael McCormack	172 00		
do do travel.....	48 00		
Bailiff, M. McCormack.....	72 97		
Bailiff at preliminary and final revision.....	18 00		
Office rent.....	25 00		
Stationery.....	18 73		
Postage.....	7 50		
Freight and telegrams.....	2 98		
Extra clerk, W. H. Lockhead.....	6 00		
do Jas. H. Redden.....	3 00		
do M. Dalton.....	4 50		
Reviser's travel.....	75 00		
Judge Reddin, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Charlottetown <i>Examiner</i>	943 22		
do do <i>Patriot</i>	4 00		
Part of salary paid.....		100 00	
Expenses of revision		450 98	
Printing, first list		510 84	
do second list.....		323 08	
do third list.....		113 30	
Lists sold.....			2 70
	1,600 90	1,598 20	2 70

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

PRINCE, P.E.I.—JUDGE KELLY.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, W. T. Hunt	340 00		
do do travel	5 30		
do Mrs. W. T. Hunt	16 00		
do Jessie Hunt	36 00		
do Wm. J. F. Hunt	46 00		
do Howard Graham	24 00		
Bailiff, Jas. Morrissey	139 56		
John Clay, surveyor	1 00		
Hall at Tignish	5 00		
Stationery	10 82		
Postage	17 44		
Telegrams and telephone	2 75		
Freight	1 22		
Travel of reviser	20 89		
Judge Kelly, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Charlottetown <i>Examiner</i>	1,479 80		
do <i>Summerside Journal</i>	33 10		
do do <i>Pioneer</i>	21 00		
Part of salary		200 00	
Expenses of revision		683 48	
Printing, first list		560 14	
do second list		830 04	
do third list		143 72	
Lists sold			2 50
	2,419 88	2,417 38	2 50

QUEEN'S, P.E.I.—JUDGE ALLEY.

Clerk, Henry Smith	243 00		
do do travel	10 75		
Copyist, C. E. Blatch	36 00		
do Louisa Bulpit	36 00		
Bailiff, H. B. McKay	155 94		
Hall for revision	8 00		
Stationery	15 67		
Postage	7 34		
Office rent	25 00		
Travel of reviser	25 60		
Judge Alley, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Charlottetown, Geo. W. Gardner	383 16		
do do John Coombs	1,424 20		
do do <i>Patriot</i>	35 50		
do do <i>Herald</i>	5 25		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		558 20	
Printing, first list		901 62	
do second list		760 24	
do third list		186 25	
Lists sold			5 10
	2,611 41	2,606 31	5 10

NOTE.—In the Report the payments for Prince and Queen's Counties were transposed.

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.
CARIBOO—JUDGE HARRISON.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, F. Jones	24 00		
do F. G. Richards, jun	7 50		
do Jas. Lindsay	12 00		
do Caspar Phair	3 00		
Postage and stationery	14 50		
Travel of reviser	267 50		
Judge Harrison, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Kamloops <i>Sentinel</i>	11 00		
do Victoria <i>Colonist</i>	112 66		
do do <i>Standard</i>	13 20		
do do M. Miller	83 80		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		328 50	
Printing, first list		114 80	
do second list		105 86	
	749 16	749 16	

NEW WESTMINSTER—A. J. MCCOLL.

Clerk, L. P. Eckstein	348 00		
Valuation rolls	33 50		
Posting notices	10 00		
Bailiff	1 50		
Rent of hall	5 00		
Stationery	17 00		
Postage	15 00		
Freight	2 50		
Telegrams	1 25		
Travel of reviser	198 80		
A. J. McColl, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, New Westminster <i>British Columbian</i>	428 55		
do do <i>Mainland Guardian</i>	15 00		
do Port Moody <i>Gazette</i>	8 25		
do Vancouver <i>News</i>	10 00		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		626 05	
Printing, first list		184 01	
do second list		215 54	
do third list		62 25	
Lists sold			6 50
	1,344 35	1,337 85	6 50

VANCOUVER—JUDGE CREASE.

Clerk, F. G. Walker	201 00		
do do travel	125 65		
Copying, H. F. Campbell	7 50		
Compiling, H. A. Wellburn	16 25		
Registrar, Marshal Bray	25 00		
Surveyor, G. F. Drabble	10 00		
do S. A. Roberts	10 00		
Collector, Sam'l Roberts	5 00		
Assessor, O. Booth	5 00		
Stationery	4 50		
Postage	3 00		
Telegrams	13 25		
Judge Crease, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Victoria, Munroe Miller	395 88		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c —Continued.

VANCOUVER—JUDGE CREASE—Continued.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Printing, Victoria <i>Colonist</i>		6 00				
do do <i>Free Press</i>		42 42				
do do <i>Standard</i>		26 25				
do do <i>Times</i>		26 00				
Part of salary paid				200 00		
Expenses of revision				426 15		
Printing, first list				236 72		
do second list				152 99		
do third list				106 84		
		1,122 70		1,122 70		

VICTORIA, B.C.—EDWIN JOHNSON.

Clerk, C. F. Moore	18 00		
Constable at revision	1 50		
Assessor certifying rolls	5 00		
Posting lists	8 50		
Stationery and blank books	30 00		
Horse-hire	7 50		
E. Johnson, part of salary paid	329 50		
Printing, Victoria <i>Colonist</i>	34 20		
do do <i>Post</i>	491 64		
do do <i>Standard</i>	44 28		
do do <i>Times</i>	14 75		
Part of salary paid		379 50	
Expenses of revision		70 50	
Printing, first list		271 31	
do second list		277 72	
do third list		33 84	
	982 87	982 87	

YALE—JUDGE WALKEM.

Clerks	185 00		
Draughtsman, sub-dividing	15 00		
Hall for court	1 00		
Stationery	13 85		
Telegrams	8 00		
Postage	7 78		
Freight	3 84		
Travel of clerk	42 00		
do reviser	678 55		
Judge Walkem, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Victoria, Munroe Miller	410 10		
do Kamloops <i>Sentinel</i>	56 00		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		955 02	
Printing, first list		115 00	
do second list		170 58	
do third list		180 52	
	1,621 12	1,621 12	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

LISGAR—ALEX. HAGGART.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, G. F. Munroe.....	461 00		
do do travel.....	21 20		
Bailiff, Jas. Munroe.....	175 35		
do John Cuddy.....	2 70		
do M. McBeth.....	8 25		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists.....	351 66		
Office rent.....	30 00		
Halls for courts.....	6 00		
Stationery.....	28 65		
Postage.....	15 09		
Str. "Victoria," 3 days' hire.....	105 00		
Travel of reviser.....	197 30		
Alex. Haggart, part of salary.....	250 00		
Printing, Selkirk <i>Record</i>	15 68		
do Stonewall <i>News</i>	9 00		
do Winnipeg <i>Free Press</i>	384 34		
do do <i>Manitoban</i>	1,312 68		
Part of salary paid.....		250 00	
Expenses of revision.....		1,307 80	
Printing, first list.....		750 97	
do second list.....		858 53	
do third list.....		112 20	
Lists sold.....			4 40
	3,283 90	3,279 50	4 40

MARQUETTE—JUDGE RYAN.

Clerk, A. A. MacLennan.....	283 00		
do do travel.....	21 05		
do W. Richardson.....	40 09		
do W. A. Best.....	6 00		
do W. M. Mynhart.....	6 00		
do Thos. Collins.....	2 00		
Bailiff, Wm. Richardson.....	546 79		
Valuation rolls.....	301 20		
Posting preliminary lists.....	62 00		
Postage.....	54 78		
Stationery.....	22 80		
Office rent.....	35 00		
Judge Ryan, part of salary.....	200 00		
Printing, Portage la Prairie <i>Tribune-Review</i>	1,695 57		
do Shoal Lake <i>Echo</i>	5 00		
Part of salary paid.....		200 00	
Expenses of revision.....		1,380 51	
Printing, first list.....		1,540 67	
do second list.....		45 50	
do third list.....		114 40	
	3,281 08	3,281 08	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

PROVENOHER—JUDGE PRUD'HOMME.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Clerk, Jos. Lemay	2	00				
do W. J. White	2	00				
do J. P. Prud'homme	147	00				
do P. L. E. Roy	42	00				
do do travel	3	00				
Bailiff, G. P. Cloutier	1	50				
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	299	56				
Halls for courts	44	00				
Stationery and postage	58	10				
Travel of reviser and clerk	211	49				
Judge Prud'homme, part of salary	260	00				
Printing, St. Boniface <i>Le Manitoba</i>	984	05				
do Emerson <i>International</i>	8	25				
Part of salary paid			200	00		
Expenses of revision			810	56		
Printing, first list			815	65		
do second list			103	85		
do third list			72	50		
	2,002	86	2,002	86		

SELKIRK—JUDGE WALKER.

Clerk, W. G. Douglas	150	00				
do A. C. James	68	00				
do W. J. Ferguson	30	00				
do J. B. Whitehead	152	00				
Bailiff, John Nelson	60	00				
Valuation rolls	54	00				
Express and cartage	20	25				
Postage	20	00				
Stationery	9	65				
Travel of reviser	247	50				
Judge Walker, part of salary	200	00				
Printing, Brandon <i>Mail</i>	587	59				
do Morden <i>News</i>	31	75				
do Winnipeg <i>Manitoban</i>	1,361	51				
Part of salary paid			200	00		
Expenses of revision			811	40		
Printing, first list			1,747	58		
do second list			38	25		
do third list			195	02		
	2,992	25	2,992	25		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

WINNIPEG—JUDGE W. D. ARDAGH.

	Allowances.		Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$	cts.	\$ cts.	
Clerk, Dennis Brundrit	140	00		
do J. A. Mathias	58	00		
do J. A. G. Ardagh	62	00		
Bailiff, J. Tilson	18	00		
Subdividing	10	00		
Valuation roll and voters' lists	294	97		
Binding	7	40		
Stationery	12	00		
Postage	3	76		
Judge Ardagh, part of salary	200	00		
Printing, Winnipeg, Walker & May	276	24		
do do Jas. E. Steen	272	34		
do do J. G. Woodland	192	67		
do do O'Loughlan Bros	103	92		
do do <i>Free Press</i>	15	00		
do do <i>Manitoban</i>	20	50		
do do <i>News</i>	10	00		
do do <i>Sun</i>	5	00		
Part of salary paid			200	00
Expenses of revision			596	13
Printing, first list			838	32
do second list			43	25
do third list			14	10
Lists sold				10 00
	1,701	80	1,691	80
				10 00

Total Expenditure to April 11th, 1887, as per Auditor General's Report for 1885-86, page 793, Part II, \$352,378.20.

CERTIFIED COPY

(47c)

Of an Order in Council relating to the remuneration to be given to the
Revising Officers.

*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 21st June, 1887.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee who were appointed to consider the remuneration which should be paid to revising officers for the current year, advise that each revising officer be paid a salary of \$300 and a further allowance of 5 cents per name for each name on his list, as finally revised and certified, up to the number of 4,000 names, and an allowance of 3 cents per name for each name above 4,000 up to 10,000, after which no further allowance be made. The salary of \$300 not to be repeated when the revising officer has the revision of the lists in more than one riding.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

CORRESPONDENCE

(48)

Relative to the Seizure of British American Vessels in Behrings Sea by the United States authorities in 1886.

The Administrator to Mr. Stanhope.

HALIFAX, 27th September, 1886.

SIR,—I had the honor to send you a telegraphic message on the 22nd instant, of which the following is the substance:—

The Canadian schooners "Thornton," "Onward" and "Carolina" were seized on the 1st of August in Behrings Sea by the United States cutter "Corwin." The captain and mate of the "Thornton" were tried in the District Court of the United States at Sitka on the 30th of August. It was attempted to show that the "Thornton" was seized for killing seal about 70 miles S.S.E. of St. George Island, within that portion of Behrings Sea ceded by Russia to the United States.

The judge, in charging the jury, quoted Article 1 of the Treaty of March 30th, 1867, between the United States and Russia, and affirmed that all waters within the boundary set forth in the treaty to the western end of the Aleutian Archipelago and Islands were to be deemed American, and that the penalties of the law against the killing of fur-bearing animals were to attach to its violation within the limits in question. The jury were told, if they believed the evidence as to the killing of any fur-bearing animals by the accused on the Alaskan coast or in Behrings Sea east of the 193rd degree of west longitude, to find them guilty.

The prisoners were found guilty. The master of the "Thornton" was fined \$500 and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days. The mate was fined \$300 and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. The officers of the other two vessels were also tried and similar penalties imposed upon them.

The Government of Canada protests against the claim of the United States to the sole sovereignty over Behrings Sea, 700 miles east of the westerly boundary of Alaska, defined by the above-mentioned Article 1 of the Treaty of March 30th, 1867, as contrary to the admitted principles of International Law, and also in opposition to the United States contention concerning common waters on the coast of the Atlantic. It protests, also, against the unwarranted and arbitrary interference of the authorities of the United States with the peaceable and lawful occupation on the high seas of Canadian citizens, as well as against the forfeiture of their property and the indignity of imprisonment which have been imposed upon them. The foregoing facts have also been communicated to Sir Lionel West.

I have, &c.,

Rt. Hon. EDWARD STANHOPE.

A. G. RUSSELL, *Administrator.*

The Administrator to Mr. Stanhope.

HALIFAX, N.S., 27th September, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of an approved Minute of my Privy Council, to which is appended a Report by my Minister of Marine and Fisheries, upon which my telegram of the 22nd instant was founded, relative to the seizures of the Canadian schooners "Thornton," "Onward," and "Carolina," while engaged in the peaceable pursuit of their lawful occupation on the high seas.

2. It will be seen from this Report that the masters and mates of the above-mentioned vessels have been tried before the United States District Court at Sitka, in Alaska, and sentences of imprisonment, in addition to heavy fines imposed upon them, while their property has been subjected to forfeiture.

3. My Ministers are of opinion that the action of the United States authorities with respect to these vessels is indefensible, and that immediate reparation should be demanded from the Government of that country therefor.

4. I have communicated a copy of this Minute and the appended Report to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

I have, &c.,

Rt. Hon. EDWARD STANHOPE,
&c., &c., &c.

A. RUSSELL, *Administrator.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Governor in Council on the 21st September, 1886.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them the annexed Report from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, with reference to the case of the Canadian schooners "Thornton," "Onward" and "Carolina," seized on the 1st of August last by the United States authorities in Behrings Sea.

The Committee concur in the said Report and they advise that the same be carried out.

All which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council, Canada.*

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 21st September, 1886.

In reference to a Report of Council under date 23rd September, referring to the case of the Canadian schooners "Thornton," "Onward," and "Carolina," seized on August 1st by the United States authorities in Behrings Sea, the undersigned has the honor to lay before Council the following additional information:

It is stated in effect in the "Alaskan," a newspaper published at Sitka, in the Territory of Alaska, and bearing date 4th September, 1886:—

1. That the master and mate of the schooner "Thornton" were brought for trial before Judge Dawson in the United States District Court at Sitka on the 30th August last.

2. That the evidence given by the officers of the United States revenue cutter "Corwin" attempts to show that the "Thornton" was seized while in Behrings Sea about 60 or 70 miles S.S.E. of St. George Island, for the offence of hunting and killing seals within that part of Behrings Sea which was ceded to the United States by Russia in 1867.

3. That the judge, in his charge to the jury, after quoting the first Article of the Treaty, 30th March, 1867, between Russia and the United States, in which the western boundary of Alaska is defined, goes on to say: "All the waters within the boundaries set forth in this Treaty to the western end of the Aleutian Archipelago and chain of Islands are to be considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska, and all the penalties prescribed by law against the killing of fur-bearing animals must therefore attach against any violation of law within the limits before described."

"If, therefore, the jury believe from the evidence that the defendants by themselves or in conjunction with others did, on or about the time charged in the information, kill any otter, mink, martin, sable or fur-seal, or other fur-bearing animal or animals, on the shores of Alaska or in the Behrings Sea east of the 193rd degree of west longitude, the jury should find the defendants guilty and assess their punishment separately at a fine not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment not more than six months, or by both, such fine within the limits herein set forth and imprisonment."

4. That the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against the prisoners, in accordance with which the master of the "Thornton," Hans Guttormsen, was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days and to pay a fine of \$500, and the mate of the "Thorn-

ton," Norman, was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days and to pay a fine of \$300, which terms of imprisonment are presumably now being carried into effect.

It also appears by telegraphic despatch from Nanaimo, British Columbia, dated 18th September, that the masters and mates of the "Onward" and "Carolina" have since been tried and sentenced to undergo similar penalties to those being inflicted on the master and mate of the "Thornton."

It will appear from the above information, conjoined with the Report of Council under date September 23rd inst., that the United States have determined to lay claim to the sole sovereignty of that part of Behrings Sea lying east of the westerly boundary of Alaska, as defined in the first Article of the Treaty made between the United States and Russia in 1867, by which Alaska was ceded to the United States, and which includes a stretch of sea extending in its widest part some 600 or 700 miles easterly from the mainland of Alaska.

In pursuance of this claim they have interfered with the peaceable and lawful occupation of Canadian citizens on the high seas, have taken possession of their ships, have subjected their property to forfeiture, and visited upon their persons the indignity of imprisonment. They appear to have done this in spite of the admitted principles of International Law, and in direct opposition to their own contention of what constitutes common waters upon the Atlantic coast.

In view of the unwarranted and arbitrary action of the United States authorities, the undersigned recommends that a copy of this Report be sent to Her Majesty's Government, to the end that immediate reparation be demanded from the Government of the United States, and that in the meantime the facts contained therein be telegraphed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the British Minister at Washington.

The whole respectfully submitted.

GEORGE E. FOSTER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The Administrator to Mr. Stanhope.

HALIFAX, 27th Sept., 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith, for transmission to the Foreign Office, a copy of an approved Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, submitting depositions from some of the officers and men of the Canadian schooners "Onward," "Thornton" and "Carolina," relative to the seizure of those vessels in Behrings Sea by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," and their subsequent detention at the Port of Ounalaska, in the Territory of Alaska.

2. You will observe from the accompanying papers, that it appears that the schooners mentioned are Canadian vessels, fitted out in Victoria, B.C., for the capture of seals in the waters of the Northern Pacific Ocean, adjacent to Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands and Alaska, and that at the time of the seizure by the "Corwin" on the 1st August last, they were taking seals in the open sea at a distance of more than 60 miles from land.

3. My Minister of Marine and Fisheries has taken steps to get further depositions from the owners, masters and crews of the above-mentioned vessels, in order that a claim may be made upon the United States Government for damages, for the unwarranted seizure of British vessels on the high seas.

4. I have communicated a copy of this Order in Council, with the accompanying papers, to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

I have, &c.,

A. RUSSELL, *Administrator.*

Rt. Hon. EDWARD STANHOPE.

CERTIFIED Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council on the 23rd day of September, 1886.

On a Report, dated 18th September, 1886, from the Minister of Marine and Fish-

eries, submitting the accompanying papers, relative to the seizure of the Canadian schooners "Onward," "Thornton," and "Carolina," in Behrings Sea, by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," and their subsequent detention at the Port of Ounalaska, in the Territory of Alaska:—

Copy of a letter from James Ogilvie, master of the Canadian sealing schooner "Carolina."

Copy of a letter from Daniel Munroe, master of the Canadian sealing schooner "Onward."

Depositions of John Dallas, seaman on board the "Thornton"; of Thomas McLardy, cook on board the "Carolina"; of Edward Shields, seaman on board the "Carolina"; and of Wm. Munsie, owner of the "Carolina"; all of the Province of British Columbia.

The Minister observes, that from these papers it appears that the schooners mentioned are Canadian vessels, fitted out in Victoria, British Columbia, for the capture of seals in the waters of the Northern Pacific Ocean, adjacent to Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, and Alaska; that, at the time of their seizure by the "Corwin," they were taking seals in the open seas, out of sight of land, the "Carolina" in Lat. 55° 50' N., Long. 165° 53' W., the "Onward" in Lat. 54° 52' N., Long. 167° 55' W. and the "Thornton" in about the same latitude and longitude, and all of them at a distance of more than 60 miles from the nearest land; that they were taken possession of by the United States cutter on August 1st, 1836, and towed to the Port of Ounalaska, where they are still detained. The crews of the "Thornton" and "Carolina," with the exception of the captain and one man on each vessel, detained at Ounalaska, were sent by the steamer "St. Paul" to San Francisco, California, and there turned adrift, while the crew of the "Onward" was kept at Ounalaska. At the time of their seizure the "Thornton" had 404 seal skins on board, the "Onward" 900, and the "Carolina" 686, and these are detained and kept at Ounalaska, along with the schooners, by the United States authorities.

The Minister states that he has taken steps to get further depositions from the owners, masters and crews of the vessels above mentioned, in order that a claim may be made upon the United States Government for damages for this unwarranted seizure of British vessels in the open sea.

The Committee recommend that Your Excellency be moved to transmit a copy of this Minute, if approved, together with copies of the papers herein mentioned, to the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for transmission to the Foreign Office, and also copies to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

SCHOONER "CAROLINA," OUNALASKA, 6th August, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—The U.S. steamer "Corwin" boarded and took charge of the schooner in Lat. 55° 50' N., Long. 165° 53' W.; they took all the firearms from the schooner. I asked why they did so; they said for killing female seals and carrying firearms. They towed the "Thornton" and "Onward" in at the same time. I have got 686 seal skins on board; "Thornton," 404; "Onward," 900. I have heard nothing of the "Pathfinder" in the Behrings Sea; she was seen off Sitka, coming up. It was on August 1st at 6 p.m. they took charge of the schooner; canoes and white men will not do; all the schooners that have canoes have got from 9 to 11 canoes. The American schooner "San Diego" is in here; they have taken all her skins and sails on shore, 500 skins. Thirteen days after we left Clayquot we were in the Behrings Sea, we lost the boat from the stern.

August 7th, 1886.

The Company's steamer "St. Paul" will leave to-morrow; the captain of the "San Diego" and all hands are going down in her. I will send this letter by her.

Yours truly,

JAMES OGILVIE.

Copy of letter from Daniel Munroe, Master of Schooner "Onward."

SCHOONER "ONWARD," PORT ILIOLUK,
OUNALASKA, August 7th, 1886.

CHARLES SPRING, Esq., Victoria.

DEAR SIR,—On the 2nd, while the "Onward" was in Lat 54° 52' N., Long 167° 55' W., and about 70 miles from the nearest land, the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," having the schooners "Thornton" and "Carolina" in tow, boarded us and sent a crew on board and towed us in here where we are lying at present with sails bent and seals on board and a watchman in charge, but can't find out what they intend to do with us, so I can't say any more about it at present.

I met the "Favorite" on the 28th. Captain McLean was on board of us; we gave him 508 skins and they had 1,290 they took themselves, making them about 1,800 total, and as we were in sight of each other until the night of the 1st instant he must have made a good catch, for we have 400 skins on board at present that we took in 4 days and I am positive his crowd could take twice that number, as we have not got the best of sealers.

I believe all the schooners did well, and I trust they will get away all right. There is no cutter out at present as there is only two of them up here, one of them up in the Arctic and the other that brought us here is still watching us here.

We may find out to-day how they are going to dispose of us, but I am in hopes they made false steps, and that they can do nothing more than spoil the season.

They took the schooner "San Diego" in here about a month ago, and took the skins out of her and unbent her sails and put everything ashore, and they are sending the crew to San Francisco to-day in one of the Fur Company's steamers "St. Paul."

Later on have heard nothing more only the crew of the "Thornton" and "Carolina" is going to San Francisco to-day in the steamer "St. Paul," except the Captain and one man in each, but they took none of our crew.

There are rumors afloat that the three schooners are to be laid up here all winter, and that we are to be taken to Sitka, but no certainty. I wrote you this morning, as the boat was leaving the wharf, thinking that she was going away, but she came to anchor in the roads and I don't think I finished it. I was afraid of being late. We sent a protest on board the cutter against the action of the authorities in seizing the vessels on the high seas, but I don't know if it will amount to much; there is no Notary Public here to sign it. I have nothing more to write you. Trusting things will turn out better than we expect.

I remain, &c.,

DANIEL MUNROE.

I, John Dallas, of Victoria, British Columbia, seaman, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I was engaged about the end of May, 1886, as a seaman on board the schooner "Thornton" of 22.30 registered tonnage, registered in the Dominion of Canada as a British vessel. I was engaged sealing on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and when the seals got scarce the "Thornton" left Clayakot, Vancouver Island, for Behrings Sea about beginning of June, and three days after passing Unamark Pass we killed our first seal, being then about 250 miles from land; we were engaged sealing in the open sea until the 1st of August. We had a little over 400 skins on board when the United States steamer "Corwin" seized our vessel and took her to Ounalaska; they were about twenty-eight hours engaged in towing us to Ounalaska. The master of the "Corwin" removed all our guns and ammunition, ten guns in all. There were fourteen hands on board the "Thornton" altogether, including two Indians; nine white men and a Chinese cook were sent to San Francisco, and there discharged; two white men and two Indians were left on board the schooner at Ounalaska; we were five or six miles from the "Carolina" at the time we were seized. I saw no other vessels in sight at the time; we were never in sight of land during the whole time we were sealing. And I make this declaration

conscientiously believing the same to be true by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

his
JOHN x DALLAS.
mark.

Taken and declared before me at Victoria, this 23rd day of August, 1886, the same having been first read over to him.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, *J.P.*

I, William Munsie, of Victoria, grocer, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the sole owner of the schooner "Carolina," and she has a Canadian register, having been registered at the Port of Victoria; and the vessel and her outfit at the time she left for Behrings Sea was seven thousand dollars. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

WM. MUNSIE.

Taken and declared before me at Victoria, this 23rd August, 1886.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, *J.P.*

I, Thomas McLardy, of Victoria, British Columbia, cook, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I was engaged as cook on board the British schooner "Carolina." I was on board when the United States steamer "Corwin" seized her. During the whole time the said schooner was sealing she never sighted land once. After she was seized the "Corwin" took her in tow, about six o'clock in the evening, and about three o'clock in the morning the English schooner "Onward," of the tonnage 35.20 tons was also seized and taken in tow to Ounalaska. Her crew were left on board, and not removed to San Francisco. She had seal skins on board. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

T. McLARDY.

Taken and declared before me, this 23rd August, 1886, at Victoria, B.C.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, *J.P.*

I, Edward Shields, of Tooke District, Vancouver Island, a hunter, engaged on board the British schooner "Carolina," of 31.90 registered tonnage, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I left Victoria on board the aforesaid schooner on the 20th May, 1886, bound on a voyage to Behrings Sea for the purpose of sealing. The schooner was fitted out for this purpose; she had eleven hands on board, including the master, by name James Ogilvie. We sailed to Behrings Sea and commenced sealing on the 15th June, and at that time we were about 300 miles from land and we continued cruising about for seals, and up to the time the United States vessel "Corwin" seized us we had 686 seals; during the whole time we were cruising about we were in the open seas out of sight of any land; the seals we obtained were chiefly females; at the time the "Corwin" seized us on the 1st of August we were out of sight of land and in Lat. 55°50' N., long. 163°53' W., as I was informed and verily believe. There were other vessels, both American and English, cruising about in the same neighborhood; we never killed a seal in the neighborhood of the Aleutian Islands. I was away in the boats when the "Corwin" seized the vessel, and when I came back I found the "Carolina" in tow of the "Corwin. The captain of the "Corwin," Abby by name, took away all the firearms, consisting of rifles and shot guns, ten in all, and I was taken to Ounalaska, and from there I was taken to San Francisco by the steamer "St. Paul" and there turned adrift. The "Carolina" was left at Ounalaska with the seals and outfit. And I make this solemn

declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

EDWARD SHIELDS.

Taken and declared before me, at Victoria, this 23rd day of August, 1886, in due form of law.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, *J.P.*

The Administrator to Sir L. West.

HALIFAX, N.S., 28th September, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for your information, a copy of an approved Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, submitting letters and depositions from some of the masters and crews of the Canadian schooners "Onward," "Thornton," and "Carolina," relative to the seizure of those vessels in Behrings Sea by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," and their subsequent detention at the Port of Ounalaska, in the Territory of Alaska.

I have communicated a copy of this Order in Council and accompanying papers to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for transmission to the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.

Minister at Washington.

A. RUSSELL, *Administrator.*

The Administrator to Sir L. West.

HALIFAX, N.S., 28th September, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch, No. 15, of this day's date, I have the honor to forward, for your information, a copy of an approved Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, to which is appended a Report by my Minister of Marine and Fisheries, upon which my telegram of the 22nd instant was founded relative to the seizure of the Canadian schooners "Thornton," "Onward," and "Carolina," on the 1st August last, by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," in Behrings Sea.

I have communicated a copy of this Minute of Council, with the annexed Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

Minister at Washington.

A. RUSSELL, *Administrator.*

Sir L. West to the Administrator.

WASHINGTON, 4th October, 1886.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches, Nos. 15 and 16, of the 28th ultimo, enclosing copies of approved reports of a Committee of the Privy Council, relative to the seizure of the Canadian schooners "Onward," "Thornton" and "Carolina," by the United States Revenue cutter "Corwin" in Behrings Sea.

I have, &c.,

Lord ALEXANDER RUSSELL.

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Mr. Stanhope to the Administrator.

DOWNING STREET, 25th October, 1886.

MY LORD,—With reference to previous correspondence respecting the seizure of Canadian sealing schooners in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington has been instructed by telegraph to protest, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, against this action on the part of the United States cruiser, and to reserve all rights to compensation.

I enclose, for communication to your Government, a copy of a despatch with its enclosure, which has been received at the Foreign Office from Sir L. West on the subject.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD STANHOPE.

The Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

Sir L. West to Lord Iddesleigh.

WASHINGTON, 21st September, 1886.

MY LORD,—The reported seizure of British vessels by American cruisers in waters over which it appears the United States Government claim jurisdiction, as adjacent to the Territory of Alaska, has given rise to much comment in the newspapers touching the interests of a powerful commercial company which may be affected by the international questions arising therefrom, and in this connection I have the honor to enclose to your Lordship, herewith, a précis of the history of the origin of this company, as well as of what has been written on the subject.

Chapter three of the Revised Statutes of the United States (p. 342, Secs. 1954 to 1976 inclusive) contains the "provisions relating to the unorganized Territory of "Alaska," and Sec. 1954 extends "the laws of the United States to and over all the "mainland, islands and water of the Territory" ceded by Russia to the United States by the Treaty of 1867.

In addition to the case of the Government Seal Islands, the Alaska Company holds as well, leases of certain islands from the Russian Government, so that, in fact, it may be said to monopolise the seal fur in these waters.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The EARL OF IDDESLEIGH, G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

The transfer of the Territory of Alaska to the United States Government, in compliance with the terms of the treaty of purchase between the two Governments, included the transfer of all the Russian Government (property), such as public buildings at Sitka, Governor's house, Custom house, hospital and wharves, &c. There were, however, certain buildings reserved as the property of the Russian Fur Company, and as General Rousseau, the United States Commissioner, could not, in his official capacity, take any active or open part in its disposal, Prince Matsukoff, the Russian Governor, concluded a bargain with Mr. Hutchinson, who accompanied General Rousseau as his private secretary. This bargain included all the property of the Russian Fur Company and the American officers stationed at Sitka, who claimed that they were entitled to a share of the spoils. By virtue of this bargain with Prince Matsukoff, who was Governor of the company, Mr. Hutchinson proposed to take possession of the fur trade of Alaska and the seal islands, (and) left for Victoria (British Columbia) and San Francisco to make the necessary arrangements.

At the former place he met with a Mr. Kohl, owner of a British steamer called the "Fidelitor," with whom he entered into partnership, and the firm still exists under the name of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

The steamer obtained an American register, under the plea that she was a Russian vessel at the time of the transfer of the territory to the United States, and was thus enabled to carry on the coasting trade.

Preparations were made in 1868 for working the fur trade of the newly-acquired possession, and especially for the occupation of the Pribylor Island, to which, by virtue of the arrangements with Prince Matsukoff, the new company considered they had an exclusive right. Upon their arrival there, however, they found them occupied by experienced sealers from New London and Stonington (Connecticut), under one Captain Morgan. A fight for possession seemed imminent, but a division of the season's catch was finally agreed upon. While the two parties were thus amicably at work, Mr. Pflugel, Russian Vice-Consul at Honolulu, arrived at the head of an expedition believing that he should find the islands unoccupied, but was eventually forced to retire before the combined forces of Captain Morgan and Mr. Hutchinson.

It now became obvious that the Government must take means to preserve these valuable seal rookeries, and in the winter of 1868 an Act of Congress was passed, the conditions for permission to take seals being, however, reserved for future Congressional action. The coalition between Hutchinson and Morgan still continued, and

finally led to the organization of the powerful and wealthy Alaska Commercial Company. Since 1870 this company has controlled the entire fur trade of Alaska, and by virtue of its alliances with the lessees of the Russian seal islands controls the valuable fur seal trade of the world. With strong political influence in the Congress of 1876 it obtained a lease of the Pribylor Islands for twenty years, at a rental of \$55,000 a year and a royalty of \$2.62 per skin, the take to be limited to 100,000 skins a year. It is calculated that the company pays annually \$316,000 to the United States treasury which, after paying all the expenses of the territory, yields more than 4 per cent. per annum on the purchase money paid to Russia for Alaska.

To preserve this revenue through future years, the protection of the seals from illegal capture or disturbance on their annual visits to the islands, has been deemed an absolute necessity, and hence the prohibition against approaching or landing on the islands, and the vigilance of the United States cruisers in the Behrings Sea. It is not, however, generally understood that the Alaska Company controls the fur trade of all the mainland and islands of Alaska lying west of the 141st meridian of west longitude, and that its operations over this vast extent of territory and coast are entirely distinct from and have no connection with its exclusive control of the seal islands, which it holds by virtue of its lease from the United States Government.

Outside of these islands it holds no exclusive rights or franchise from the Government, nor does it pay any rent or royalty to the Government or the territory it occupies or the furs it procure from the natives. It has no rights over any other citizen or company of citizens who may desire to trade in competition with it, and yet it has been aided by the revenue marine in suppressing competition from rival traders, for it appears that under instructions from the Treasury Department the revenue cruisers board and examine every trading vessel sighted in the Behring Sea or on the north-west coast of Alaska, except the vessels of the company. If a pretext can be found an officer is placed on board with instructions to take the vessel to Ounalaska and discharge her cargo. She is then sent to San Francisco, where the United States Marshal finds that there is no cause for condemnation, and as the object of breaking up her voyage has been gained, she is released, and restored to her owners. The vessels subjected to this treatment come from British Columbia and Japan, and are, it is said, fitted out for contraband trade.

WASHINGTON, September, 1886.

Lord Lansdowne to Mr. Stanhope.

(Telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 27th November, 1886.)

Vessels are now being equipped in British Columbia for fishing in Behrings Sea, and intend to start about the 10th of December. Can you obtain any assurance as to whether the vessels will be exposed to seizure by United States cruisers? They do not intend to fish near land.

LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne to Mr. Stanhope.

OTTAWA, 29th November, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of an approved report of my Privy Council, dealing with the recent seizure of the Canadian schooners "Carolina," "Onward" and "Thornton," by the United States revenue steamer "Corwin," while fishing for seals in Behrings Sea.

The statements contained in the report are sufficient to establish that the claim now put forward on the part of the United States, to the sole right of taking fur-bearing animals within the limits laid down in the first article of the Treaty of 1867, is inconsistent with the rights secured to Great Britain under the Convention of 1825, and is in substance the same as that which, when advanced by the Russian Government on different occasions prior to the cession of Alaska by Russia to the United States, was either strenuously resisted or treated with ridicule and contempt by the Government of the latter power.

It is impossible to believe that when, by the Convention of 1825, it was agreed that the subjects of Great Britain, as one of the contracting parties, should not be "troubled or molested in any part of the ocean commonly called the Pacific Ocean, either in navigating the same, or in fishing therein," any reservation was intended with regard to that part of the Pacific Ocean known as Behrings Sea. The whole course of the negotiations by which this Convention and that between Russia and the United States, of the same year, were preceded—negotiations which, as pointed out in the report, arose out of conflicting claims to these very waters—points to the contrary conclusion. It would, indeed, be difficult to condemn the present pretensions of the United States authorities in language more convincing or emphatic than that which, while those negotiations were in progress, was used by Mr. Middleton, then Russian Minister at St. Petersburg, in his memo., dated 13th December, 1823. [*Vide American State Papers, Foreign Relations. Vol. V, No. 384.*]

It is laid down in that memorandum that, "the existence of territorial rights to the distance of 100 miles from the coasts upon two opposite continents, and the prohibition of approaching to the same distance from these coasts, or from those of all the intervening islands, are innovations in the law of nations and measures unexampled. It must thus be imagined that this prohibition bearing the pains of confiscation applies to a long line of coasts with the intermediate islands situate in the vast seas where the navigation is subject to innumerable and unknown difficulties, and where the chief employment, which is the whale fishery, cannot be compatible with a regulated and well determined course." Mr. Middleton added "that:—Universal usage, which has obtained the force of law, has established for all the coasts an accessory limit of a moderate distance which is sufficient for the security of the country and for the commerce of its inhabitants, but which lays no restraint upon the universal rights of nations, nor upon the freedom of commerce and navigation."

Under the Treaty of 1867 Russia ceded to the United States "all the rights, franchises and privileges" then belonging to her in the territory or dominion included within the limits described (*vide Art. VI*), but could not cede a right, which, in the express terms of the Treaty of 1825, was recognized as belonging to the subjects of the British Crown as well as to those of Russia.

This is, as far as I have been able to ascertain the first occasion upon which claims of the kind now advanced have been enforced. Sealing vessels from British Columbia have for some years past frequented the waters of Behrings Sea without molestation, and a letter, of which I enclose a copy, addressed by Mr. William Munsie, of Victoria, B.C., to my Minister of Marine and Fisheries, shows how serious will be the effects of this interference upon a well-established and important industry, in which many British subjects have a substantial interest.

It is, I think, worth while to contrast the claims now urged by the Government of the United States to exclusive control over a part of the Pacific Ocean, the distance between the shores of which is, as was pointed out by Mr. Adams in 1822, not less than 4,000 miles, with the indignant remonstrances recently made by Mr. Bayard against the action of the Canadian authorities in warning United States fishing vessels from entering the territorial waters of the Dominion at points where those waters were only a few miles in width, and throughout their whole extent in close proximity to Canadian territory.

A warning of this kind when given in respect of the Bay des Chaleurs, which measures about eighteen miles at its mouth, was stigmatized by Mr. Bayard in his despatch of 14th June, 1886, as a "wholly unwarranted pretension of extra territorial authority," and as an "interference with the unquestionable rights of the American fishermen to pursue their business without molestation at any point not within three marine miles of the shores."

I would also draw your attention especially to the great hardships occasioned to the owners and crews of the seized vessels, by the confiscation of their catch, and by the imprisonment of some of the persons on board of them.

I understand that owing to the amount of the fines imposed, which were so

heavy that the owners have declined to pay them, the captains and mates of the seized vessels, though originally sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment (a term which has long since expired), are still detained.

I may add, in explanation of the concluding passage in Mr. Munsie's letter, that Mr. Ogilvie, the captain of the "Carolina," while waiting at Ounalaska for the trial of his vessel, wandered off into the woods, in which it appears, from Mr. Munsie's statement, that he must have perished.

LANSDOWNE.

The Right Honorable EDWARD STANHOPE, &c.

CERTIFIED Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council for Canada, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 29th November, 1886.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a communication from Mr. E. C. Baker, M.P., President of the British Columbia Board of Trade, transmitting a letter from Mr. Theodore Lubbe, the managing owner of the British Columbia sealing fleet, asking information as to the United States claim to the easterly half of Behrings Sea as American waters. And also a despatch, dated 26th August last, from the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, advising of the seizure of the Canadian schooners "Carolina" and "Thornton," by the United States revenue steamer "Corwin," while engaged in sealing in Behrings Sea. Also copy of a letter from Daniel Munroe, master of the Canadian sealing schooner "Onward," which has been already forwarded by His Excellency the Governor General to the Colonial Office and to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

The Sub Committee of Council to whom the papers were referred, observes that it appears that the schooners mentioned were Canadian vessels fitted out for the capture of seals in the North Pacific Ocean adjacent to Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Island and Alaska, that they were peaceably pursuing their avocations on the high seas at a distance of some 70 miles from the nearest Island, and more than one hundred miles from the nearest mainland, that they were taken possession of by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin" on the first of August last and towed to the port of Ounalaska.

The crews of the "Thornton" and "Carolina" (with the exception of the captain and one man on each vessel, who were detained at Ounalaska) were sent by steamer to San Francisco and there turned adrift, while the men of the "Onward" were kept at Ounalaska. The schooners and the seals found on board of them were also detained by the United States authorities.

The authority under which these seizures were made is apparently:—(1.) A letter of instruction from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to Mr. D'Ancona, the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, dated 12th March, 1831, with enclosures ("A" of the appendix). (2.) A letter from the Secretary of the United States Treasury to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, dated 16th March, 1836, confirming the instructions given to Mr. D'Ancona in 1831, and ordering publication of the same ("B" of appendix). (3.) The Revised Statutes of the United States, the 1596th section of which prohibits the killing of fur bearing animals within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof, and the Sections 1960 and 1961 of which prohibit the killing of male seal, except at certain times, and under certain restrictions, and of female seals at any time, upon the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, or in the waters adjacent thereto.

The master and mate of the schooner "Thornton" were subsequently (13th August last) brought for trial before Judge Dawson, in the United States district court at Sitka.

The evidence given by the officers of the United States revenue cutter "Corwin" was to the effect that the "Thornton" was seized while in Behrings Sea, about 60 or 70 miles S.S.E. of St. George Island, for the offence of hunting and killing seals within that part of Behrings Sea which was ceded to the United States by Russia in 1867. The judge in his charge to the jury quoted the first article of the treaty of the 30th

March, 1867, between Russia and the United States, in which the boundary of Alaska is defined as follows:—

“The western limit, within which the territories and dominions conveyed are contained, passes through a point in Behrings Straits, on the parallel of sixty-five degrees, thirty minutes north latitude, at its intersection by the meridian, which passes midway between the Island of Krusenstern or Ggnalook and the Island of Ratmanoff or Noonarbrook, and proceeds due north, without limitation, into the same Frozen Ocean. The same western limit, beginning at the same initial point, proceeds then in a straight course, nearly south-west, through Behrings Straits and Behrings Sea so as to pass midway between the north-west point of the Island of St. Lawrence and the south-east point of Cape Choukotski, to the meridian of one hundred and seventy-two west longitude; thence from the intersection of that meridian in a south-westerly direction, so as to pass midway between the Island of Otton and the Copper Island of the Kormandorski Couplet or group, in the North Pacific Ocean, to the meridian of one hundred and ninety-three degrees west longitude, so as to include in the territory conveyed the whole of the Aleutian Islands east of that meridian.” Executive Documents, 2nd Session 40th Congress, vol. 13, Document 177.

The judge is reported to have gone on to say:—

“All the waters within the boundary set forth in this treaty to the western end of the Aleutian Archipelago and chain of islands are to be considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska, and all the penalties prescribed by law against the killing of fur-bearing animals must therefore attach against any violation of law within the limits before described.

“If therefore the jury believe from the evidence that the defendants did by themselves or in conjunction with others, on or about the time charged in the information, kill any otter, mink, martin, sable or fur seal, or other fur bearing animal or animals, on the shores of Alaska, or in the Behrings Sea, east of the one hundred and ninety third degree of west longitude, the jury should find the defendants guilty, and assess their punishment separately, at a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 or imprisonment not more than six months, or by both, such fines within the limits herein set forth, and imprisonment.”

The jury found the prisoners guilty and the master of the “Thornton” was sentenced to 30 days’ imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500 while the mate was sentenced to a like term of imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$300. It appears from a telegraphic despatch of the 18th of September last, that the masters and mates of the “Onward” and “Carolina” have since also been tried, and sentenced to undergo penalties similar to those inflicted on the master and mate of the “Thornton.”

The Sub-Committee do not here propose to comment on the enlarged construction placed by Judge Dawson on the words “adjacent waters” in the clauses of the Revised Statutes above referred to, further than to remark in passing that its effects would be to convert a purely municipal prohibition into an international obligation, and to claim for the United States a jurisdiction which their Government have in the past not only declined themselves to assert, but which they have strenuously resisted when claimed by another power.

The following brief instance will illustrate the position taken by the United States Government in the recent past:—

As late as the 19th April, 1872, Mr. Boutwell, then Secretary of the United States Treasury, in answer to a request made to him that a revenue cutter should be sent to the region of the Unimak Pass to prevent Australian and Hawaiian vessels from taking seals on their annual migration to the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, declined to accede to the request and added:

“In addition I do not see that the United States would have jurisdiction or power to drive off parties going up there for that purpose unless they made such attempts within a marine league of the shore.”

Going further back in date the Sub-Committee find that in 1822 a claim to sovereignty over the Pacific Ocean north of the 51st degree of latitude was put forward

by Russia. An imperial Ukase issued on the 4—16 September, 1821, regulating commerce, whaling and fishing along the eastern coast of Siberia, the north western coast of North America, and the Aleutian and other islands, and prohibiting all foreign vessels from landing on the coast and islands belonging to Russia, or approaching them within less than 100 Italian miles, was communicated to the American Government on the 11th February, 1822 ("C" of appendix).

The Honorable John Quincy Adams, at that time United States Secretary of State, wrote on the 25th of the same month to M. de Poletica, the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, expressing the surprise of the President of the United States at the assertion of a territorial claim by Russia extending to the 51st degree of north latitude on this continent; stating that the exclusion of American vessels from the shore beyond the ordinary distance to which the territorial jurisdiction extends had excited still greater surprise and requesting an explanation of the grounds of right, upon principles generally recognized by the laws and usages of nations, which could warrant such claims.

M. de Poletica, in a despatch dated 16—28 February, 1822, defends the prohibition as designed to suppress the furnishing by foreigners of arms and ammunition to the natives of Russian America. He adds, however :—

"The extent of sea of which these possessions form the limits, comprehends all the conditions which are ordinarily attached to shut seas (*mers fermées*), and the Russian Government might consequently judge itself authorized to exercise upon this sea the right of sovereignty, and especially that of entirely interdicting the entrance of foreigners. But it preferred only asserting its essential rights, without taking any advantage of localities."

Mr. Adams deemed it a sufficient answer to this claim to point out the fact that, "the distance from shore to shore on this sea, in latitude 51 north, is not less than 90° of longitude, or 4,000 miles. (State Papers, Vol. 9, p. 471 *et seq.*)

A writer in the *North American Review*, in an article published a few months later, says with respect to Mr. Adams' answer: "A volume on the subject could not have placed the absurdity of the pretensions more glaringly before us." (*North American Review*, Vol. 15, p. 389.)

The position was relinquished by Russia after much negotiation and correspondence (see American State Papers, foreign relations, Vol. 5, p. 432) and on the 17th of April, 1824, a convention was concluded between the United States and that country, which was ratified at Washington on the 12th January, 1825, and of which the 1st article is as follows:—1. "It is agreed that in any part of the Great Ocean, commonly called the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, the respective citizens or subjects of the high contracting powers shall be neither disturbed nor restrained, either in navigation or in fishing, or in the power of resorting to the coasts upon points which may not already have been occupied for the purpose of trading with the natives, saving always the restrictions and conditions determined by the following articles." (*State Papers*, Vol. 12, p. 595.) The conditions and restrictions relate chiefly to the prevention of illicit trade in spirituous liquors, firearms, &c.

Negotiations between Great Britain and Russia on the subject of the same Ukase and the prohibition above referred to, resulted in a treaty between the two powers, concluded on 28th February, 1825, and containing the following provision, in which the right of fishing and navigation by Great Britain in any part of the Pacific Ocean is recognized :—

"It is agreed that the respective subjects of the high contracting parties shall not be troubled or molested in any part of the ocean commonly called the Pacific Ocean, either in navigating the same, in fishing therein or in landing at such parts of the coast as shall not have been already occupied, in order to trade with the natives under the restrictions and conditions specified in the following articles." (*State Papers*, vol. 12, p. 38.)

So far as the Sub-Committee are aware the claim was never revived until it is now for the first time put forward by the United States.

It does not appear necessary to insist at any great length that the conditions

attaching to *Maria clausa* cannot by any possibility be predicated of Behring Sea, and that the seizure of Canadian vessels at a distance of over 100 miles from the mainland, and 70 miles from the nearest island, constitutes a high-handed extension of maritime jurisdiction unprecedented in the law of nations; but the Sub-Committee cannot conclude without inviting the earnest attention of Her Majesty's Government to the fact that Canadian citizens, seized while engaged in the pursuit of their lawful avocation upon the high seas, and more than 70 miles from the nearest land, have been dragged before a foreign court, their property confiscated and themselves thrown into prison, where they still remain.

The Sub-Committee express their confident hope that such representations will be at once made to the United States Government as will secure the immediate release of the imprisoned men, and full reparation for all losses and damage sustained by them.

The Committee concur in the foregoing report, and they advise that Your Excellency be moved to transmit a copy of this minute, if approved, to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

INDEX TO APPENDIX.

- A.—Letter from the Acting Secretary United States Treasury Department, to Mr. D'Ancona, the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, dated 12th March, 1881.
- B.—A letter from the Secretary of the United States Treasury Department to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, dated 16th March, 1886.
- C.—Edict of His Imperial Majesty, Autocrat of all the Russias, dated 4th September, 1886.

APPENDIX A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 12th March, 1881.

D. A. D'ANCONA, 717 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, Cal.

SIR,—Your letter of the 19th ult., requesting certain information in regard to the meaning placed by this Department upon the law regulating the killing of fur-bearing animals in the Territory of Alaska, was duly received.

The law prohibits the killing of any fur-bearing animals, except as therein otherwise provided, within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof, and also prohibits the killing of any fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, or in the waters adjacent thereto, except during certain months.

You enquire in regard to the interpretation of the terms "waters thereof" and "waters adjacent thereto" as used in the law, and how far the jurisdiction of the United States is to be understood as extending.

Presuming your enquiry to relate more especially to the waters of Western Alaska, you are informed that the Treaty with Russia, of 30th March, 1870, by which the Territory of Alaska was ceded to the United States, defines the boundary of the territory so ceded. The treaty is found on pages 671 to 673 of the volume of Treaties of the Revised Statutes. It will be seen, therefore, that the limit of the cession extends from a line starting from the Arctic Ocean and running through Behrings Straits to the north of the St. Lawrence Islands.

The line runs thence in a south-westerly direction, so as to pass midway between the Island of Attan and Copper Island, of the Kormandorski Couplet or Group, in the North Pacific Ocean, to meridian of 173 degrees, west longitude. All the waters within that boundary to the western end of the Aleutian Archipelago and chain of islands, are considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska Territory.

All the penalties prescribed by law against the killing of fur-bearing animals would therefore attach against any violation of law, within the limits before described.

Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH, *Acting Secretary.*

APPENDIX B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 16th March, 1886.

SIR,—I transmit herewith for your information a copy of a letter addressed by the Department on 12th March, 1881, to D. A. D'Ancona, concerning the jurisdiction of the United States in the waters of the Territory of Alaska, and the prevention of the killing of fur-seals and other fur-bearing animals within such areas, as prescribed by chapter 3, title 23, of the Revised Statutes. The attention of your predecessor in office was called to this subject on 4th April, 1881. This communication is addressed to you, inasmuch as it is understood that certain parties at your port contemplate the fitting out of expeditions to kill fur-seals in these waters. You are requested to give due publicity to such letters, in order that such parties may be informed of the construction placed by this Department on the provisions of law referred to.

D. MANNING, *Secretary*.

Collector of Customs of San Francisco.

APPENDIX C.

Edict of His Imperial Majesty, Autocrat of all the Russias.

The Directing Senate maketh known unto all men: Whereas, in an edict of His Imperial Majesty, issued to the Directing Senate on the 4th day of September, and signed by His Imperial Majesty's own hand, it is thus expressed:

"Observing from reports submitted to us, that the trade of our subjects on the Aleutian Islands and on the north-west coast of America appertaining unto Russia is subjected, because of illicit and secret traffic, to oppression and impediments; and finding that the principal cause of these difficulties is the want of rules establishing the boundaries for navigation along these coasts, and the order of naval communication, as well in these places as on the whole of the eastern coast of Siberia and the Kurile Islands, we have deemed it necessary to determine these communications by specific regulations which are hereto attached.

"In forwarding these regulations to the Directing Senate, we command that the same be published for universal information, and that the proper measures be taken to carry them into execution.

(Countersigned) COUNT D. GURIEF, *Minister of Finances*.

"It is therefore decreed by the Directing Senate, that His Imperial Majesty's Edict, be published for the information of all men, and that the same be obeyed by all whom it may concern."

The original is signed by the Directing Senate.

On the original is written in the handwriting of His Imperial Majesty, thus:

Be it accordingly,

ALEXANDER.

"Sec. 1. The pursuits of commerce, whaling and fishery, and of all other industry, on all islands, ports and gulfs, including the whole of the north-west coast of America, beginning from Behrings Straits, to the 51st of northern latitude; also from the Aleutian Islands to the eastern coast of Siberia, as well as along the Kurile Islands, from Behrings Straits to the south cape of the Island of Urup, viz., to the 45—50 northern latitude, is exclusively granted to Russian subjects.

"Sec. 2. It is therefore prohibited to all foreign vessels, not only to land on the coasts and islands belonging to Russia, as stated above, but also to approach them within less than a hundred Italian miles. The transgressor's vessel is subject to confiscation, along with the whole cargo."

OTTAWA, 9th April, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter just received from Mr. Theodore Lubbe, the managing owner of our British Columbia sealing fleet, and dated 30th ult.; the newspaper clipping attached thereto fully explains the matter embodied therein, and as will be at once seen, it is a matter of vital importance to our

fishery industry and commercial enterprises generally, that the same should engage the attention of the Government at the very earliest possible moment, in order that the owners may be apprised with as little delay as possible how they are to act.

I would therefore respectfully urge that the whole subject be referred to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, so that I may be informed as quickly as is reasonably possible what reply to telegraph; should this mode of procedure be irregular or undesirable, then I would most respectfully ask that such other steps be taken in the premises as to you may appear necessary or expedient so as to avert trouble in the closely approaching season alluded to, and remove all doubt as to the rights of the parties on the "high seas" or otherwise as may appear to be reasonably consistent.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

EDGAR CROW BAKER, M. P., *Vice-Pres. B. C. Board of Trade.*

To the Honorable the Secretary of State.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 30th March, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—The enclosed clipping explains itself.

The question I wish to ask you is: Can the United States claim the easterly half of Behring Sea as "American Waters?"

The British schooners "Mary Ellen, Favorite, Onward, Gracia, Dolphin, Ann Beck, Wm. P. Sayward, Mary Taylor, Caroline, Alfred Adams and Active" intend to follow the seals into Behrings Sea at the end of the seal fishing season, off the British Columbia coast—say 20th May next. These schooners would spear and shoot seals upon the high seas, and have no occasion to go within thirty miles of any land. You are aware that the British schooner "Mary Ellen" has already made two successful voyages to Behrings Sea, the "Favorite" made also a successful voyage during 1885. Both these vessels were spoken by an American revenue cutter in Behrings Sea last summer, but not in any way molested.

Would it not be well for you to obtain from the Minister of Marine in Ottawa, a written opinion, and further, would you be good enough to communicate to me the substance of such opinion by wire?

Please act promptly and oblige.

Yours truly,

T. LUBBE.

Mr. EDGAR CROW BAKER, M.P., Ottawa.

The letter referred to in my letter dated 9th April, 1886.

EDGAR CROW BAKER, M.P.

WARNING TO SEAL HUNTERS.

The Treasury Department having become informed that certain parties are fitting out expeditions for the purpose of killing fur seals and other fur-bearing animals in Alaskan waters, gives the following information to parties concerned as to how far the jurisdiction of the United States extends in the matter:

The Treaty with Russia, of 30th March, 1870, by which the Territory of Alaska was ceded to the United States, defines the boundary of the territory so ceded. It will be seen therefrom that the limit of cession extends from a line starting from the Arctic Ocean and running through Behrings Strait to the north of St. Lawrence Islands. The line runs thence in a south-westerly direction, so as to pass midway between the Island of Atton and Copper Island of the Kromandorski Couplet or Group, in the North Pacific Ocean, to meridian 193 degrees west longitude. All the waters within that boundary to the western end of the Aleutian Archipelago and chain of islands are considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska Territory. All the penalties prescribed by law against the killing of fur-bearing animals would therefore attach against any violation of law within the limits prescribed.

VICTORIA, B. C., 2nd April, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—The enclosed clipping is upon the same subject but more fully than the one sent you 30th ult.

Please attend to this matter promptly.

With regards,

Mr. EDGAR CROW BAKER, M. P., Ottawa.

T. LUBBE.

The "Alaska Commercial Company" is evidently pulling the wires.—T. L.

ALASKA SEAL CATCHING.

The story goes that some poachers were fitting out in this port to kill seals on the federal preserves in Alaskan waters. To warn all such parties, Secretary Manning addressed the following note to Collector Hager :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 6th March, 1886.

SIR,—I transmit herewith for your information a copy of a letter addressed by the Department on the 12th March 1881, to D. A. D'Ancona concerning the jurisdiction of the United States in the waters of the territory of Alaska and the prevention of the killing of fur-seals and other fur-bearing animals within such areas as prescribed by chapter 3rd, title 23 of the Revised Statutes. The attention of your predecessor in office was called to this subject on the 4th April, 1881. This communication is addressed to you, inasmuch as it is understood that certain parties at your port contemplate the fitting out of expeditions to kill fur-seals in these waters. You are requested to give due publicity to such letters, in order that such parties may be informed of the construction placed by this Department upon the provision of law referred to.

Respectfully yours,

Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

D. MANNING, *Secretary.*

Upon reference to back files we find the full explanation of this note in the letter referred to which is as follows :—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 12th March, 1881.

SIR,—Your letter of the 19th ult., requesting certain information in regard to the meaning placed by this Department upon the law regulating the killing of fur-bearing animals in the Territory of Alaska, was duly received.

The law prohibits the killing of any fur-bearing animals, except as otherwise therein provided within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof, and also prohibits the killing of any fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, or in the waters adjacent thereto, except during certain months.

You enquire in regard to the interpretation of the terms "waters thereof" and "waters adjacent thereto," as used in the law, and how far the jurisdiction of the United States is to be understood as extending.

Presuming your enquiry to relate more especially to the waters of Western Alaska, you are informed that the treaty with Russia, of 30th March, 1870, by which the Territory of Alaska was ceded to the United States, defines the boundary of the territory so ceded. This treaty is found on pages 671 to 673 of the volume of treaties of the Revised Statutes. It will be seen, therefore, that the limit of the cession extends from a line starting from the Arctic Ocean, and running through Behring's Strait to the north of St. Lawrence Islands.

The line runs thence in a south-westerly direction, so as to pass midway between the Island of Atton and Copper Island, of the Kormansdorski Couplet or Group, in the North Pacific Ocean, to meridian of 173 degrees west longitude. All the waters within that boundary, to the western end of the Aleutian Archipelago and chain of islands, are considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska Territory. All the penalties prescribed by law against the killing of fur-bearing animals would therefore attach against any violation of law within the limits before described.

Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH, *Acting Secretary.*

D. A. D'Ancona, 717 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

All parties are warned that the rule laid down by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in 1881, and reaffirmed in the note of Secretary Manning to the collector of this port of date of 16th March, 1886, will be rigidly enforced against all who attempt to poach upon the federal preserve by killing seals within its limits, there laid down and defined in the waters of Alaska. From that preserve the federal Government derives its revenue, and its lessee is entitled to the protection proffered by the note of the Secretary referred to.

CONTRABAND SEAL HUNTING.

Noticing in your issue of the "Call" of the 25th instant, an article referring to the Alaska Fur Company's territory, to oblige a number of your subscribers, will you kindly inform us if a vessel hunting seal a marine league off shore in Behrings Sea would be liable to seizure, or does the marine league limit apply to that territory as it does to all land in the high seas?

SEVERAL INTERESTED SUBSCRIBERS.

Section 1956, Revised Statutes of the United States, prohibits the killing of fur-bearing animals within the limits of Alaska Territory or the waters thereof, except under an authorization from the Secretary of the Treasury, and it further provides that the Secretary shall not grant any special privileges under this section. Then comes the enquiry: What is included in the term "the waters thereof?"

The treaty by which Alaska was ceded to the United States by Russia defines the boundaries of the jurisdiction thus conveyed. The western limit which extends out on the high seas (a questionable conveyance) as far as the meridian of 193° west longitude, so as to include the whole of the Aleutian Archipelago, and thence proceeds north-west to the intersection of the meridian 172 W., with the parallel of 65° 30' N., passes through the middle of Behrings Strait, midway between the islands of Krusenstern, or Ignalook and Rotmanoff, and thence due north without limitation into the Frozen Ocean. By Act of Congress the laws of the United States are extended over all this territory and water. As Behrings Strait, at its narrowest, is 36 miles wide, 9 miles from the Alaskan mainland coast, would not begin to reach the western limit of our purchase from Russia, and until the right of the United States Government to exclusive jurisdiction over those waters is successfully controverted, you must not violate the law of Congress by killing seals therein, without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, on peril of confiscation. According to the current of modern authority, says Chancellor Kent, the general territorial jurisdiction extends into the sea as far as a cannon shot will reach, and no farther, and this is generally calculated to be a marine league (three miles); and the Congress of the United States has recognized this limitation. The claim of Russia to sovereignty over the Pacific Ocean north of the 51st° of latitude, as a close sea, was considered by our Government in 1822 as being against the rights of other nations; but now as we have bought Russia out, it is all right. One's opinions change according to one's standpoint, and besides, cannons shoot farther now than they used to.

VICTORIA, B.C., 12th April, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—Please see fol. 10 and 11 of the enclosed document.

Yours truly,

Mr. EDGAR CROW BAKER, House of Commons, Ottawa.

T. LUBBE.

Charles Edward Pooley, a Public Notary in and for the Province of British Columbia duly commissioned and sworn, residing and practising in the city of Victoria, in the said Province, do hereby certify that the annexed paper writings are full, true and correct copies of the sworn copy sworn to be a correct copy by John T. Fogarty, at the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, on the 23rd day of December, 1885, before John E. Hamill, Notary Public.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office at the city of Victoria aforesaid, the 12th day of April, 1886.

CHARLES E. POOLEY, *Notary Public, Victoria, B.C.*

PUBLIC No. 120.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE EXTERMINATION OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS IN ALASKA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that it shall be unlawful to kill any fur-seal upon the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, or in the waters adjacent thereto, except during the months of June, July, September and October in each year, and it shall be unlawful to kill such seals at any time by the use of fire-arms, or use other means tending to drive the seals away from said islands. Provided that the natives of said islands shall have the privilege of killing such young seals as may be necessary for their own food and clothing during other months, and also such old seals as may be required for their own clothing and for the manufacture of boats for their own use, which killing shall be limited and controlled by such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that it shall be unlawful to kill any female seal, or any seal less than one year old, at any season of the year, except as above provided; and it shall also be unlawful to kill any seal in the waters adjacent to said islands, or on the beaches, cliffs or rocks where they haul up from the sea to remain; and any person who shall violate either of the provisions of this or the 1st section of this Act shall be punished, on conviction thereof, for such offence by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by such fine and imprisonment, both at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction by taking cognizance of the offence; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture whose crew shall be found engaged in the violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted that for the period of twenty years from and after the passing of this Act the number of fur seals which may be killed for their skins upon the Island of St. Paul is hereby limited and restricted to seventy five thousand per annum; and the number of fur seals which may be killed for their skins upon the Island of St. George is hereby limited and restricted to twenty five thousand per annum: Provided that the Secretary of the Treasury may restrict and limit the right of killing if it shall become necessary for the preservation of such seals with such proportionate reduction of the rents reserved to the Government as shall be right and proper, and if any person shall knowingly violate either of the provisions of this section, he shall, upon due conviction thereof, be punished in the same way as provided herein for a violation of the provisions of the first and second sections of this Act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that immediately upon the passage of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall lease for the rental mentioned in section 6 of this Act, to proper and responsible parties, to the best advantage of the United States having due regard to the interests of the Government, the native inhabitants, the parties heretofore engaged in trade, and the protection of the seal fisheries for a term of twenty years from the first day of May, 1870, the right to engage in the business of taking fur seals on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, and to send a vessel or vessels to said islands for the skins of such seals, giving to the lessee or lessees of said islands a lease, duly executed in duplicate not transferable, and taken from the lessee or lessees of said islands a bond with sufficient securities in a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws and requirements of Congress and of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury touching the subject matter of taking fur seals and disposing of the same, and for the payment of all taxes and dues according to the United States connected therewith, and in making said lease the Secretary of the Treasury shall have due regard to the preservation of the seal fur trade of said islands and the comfort, maintenance, and education of the natives thereof. The said lessees shall furnish to the several masters of vessels employed by them certified copies of the lease held by them respectively, which shall be presented to the Government revenue officer for

the time being who may be in charge at the said islands as the authority of the party for landing and taking skins.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that at the expiration of said term of twenty years or on surrender or forfeiture of any lease, other leases may be made in manner aforesaid for other terms of twenty years; but no persons other than American citizens shall be permitted by lease or otherwise, to occupy said islands or either of them, for the purpose of taking the skins of fur seals therefrom, nor shall any foreign vessel be engaged in taking such skins, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall vacate and declare any lease forfeited if the same be held or operated for the use, benefit, or advantage, directly or indirectly, of any person, or persons other than American citizens. Every lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the lessee that he will not keep, sell, furnish, give or dispose of any distilled spirits or spirituous liquors on either of said islands to any of the natives thereof, such person not being a physician and furnishing the same for use as medicine; and any person who shall kill any fur seal on either of said islands, or in the waters adjacent thereto, without authority of the lessees thereof, and any person who shall molest, disturb or interfere with said lessees, or either of them, or their agents or employees in the lawful prosecution of their business under the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall for each offence on conviction thereof, be punished in the same way and by like penalties as prescribed in the second section of this Act. And all vessels, their tackle, apparel, appurtenances and cargo, whose crews shall be found engaged in any violation of either of the provisions of this section, shall be forfeited to the United States; and if any person or company under any lease herein authorized, shall knowingly kill, or permit to be killed, any number of seals exceeding the number for each island in this Act prescribed, such person or company shall, in addition to the penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, also forfeit the whole number of the skins of seals killed in that year, or, in case the same have been disposed of, then said person or company shall forfeit the value of the same, and it shall be the duty of any revenue officer officially acting as such on either of said islands, to seize and destroy any distilled spirits or spirituous liquors found thereon: Provided, that such officer shall make detailed report of his doings to the collector of the port.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that the annual rental to be reserved by said lease shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars per annum; to be secured by deposit of United States bonds to that amount, and in addition thereto a revenue tax as duty, of two dollars, is hereby laid upon such fur seal skin taken and shipped from said Islands during the continuance of such lease, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered and authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the collection and payment of the same, for the comfort, maintenance, education and protection of the natives of said Islands, and also for carrying into full effect all the provisions of this Act: Provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury may terminate any lease given to any person, company or corporation on full and satisfactory proof of the violation of any of the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations established by him: Provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to deliver to the owners of the fur seal skins now stored on the Islands, on the payment of one dollar for each of said skins taken and shipped away by said owners.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that the provisions of the seventh and eighth sections of an "Act to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, to establish a collection district thereon and for other purposes," approved July 27th, 1868, shall be deemed to apply to this Act, and all the prosecutions for offences committed against the provisions of this Act, and all other proceedings had because of the violations of the provisions of this Act, and which are authorized by said Act above mentioned, shall be in accordance with the provisions thereof; and all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, that the Congress may at any time hereafter, alter, amend, or repeal this Act.

Approved July 1st, 1870.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington D. C., April 19th, 1872.

SIR, — Your letter of the 25th ultimo was duly received, calling the attention of the Department to certain rumors circulating in San Francisco, to the effect that expeditions are to start from Australia and the Hawaiian Islands, to take fur seals on their annual migration to the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, through the narrow pass of Unimak. You recommend, to cut off the possibility of evil resulting to the interests of the United States from these expeditions, that a revenue cutter be sent to the region of Unimak Pass, by the 15th of May next. A very full conversation was had with Captain Bryant upon this subject while he was at the Department, and he convinced it to be entirely impracticable to make such an expedition a paying one, inasmuch as the seals go singly or in pairs, and not in droves, and cover a large region of water in their homeward travel to these Islands, and he did not seem to fear that the seals would be driven from their accustomed resorts, even were such attempts made.

In addition I do not see that the United States would have the jurisdiction or power to drive off parties going up there for that purpose, unless they made such attempt within a marine league of the shore.

As at present advised, I do not think it expedient to carry out your suggestions; but I will thank you to communicate to the Department any further facts or information you may be able to gather upon the subject.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, *Secretary.*

This Indenture, in duplicate, made this 3rd day of August, A.D. 1870, by and between William A. Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved July 1st, 1870, entitled: "An Act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," and the Alaska Commercial Company, a corporation duly established under the laws of the State of California, acting by John F. Miller, its President and Agent, in accordance with a resolution of said corporation, duly adopted at a meeting of its Board of Trustees, held January 31st, 1870;

Witnesseth, — That the said Secretary hereby leases to the said Alaska Commercial Company, without power to transfer, for the term of twenty years, from the 1st day of May, 1870, the right to engage in the business of taking fur seals on the islands of St. George and St. Paul, within the Territory of Alaska, and to send a vessel or vessels to said islands for the skins of such seals.

And the said Alaska Commercial Company, in consideration of their right under this lease, hereby covenant and agree to pay for each year during said term and in proportion during any part thereof, the sum of \$55,000 into the treasury of the United States, in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary, to be made for this purpose under said Act, which payment shall be secured by deposit of United States bonds to that amount; and also covenant and agree to pay annually into the Treasury of the United States under said rules and regulations, a revenue tax or duty of \$2 upon each fur, seal skin taken and shipped by them, in accordance with the provisions of the Act aforesaid; and also the sum of 62½ cents for each fur seal skin taken and shipped, and 55 cents per gallon for each gallon of oil obtained from said seals for sale on said islands or elsewhere, and sold by said company. And also covenant and agree, in accordance with said rules and regulations, to furnish free of charge, the inhabitants of the islands of St. Paul and St. George annually during said term, 25,000 dried salmon, 60 cords firewood, and a sufficient quantity of salt, and a sufficient number of barrels for preserving the necessary supply of meat.

And the said lessees also hereby covenant and agree during the term aforesaid, to maintain a school on each island, in accordance with said rules and regulations,

and suitable for the education of the natives of said islands, for a period of not less than eight months in each year.

And the said lessees further covenant and agree not to kill upon said island of St. Paul more than 75,000 fur seals, and upon the island of St. George not more than 25,000 fur seals per annum; not to kill any fur seal upon the island aforesaid in any other month except the months of June, July, September and October of each year; not to kill such seals at any time by the use of firearms or other means tending to drive the seals from said islands; not to kill any female seal or any seal less than one year old; not to kill any seal in the waters adjacent to said islands or on the beaches, cliffs or rocks where they haul up from the sea to remain.

And the said lessees further covenant and agree to abide by any restriction or limitation upon the rights to kill seals under this lease, that the Act prescribes or that the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge necessary for the preservation of such seals.

And the said lessees hereby agree that they will not in any way sell, transfer or assign this lease, and that any transfer, sale or assignment of the same shall be void or of no effect.

And the said lessees further covenant and agree to furnish to the several masters of the vessels employed by them, certified copies of this lease, to be presented to the Government revenue officers for the time being in charge of said islands, as the authority of said lessee for the landing and taking said skins.

And the said lessees further covenant and agree that they or their agents shall not keep, sell, furnish, give or dispose of any distilled spirits or spirituous liquors on either of said islands to any of the natives thereof, such person not being a physician furnishing the same for use as medicine.

And the said lessees further covenant and agree that this lease is accepted subject to all needful rules and regulations which shall at any time or times hereafter be made by the Secretary of the Treasury for the collection and payment of the rentals herein agreed to be paid by said lessees, for the comfort, maintenance, education, and protection of the natives of said islands, and for carrying into effect all the provisions of the Act aforesaid, and will abide by and conform to said rules and regulations.

And the said lessees, accepting this lease with a full knowledge of the provisions of the aforesaid Act of Congress, further covenant and agree that they will fulfil all the provisions, requirements and limitations of said Act, whether herein specifically set out or not.

In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, *Acting Secretary of the Treasury.*
ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

By Jno. F. MILLER, *President.*

Executed in presence of J. H. SAVILLE.

I certify the foregoing printed copy of the lease of the United States to the Alaska Commercial Company of the right to take fur seals in the Territory of Alaska, has been compared with the original on file in this Department and is a true copy thereof.

J. H. SAVILLE, *Chief Clerk, Treasury Department.*

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 3rd, 1870.
State of California, City and County }
of San Francisco.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE, December 23rd, 1885.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be correct copies of original documents on file in this office.

State of California, City and County }
of San Francisco.

John T. Fogarty, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing are true and correct copies of original documents on file in the office of the Collector of Customs of the Port of San Francisco, that he has compared the foregoing with said originals and knows them to be correct copies to his own knowledge.

JOHN T. FOGARTY.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this 23rd day of December, 1885.

JOHN E. HAMILL, *Notary Public.*

THE ALASKA SEIZURES.

A Common Sense View of the Whole Situation.—A Brooklyn Paper Speaks Out.—What is the Law?—The Greatest Maritime Judge Living.—The Seal Monopoly.

[From the "Brooklyn Eagle."]

The recent seizure of vessels in Behrings Sea by the United States revenue steamer "Corwin," for the alleged illegal capture of seals in the waters of the United States has attracted a surprisingly slight amount of attention, in this quarter at least. This is probably due to the fact that the Cabinet has not had a meeting for some time, and that but one Cabinet Minister remained in Washington, so that there was a lack of information on the subject which was unfavorable to its discussion. Now, however, we have something like an official report of what took place from the Captain of the "Corwin," and the matter is ripe for the attention of the press of the United States. No one who gives the subject his notice can fail to recognize the fact that it is one of the most important questions this Government was ever called upon to discuss, and that it may involve consequences of the highest moment.

The Captain of the "Corwin," it would appear, was acting under positive instructions received at San Francisco, commanding him to seize and deliver to the United States District Court of Alaska, for condemnation and seizure, all vessels found engaged in the capture of seals within Alaskan waters, which were defined to include all of Behrings Sea east of the line from Behrings Strait to a point west of the most western of the Aleutian Islands. Under this interpretation a vessel might be more than 500 miles from the mainland of America and still a trespasser in Alaskan waters, and therefore liable to seizure. The complaints which led to the issuing of these instructions came from the Alaska Fur Seal Company, who lease the seal fisheries from the Government for the payment of \$317,000 annually.

The vessels captured were six in number, three of them being described as British, one American, from San Francisco, but the nationality of the other two is not given. It is not pretended that any of them was within a marine league of the shore; in fact, the only vessel whose place of capture is specifically stated in the despatch is the British schooner "Thornton," which, the Captain of the "Corwin" says, was captured about 70 miles south-south-east of St. George. This would bring her 150 miles from the chain of the Aleutian Islands and 300 miles from the nearest point of the mainland.

The captured schooners were taken to Ounalaska, where they were libelled for condemnation, and their crews were conveyed to Sitka, where the masters and mates, in addition to the loss of their vessels, were tried before Judge Dawson and fined and imprisoned.

In the case of the "Thornton," the Captain was fined \$500 and to be imprisoned for thirty days, while the mate of the same vessel was fined \$300. Judge Dawson, in passing sentence, was very severe on the prisoners and likened their offence to piracy, telling them that they had no more right to go into the waters of another nation to interfere with its industries than they had to go upon another man's land and appropriate his crops. Judge Dawson, although only a district judge, considers that his jurisdiction extends over the whole of the waters of Alaska, comprising about a million square miles of what would elsewhere be regarded as the high seas, so that he may be safely regarded as the greatest maritime judge extant.

If it should be reported some day in the papers that a Gloucester fisherman had been captured by a Canadian cruiser 300 miles off the coast of Nova Scotia, and that

her master and mate, in addition to the loss of their vessel, had been heavily fined, and were then languishing in a Canadian prison, there would probably be some indignation in New England. Yet that, as regards the maritime aspect of the case, is substantially what the Alaskan seizures amount to. It is maintained, however, that the circumstances of these cases are modified by the fact that Russia claimed the whole of Behrings Sea as part of her territory, and that the waters claimed by this Government were ceded as part of Alaska. Judge Dawson is reported to have said on this point that Russia had claimed and exercised jurisdiction over all that part of Behrings Sea embraced in the boundary line set forth in the Treaty, and that claim had been tacitly recognized and acquiesced in by the other maritime powers of the world for a long series of years prior to the Treaty of 30th March, 1867. He held that the jurisdiction had been transferred, and that the United States had acquired absolute control and dominion over the area described in the treaty, and that British vessels manned by British subjects had no right to navigate the waters for the purpose of killing fur-bearing seals. If this is good law, that is the end of the matter; but is it good law? Unless we are greatly in error there are copies of despatches on the files of the State Department, written prior to 1867, in which the Russian claim is distinctly repudiated and denied. Circumstances may have changed since then as to our attitude toward the subject, but the principle has not. And we doubt greatly whether the United States would ever have admitted such a claim if made by another nation. What would be said, for instance, if the British undertook to prevent an American whaler from entering Hudson Bay or traversing the western half of that arm of the Atlantic Ocean which leads to it? Maritime law and international are the same whether on the Atlantic or the Pacific, and there is certainly something grotesque in the sight of hundreds of American fishermen hovering on the Canadian Atlantic coast just beyond the three-mile limit and claiming to enter all bays more than three miles wide at the mouth, and fish, while on the Pacific Canadian vessels are captured three hundred miles from the mainland, and the claim is made that a bay more than one thousand miles wide at the mouth shall be a closed sea to them.

There is another aspect to the case, not international, but national. One of the vessels captured was an American schooner from "San Francisco. All other American vessels, except those of the Alaska Seal Fur Company, are, therefore, excluded from these waters which are claimed as belonging to Alaska. Is there any warrant for this in the Constitution of the United States? It has been the evil policy of the nation to give up the whole Territory of Alaska to one gigantic monopoly, to discourage settlement and all legitimate enterprises not connected with the fur trade. Is this policy to be continued? It surely was not for this purpose that the territory was bought, but that its resources might be developed and such parts of it as are suitable for settlement opened to industrious workers. But for nineteen years Alaska has been nothing but the reserve of a great corporation, which is even now scheming to obtain a renewal of its franchise there. The matter is one of the greatest interest and importance to the American people, who are not desirous of establishing monopolies in Alaska or elsewhere, but wish to see all their territory opened up and made available for the use of all our citizens.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B. C., August 28th, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that a few days since I received a telegram from Mr. Mason, acting British Consul at San Francisco, to the following effect: " 'Carolina,' 'Thornton,' seized by United States steamer 'Corwin' for illegal sealing; about twenty men from them put on board 'St. Paul'; arrived here last night; they ask me for protection and to send them to Victoria. Advise me what to do, they are not charged with anything." Upon receipt of this, I arranged with the owners of the "Carolina," and "Thornton" for the return of the men here, and they arrived on the 23rd.

The "Carolina" and "Thornton," belonging to different owners, are sloops owned here, and fitted out here for the prosecution of seal fishing in the North Pacific

and Behrings Sea. It seems, from the accounts given, that they were peaceably pursuing their avocations, and not within 70 miles of land when they were seized by United States revenue steamer "Corwin," as above stated. Some of the men were shipped to San Francisco; the sloops and their masters are retained in some Alaskan port. This extraordinary and high handed proceeding was doubtless perpetrated in the interests of the Alaska Commercial Company and ostensibly for the protection of the fur sealing fisheries which are leased by the Government of the United States to that company. In reality it proclaims the right of that Government to the sole use of the fisheries of those northern waters, an idea so preposterous as to be ludicrous. I enclose a cutting from a newspaper published here which gives as correct an account of the matter as we have at present, and also a statement of the facts relating to the transfer to the United States of the Russian American possessions, and of the lease and concessions granted by the Government of the United States to the company above mentioned. The matter has been already laid before the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who opportunely arrived here a few days after my receiving information of it, but I beg to call your earnest attention to it, so that the whole case being laid before the Imperial authorities, steps may be taken not only to cause reparations to be made for the outrage committed, but to definitely prevent any possible repetition of it.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

CLEMENT F. CORNWALL, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

SEALING SCHOONER SEIZURES.

As the late seizures of an American and three British sealing schooners by an American revenue cutter in the Behrings Sea are almost certain to lead to international complications on account of the extravagance of the assumption upon which those seizures were made, a brief history of the events which led up to them will be acceptable at the present time. In March, 1867, a Treaty was made between Russia and the United States, by which Russia ceded all its possessions in British North America to the Government of the United States. One of the terms of that Treaty declared that the western limit, within which the territories and dominion conveyed are contained passes through a point in Behrings Straits on the parallel of 65 degrees 30 minutes north latitude at its intersection by the meridian, which passes midway between the Islands of Krusenstein or Ignalook and the Island Ratmanoff or Noon-arbook, and proceeds due north without limitation into the frozen ocean. The same western limit beginning at the same initial point, proceeds thence in a course nearly south-west through Behrings Sea, so as to pass midway between the north-west point of St. Lawrence and the south-east point of Cape Caoutkotski, to the meridian of 172 west longitude, thence from the intersection of that meridian in a south-westerly direction, so as to pass midway between the Island of Atton and the Copper Island of the Kormandorski couplet or group in the North Pacific Ocean, to the meridian of 179 degrees west longitude, so as to include in the territory conveyed the whole of the Aleutian Islands east of that meridian. So far, so good. In July, 1870, in the second session of the forty-first Congress, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," in which the number of seals to be killed for their skins was limited on St. Paul's and St. George's Islands, to 75,000 per annum on each island, with power by the Secretary of the Treasury to further limit the number if necessary, and giving that official power to lease for rental mentioned in the Act, to proper and responsible parties, to the best advantage of the United States, having due regard to the interests of the Government, the native inhabitants, the parties hitherto engaged in trade, and the protection of the seal fisheries, for a term of twenty-five years, from May, 1870, the right to engage in taking seals on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George. Another section declares that any person who shall kill any fur seal on either of said islands, or in the waters adjacent thereto, without authority from the lessees thereof, or interfere with them in the lawful prosecution of their duty, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for

each offence, upon conviction, be punished, and all their vessels, tackle, apparel, appurtenances and cargo shall be forfeited to the United States. In the month following the passage of this Act, that is, in August, 1870, a lease called the Seal Island Lease, was executed between the United States Government and the Alaska Commercial Company - a corporation established in California. In return for the exclusive privilege of taking for twenty years (with certain restrictions) fur seals in the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, the lessees agreed to pay to the Government an annual sum of \$55,000, \$2.62½ for each seal skin taken, 55 cents for each gallon of seal oil sold, and to annually provide the natives with a certain quantity of provisions and fuel. The months of June, July, September and October, were, moreover, the only months during which the capture of seals could be prosecuted. Under this lease or concession, this company has perpetuated its monopoly for sixteen years, reaping a vast profit therefrom. Not satisfied with the prolific source of its supply and the facilities afforded it for engaging in the business, the company has sought and practically succeeded in controlling the seal fur market by its aggressiveness in pretending to construe the term "and the waters adjacent thereto," as meaning that vast sea of waters included in the limits of cession named in the Russo-American Treaty of 1867. In this interpretation, it has received the unrelaxed support of the United States Government, whose interests in the matter are identical with those of the company; and here it may be remarked that the royalty paid by the latter furnishes a handsome profit upon the purchase money of Alaska Territory.

One or two American revenue cutters are always cruising in the Behrings Sea and that portion of the North Pacific to the south of the Aleutian Islands, ever on the alert to prevent any vessels but those of the Alaska Commercial Company from capturing seals there. Meeting with no effectual opposition and the cost of litigation precluding any chance of success for the appellant, the Government has become more and more aggressive until finally, changing from a defensive to an offensive supervision, their action has culminated in the deliberate seizure of three British sealing schooners upon—whatever a national greed may declare to the contrary—the high and open seas—recognized by international law as part of the world's great highway—free to the commerce of all countries, and a natural means of the intercourse of all nations. It is laid down as one of the first principles of maritime and commercial international law, that the open sea or main ocean is like the atmosphere, free for common use to all mankind, and cannot be appropriated by any State to the exclusion of the others. Bearing in mind the huge improbability of the act of the revenue cutter not being in consonance with Governmental orders, what do we find? That a nation disregarding on one coast the belt of the sea literal which constitutes the range belonging to coast defences, is actually assuming on another coast supreme maritime jurisdiction over a waste of waters comprising half of the northern portion of a vast ocean. In the exercise of this self-arrogated authority foreign mercantile vessels are forcibly seized, and, with their cargoes, are declared confiscated; while, with an unaccountable magnanimity, the crews, after being landed at an American port many hundreds of miles distant from the scene of their capture, are allowed to go at large. It may be advanced that if open to indiscriminate capture the fur seal would have ere this become extinct or nearly so. But though this has been the case with the seal in southern regions, it is a fact, which deplorable as it may be, would furnish a most flimsy excuse to a Government whose regulation of the industry in Alaskan waters is prompted not by philanthropy, but by strictly mercenary considerations. So far has this latter disposition carried them as to cause them to become responsible for an act which if committed by a vessel privately manned and owned, would bear but one interpretation. As it is, the act is one that is rash, aggressive, and in the face of what is known, bitterly unjust, and is already spoken of as an unworthy means of reprisal for the late seizures made by Canada of American fishing vessels on the Atlantic coast. The sealing schooners when seized were over seventy miles from any land, and how, with this fact before them, the United States Government can attempt, with any show of reason, to justify the conduct of the commander of the "Corwin" it is difficult to imagine. With what evidence we have at hand, the seizures and

detention are manifestly illegal; and representations of the affair through the proper official channels, have already been forwarded to the Home Government. Britain is not belligerent; the strength she possesses—imparted by the commerce she conducts in every quarter of the globe—she does not misuse. But she has “grit” and accords justice; and, while respecting the right of other nations to traverse the high seas unmolested, expects, and is in a position to secure, recognition of that same right for herself.

From the (Portland) “Oregonian”, United States.

THE ALASKA FRAUD.

Seizure of British schooners in Behrings Sea.

NEWPORT, August 20th.

Editor “Oregonian.”—The seizure of the British vessels in the waters of Alaska has probably raised an issue and will result in settling a question of great importance to the American people, and especially to the people of the Pacific coast.

Of all the blunders or frauds committed by the Republican party there is probably none more palpable or positive, yet better concealed, than the acquisition and disposition of Alaska. And it seems strange that our people could rest so long and so quietly under so great a wrong as has been committed. The purchase of Alaska from Russia was all right. It was a good investment, and reflects credit on Secretary Seward and the Administration that consummated the purchase. But the disposition of it afterwards was all wrong, and is a gross injustice to the American people, and is a piece of secret history that may never be written.

Let us briefly view the facts. Alaska was bought for about seven million dollars, and paid for out of the common treasury of the United States, and then what was done? Was it thrown open to settlement, so that American citizens could search out its hidden wealth and develop its wonderful resources? No, but on the contrary it was closed up like a sealed book and handed over to the care and custody of a private corporation to draw millions from, while American citizens were carefully excluded or hunted like pirates, if they ventured within its limits. Of course it is claimed that the Alaska Commercial Company merely acquired the right from the Government to the two small islands of “St. George and St. Paul.” But let any person attempt to fit out a small vessel for the purpose of trading or hunting in Alaska, and he will soon discover that the Alaska Commercial Company are sovereigns, and reign supreme over all the broad territory, and the collectors of Customs and all the revenue officers of the Government seem to be their servants, and stand ready to do their bidding. I said the rights acquired by this company are a part of the secret history of the country; how they obtained this valuable franchise may never be known to the public; but it is claimed by many that it was simply the result of downright bribery and corruption from General Grant, down through each department of the Government. And money has been poured out freely to obtain and maintain their ill gotten rights. But it would take too much of your valuable space to discuss all that is involved in this part of the question. This grasping monopoly, not satisfied with the almost exclusive control of this vast domain, containing over five hundred thousand square miles, now assume the ownership of the Behrings Sea, and are employing their servants, the revenue officials, to hunt down and seize the little hunting vessels that have been going up there for the past few years to hunt for seals in the open sea. But, fortunately for American citizens, they have probably gone a step too far, and by seizing the British vessels the question of this company's title may be tested and decided. The question may be asked, how did the Alaska Commercial Company acquire a title to Behrings Sea? Perhaps it may be answered, from the United States Government. Well, how did the United States Government obtain the title? It may be answered again, from Russia. But when and how did Russia ever obtain exclusive control of this vast sea, and by what right did she convey it to the United States? For it appears that in the conveyance of this territory by Russia to the United States they drew the dividing or boundary line down through the centre of Behrings Straits, and then down through the Aleutian Islands to the Meridian 173

degrees west longitude. May they not as well have continued the line south through the Pacific Ocean to the South Pole, and thus divided the whole Pacific between the United States and Russia. I say it is fortunate that these British vessels have been seized, because by this means, and probably only by such means, could one ever hope for a satisfactory solution of this question.

It would be a hopeless undertaking for an obscure citizen of small means to seek redress, either through our courts or through Congress, for wrongs inflicted upon him by this soulless and overbearing company. The immense profits accruing to the company from their franchise, affords them the means to head off legal redress and to control Congressmen by subsidizing them.

Once in a while, the Government sends out a commissioner to examine into the company's affairs, to see if they kill the correct number of seals, etc. When he arrives in San Francisco, a fine steamer is ready to receive him and convey him to the islands, and, being so nicely treated and entertained, he could hardly fail to find everything all right.

Then he returns to Washington, and the company requires the service of an agent to watch Congress, and see that no unfavorable legislation is enacted. So he gets paid by the Government to watch the company, and paid by the company to watch the Government, and consequently his trip is a very pleasant and profitable one.

Our revenue vessels have been kept cruising in the Alaskan waters for years, under various pretences, but their real business is to watch the little traders and hunters and to protect the interests of the Alaska Commercial Company. They go there to prevent trading, and they become traders themselves. This has been brought home so closely to the Government that notice had to be taken of it and a check placed upon it.

But I must really beg pardon for making this article so long. The only point that I really intended to call attention to is the new question that is raised by the seizure of these vessels. Does the lease of the Alaska Commercial Company give them the exclusive use of Behrings Sea? Will England admit this? I think not, and it is to be hoped she will not. If we have a corporation so powerful that our Government cannot control it, perhaps England may help us out. Humiliating as this may seem, it is better than the present state of affairs. It were as well that Alaska had remained Russian territory, as to have become American only in name. By publishing this and getting public attention directed to this subject, you may accomplish great good and contribute largely to prevent a renewal of this infamous lease, and thus break up an overbearing and oppressive monopoly.

Respectfully,

J. J. WINANT.

Copy of Letter from Daniel Munroe, Master of Schooner "Onward."

SCHOONER "ONWARD," PORT ILIOLUK,
OUNALASKA, 7th August, 1886.

CHARLES SPRING, Esq., Victoria.

DEAR SIR,—On the 2nd, while the "Onward" was in latitude 54° 52' N., longitude 167° 55' W., and about 70 miles from the nearest land, the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," having the schooners "Thornton" and "Carolina" in tow, boarded us and sent a crew on board and towed us in here, where we are lying at present, with sails bent and seals on board, and a watchman in charge, but can't find out what they intend to do with us, so I can't say anything more about it at present.

I met the "Favorite" on the 28th. Captain McLean was on board of us. We gave him 508 skins and they had 1,290 they took themselves, making them about 1,800 total; and, as we were in sight of each other until the night of the 1st instant, he must have made a good catch, for we have 400 skins on board at present that we took in four days, and I am positive his crowd could take twice that number, as we have not got the best of sealers.

I believe all the schooners done well, and I trust they will get away all right. There is no cutter out at present, as there is only two of them up here, one of them up in the Arctic, and the other that brought us here is still watching us here.

We may find out to-day how they are going to dispose of us, but I am in hopes they made false steps, and that they can do nothing more than spoil the season.

They took the schooner "San Diego" in here about a month ago and took the skins out of her, and unbent her sails and put everything ashore, and they are sending the crew to San Francisco to-day in one of the Fur Company's steamers, "St. Paul."

Later on, have heard nothing more, only the crews of the "Thornton" and "Carolina" are going to San Francisco to-day in the steamer "St. Paul," except the captain and one man of each vessel, but they took none of our crew.

There are rumors afloat that the three schooners are to be laid up here all winter, and that we are to be taken to Sitka, but no certainty. I wrote you this morning as the boat was leaving the wharf, thinking that she was going away, but she came to anchor in the roads, and I don't think I finished it; I was afraid of being late. We sent a protest on board the cutter against the action of the authorities in seizing the vessel on the high seas, but I don't know if it will amount to much; there is no Notary Public here to sign it. I have nothing more to write you. Trusting things will turn out better than we expect,

I remain, &c.,

DANL. MUNROE.

Mr. William Munsie to the Honorable George E. Foster.

VICTORIA, B.C., 15th November, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—As our sealing schooners will leave Victoria on or about the 10th of December, for the sealing expeditions of 1887, many of them will not return to Victoria until September, or, in other words, not until the Behrings Sea trip is completed. We are exceedingly anxious to know what is being done in the case of our seized vessels, and whether or not we may look for protection against what we, and even the American press, is pleased to term piracy. We have no occasion to interfere with the Alaska Commercial Company's rights on the Pribiloff Islands, nor do our vessels come anywhere near land. The fact is we take out at sea from fifty to one hundred miles, what the Honorable H. Elliot, of the Smithsonian Institute, in his report of 1874, on the Seal Island, calls bachelor seals, or those not required on breeding grounds, to which report I would be pleased to draw your attention. The industry is of too much importance to Canada to allow the Alaska Commercial Company to dictate who shall and who shall not take seals on the high or Behrings Sea.

For the season of 1886 there was brought into Victoria, from the Pacific Ocean and Behrings Sea, and shipped therefrom to England and the United States, 50,000 skins, valued at about \$350,000. It is evident that the business is worth protecting. Just here allow me to contradict a statement made by Special Agent Single of the United States Treasury Department, in which he says that three-fourths of the seals shot in the water sink and are lost.

From the experience of our hunters I maintain but a small percentage is lost in this way, probably not over one in fifty. I doubt if the loss is as great as that caused by the rejection of skins after being clubbed by the Alaska Commercial Company on the Islands, to which reference is made in the tables of Elliot's report. The Americans themselves in 1824 repudiated Russia's claim to the Behrings Sea, when Russia seized the Boston brig "Pearl" for whaling. Two years later Russia had to give the vessel up, and paid damages.

In conclusion I may say that the seized skins are liable to be valueless on account of neglect; Captain Ogilvie's body has been discovered. A jury was empanelled, and a verdict was given in accordance with the facts of the case. Hoping you may be pleased to advise us in this matter before our vessels sail, you will confer a great favor on

Your most obedient servant,

WM. MUNSIE, Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Stanhope to Lord Lansdowne.

Telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st December, 1886.

Her Majesty's Government has made a protest against the seizures by the United States of Canadian schooners in Alaskan waters. An authentic report of the trial is awaited by the United States Government.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

To the Governor General, Ottawa.

Lord Lansdowne to Sir L. West.

OTTAWA, 9th December, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to the Administrator's despatches, Nos. 15 and 16, of the 28th September last, I have the honor to forward, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting a copy of an approved Report of a Committee of my Privy Council dated the 29th ultimo, dealing with the seizure of the Canadian schooners "Carolina," "Onward" and "Thornton" by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," while fishing for seals in Behrings Sea.

I have, &c.,

Minister at Washington.

LANSDOWNE.

Sir L. West to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

WASHINGTON, 12th December, 1886.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 82, of the 9th instant, enclosing for my information, copy of a despatch and of its enclosures addressed by Your Excellency to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dealing with the seizure of the Canadian schooners "Carolina," "Onward" and "Thornton" by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," while fishing for seals in Behrings Sea.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

His Excellency the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G.

Mr. Stanhope to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

DOWNING STREET, 16th December, 1886.

MY LORD.—With reference to my telegram of the 1st instant, respecting the seizure of Canadian sealing schooners in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to transmit to you, for communication to your Government, copies of the letters noted in the margin, with their enclosures, which have been received from the Foreign Office.

It will be seen that the United States Government are awaiting an authentic report of the proceedings in question, before replying to the representations made to them by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD STANHOPE.

Governor General, the Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 16th, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from this office of the 9th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Stanhope, copies of despatches as marked in the margin, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, relating to the seizure of sealing schooners in Behrings Sea.

I am, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

T. V. LISTER.

Sir L. West to the Earl of Idedesleigh.

WASHINGTON, 21st October, 1886.

MY LORD,—Upon the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 181, of the 9th ultimo, I immediately addressed a note to the Secretary of State in accordance with the instructions therein contained, and copy of which is herewith enclosed, requesting to be furnished with any particulars which the United States Government may possess relative to the seizure of certain British Columbian seal schooners by the United States revenue cruiser "Corwin," but to which I have received no reply.

Upon the receipt of Your Lordship's telegram, No. 15, of yesterday's date, I addressed the note, copy of which is likewise enclosed, protesting in the name of Her Majesty's Government against the said seizures, and reserving rights to compensation.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

[Enclosure 1.]

Sir L. West to Mr. Bayard.

WASHINGTON, 27th September, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have received a telegram from the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's naval forces on the Pacific Station, respecting the alleged seizure of three British Columbian seal schooners by the United States revenue cruiser "Corwin," and I am, in consequence, instructed to request to be furnished with any particulars which the United States Government may possess relative to this occurrence.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

[Enclosure 2.]

Sir L. West to Mr. Bayard.

WASHINGTON, 21st October, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to my note of the 27th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with any particulars which the United States Government may possess relative to the seizure in the North Pacific waters of three British Columbian seal schooners by the United States revenue cruiser "Corwin," and to which I am without reply, I have the honor to inform you that I am now instructed by the Earl of Idedesleigh, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to protest in the name of Her Majesty's Government against such seizure, and to reserve all rights to compensation.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Sir L. West to the Earl of Idedesleigh.

WASHINGTON, October 21st, 1886.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's telegram, No. 16, of this day's date, I have the honor to inform your Lordship that no answer has as yet been returned to the communication which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch, No. 181, of the 9th ultimo, I addressed to the Secretary of State, asking to be furnished with any particulars which the United States Government may possess relative to the seizures of British vessels in Behrings Sea, and that I have at present no knowledge of any appeal having been made against the decisions of the United States courts condemning the parties concerned. The above information was telegraphed to your Lordship this day.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 20th November, 1886.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to request that you will state to Mr. Secretary Stanhope that the telegram from the Governor General of Canada, relating to the seizure of British schooners in Behrings Sea, which accompanied your letter of the 14th instant, has been communicated to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

I am now to transmit to you a telegram received from Sir L. West in reply, and I am to state that the despatch numbered 250, to which he alludes, has not yet been received, and that a copy of it shall be communicated, for Mr. Stanhope's information, immediately on its arrival.

I am, &c.,

T. V. LISTER.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Telegram from Sir L. West.

19th November, 1886.

Your Lordship's telegram No. 20. See my despatch No. 250. Secretary of State will reply to your Lordship's No. 214 as soon as possible.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 26th November, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from this office of the 20th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Stanhope, copies of two despatches, as marked in the margin, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, relating to the seizure of fishing vessels in Alaskan waters.

I am, &c.,

T. V. LISTER.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Sir L. West to the Earl of Iddesleigh.

WASHINGTON, 12th November, 1886.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 214, of the 30th ultimo, relative to the seizure of the schooners "Carolina," "Onward" and "Thornton," in the waters of the Northern Pacific Ocean, adjacent to Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands and Alaska, and which formed the subject of my note to the Secretary of State, of the 27th September last, to which no reply has been received.

At an interview which I had this day with Mr. Bayard, I alluded to my note, asking for any particulars which the United States Government might possess respecting the seizures in question, and he immediately said that he must apologize for not having replied to it, but he had, he said, as yet received no report of the procedure of the courts in the matter, and had, for this reason, delayed his answer.

I then said that I was instructed to make him acquainted with the information with which Her Majesty's Government had been furnished respecting this matter, and that I had received a despatch to this effect from your Lordship, the substance of which I proceeded to give him. He remarked that he was not in possession of the information contained in your Lordship's despatch, owing, he presumed, to the communication with England by Vancouver Island being quicker than that with Washington by Portland (Oregon).

In fact, he said, the Territory was not properly organized. He had not, moreover, reached the exact nature of the rights ceded by Russia to the United States, but it seemed clear that Russia, previous to the cession, contended that Behrings Sea was a *mer fermez*, whereupon I remarked, "and against which contention the United States protested." "Yes," he replied, "at that time."

Mr. Bayard's manner was most conciliatory, but he evidently wished to avoid further discussion on the contents of your Lordship's despatch, of which he asked me for a copy, which I placed in his hands.

I have, &c.,

The EARL of IDDESLEIGH, G.C.B.

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Sir L. West to the Earl of Iddesleigh.

WASHINGTON, 14th November, 1886.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch, No. 234, of the 21st ultimo, I have the honor to enclose to your Lordship, herewith, copy of a note which I have received from the Secretary of State, explaining and apologizing for the delay which has occurred in replying to my note of 27th September last asking for information respecting the seizure by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," in the Behrings Sea, of British vessels, and noting the protest on the part of Her Majesty's Government against such seizures contained in my note of 21st ultimo, copy of which was enclosed in my above mentioned despatch.

I have, &c.,

The EARL of IDDESLEIGH, &c., &c., &c.

L. S. WEST.

Mr. Bayard to Sir L. West.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SIR,—The delay in my reply to your letters of September 21st and October 21st, asking for information in my possession concerning the seizure by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," in the Behrings Sea, of British vessels, for an alleged violation of the laws of the United States in relation to the Alaska seal fisheries, has been caused by my waiting to receive from the Treasury Department the information you desired. I tender the fact in apology for the delay and as the reason for my silence, and repeating what I said verbally to you in our conversation this morning, I am still awaiting full and authentic reports of the judicial trial and judgment in the cases of the seizures referred to.

My application to my colleague, the Attorney General, to procure an authentic report of these proceedings, was promptly made, and the delay in furnishing the report, doubtless, has arisen from the remoteness of the place of trial.

So soon as I am able I will convey to you the facts as ascertained in the trial and the rulings of law as applied by the court.

I take leave also to acknowledge your communication of the 21st of October, informing me that you had been instructed by the Earl of Iddesleigh, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to protest against the seizure of the vessels above referred to and to reserve all rights of compensation, all of which shall receive respectful consideration.

I have, &c.,

SIR L. WEST, &c., &c.

T. F. BAYARD.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 29th November, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 26th inst., I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Stanhope, copy of a despatch as marked in the margin in regard to the seizure of sealing schooners in Behrings Sea.

I am, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

T. V. LISTER.

Sir L. S. West to the Earl of Iddesleigh.

WASHINGTON, 19th November, 1886.

MY LORD,—Upon the receipt of your Lordship's telegram, No. 10, of yesterday's date, I sought an interview with the Secretary of State and asked him whether he

had received the official report of the proceedings of the Court at Sitka (Alaska) against the British vessels seized in Behrings Sea. Mr. Bayard replied in the negative, and said that he had been urging the Attorney General in the matter since he last saw me.

It would be, he continued, a complicated question of jurisdiction, for he had been told that many of the sealskins found on board British vessels were skins of seals which had not been shot, but clubbed, which proved that a landing had been effected.

He said that he would reply to your Lordship's despatch, which I had communicated to him, as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

L. SACKVILLE WEST.

THE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH, &c., &c., &c.

Colonial Office to Lord Lansdowne.

DOWNING STREET, 14th January, 1887.

MY LORD,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, for the information of your Government, the document specified in the annexed schedule.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

Date.	Description of document.
13th January, 1887.—	Copy of a letter from the Foreign Office respecting the employment of the United States ship "Thetis" in Alaskan waters.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 13th January, 1887.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to request that you will inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington has reported that the United States ship "Thetis" has been ordered to join the Pacific squadron, and will be employed in the waters of Alaska.

I am, &c.,

P. W. CURRIE.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Lord Lansdowne to Mr. Stanhope.

OTTAWA, 15th January, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence respecting the seizure of Canadian sealing schooners in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to transmit to you, in order that reparation may be sought from the United States Government, a copy of an approved Report of a Committee of the Privy Council of Canada, submitting papers containing full statements of claims for damage sustained, and compensation demanded by the owners, masters and mates of the schooners "Onward," "Thorn-ton" and "Carolina."

I have, &c.,

Rt. Hon. EDWARD STANHOPE,
&c., &c., &c.,

LANSDOWNE.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council for Canada, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 3rd January, 1887.

On a Report, dated 27th December, 1886, from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, submitting papers containing full statements of claims for damage sustained, and compensation demanded by the owners, masters and mates of the seal-

ing schooners "Onward," "Thornton" and "Carolina," which vessels were seized by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," in Behrings Sea, in August, 1886, and concerning which full representations have been made to Her Majesty's Government in despatches bearing date respectively the 23rd and 24th of September, and the 29th of November, 1886, and recommending that copies of the same be transmitted to the Right Hon. the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that reparation may be sought from the United States Government for all damages and loss to British subjects consequent upon the illegal action of the United States officers in the cases referred to.

The Committee, concurring in the above, advise that Your Excellency be moved to transmit copies of the papers accordingly.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

THE CLAIM OF DANIEL MUNRO, MASTER OF THE BRITISH SCHOONER "ONWARD."

I claim against the Government of the United States, or whom it may concern, the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) for loss of wages, layout, damages and indemnity for illegal seizure of the schooner "Onward" by the commander of the United States steamer "Corwin," in the Behrings Sea, on the 1st August, 1886 (or thereabouts), and for detention and subsequent wrongful imprisonment in gaol at Sitka.

DANIEL MUNROE,
By his Attorney in fact,
EDGAR CROW BAKER,

VICTORIA, B.C., 20th October, 1885.

THE CLAIM OF HANS GUTTORMSEN, MASTER OF THE BRITISH SCHOONER "THORNTON."

I claim against the Government of the United States, or whom it may concern, the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) for loss of wages, layout, damages and indemnity for illegal seizure of the schooner "Thornton" by the commander of the United States steamer "Corwin," in the Behrings Sea, on the 1st August, 1886, and for detention and subsequent wrongful imprisonment in gaol at Sitka.

HANS GUTTORMSEN,
By his Attorney in fact,
EDGAR CROW BAKER.

VICTORIA, B.C., 20th October, 1886.

British Columbia, { Damages claimed by the owner of schooner "Carolina" in re-
To wit : { spect of her seizure by the United States S.S. "Corwin" while
fishing in Behrings Sea.

I, William Munsie, of Victoria, B.C., owner of the British schooner "Carolina," do solemnly and sincerely declare:—

1. That the value of the said vessel, at the time of her seizure by the United States S.S. "Corwin," was \$4,000, and the cost of her outfit, when she left Victoria for the Behrings Sea, was \$3,000.

2. That she carried a crew of eleven men, and the estimated wages due to the master and men for four months from the 15th day of May, 1886, to the time of the return of the said men to Victoria, is \$4,500.

3. That at the time of her capture by the "Corwin" she had 626 seal skins, which were worth, at \$7 each, \$4,802.

4. That the probable catch for the season, estimated on the number of skins taken by the schooner "Mary Ellen," which was 3,554 skins, and by the number of skins taken when the said schooner was captured, would be 3,000 skins, the value of which would be \$21,000.

5. That the loss sustained by me in consequence of the detention of the said schooner, and my being unable to employ her in ordinary work after the sealing season is over, is \$450 a month, which sum I claim until the vessel is returned to me in good order and condition.

6. That I have also paid and incurred liabilities connected with the arrest of the said vessel and in defence of the master and crew, for legal and other expenses, \$1,000.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

WILLIAM MUNSIE.

Taken and declared, before me, this 20th October, 1886.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, *Notary Public*, Victoria, B.C.

British Columbia, { Damages claimed by the owner of the schooners "Onward" and
To wit: { "Favorite," in respect of their seizure by the United States
S.S. "Corwin," while fishing in Behrings Sea.

I, Charles Spring, of Victoria, B. C., owner of the British schooners "Onward" and "Favorite," do solemnly and sincerely declare:—

1. That the value of the said vessel "Onward," at the time of her seizure by the United States S.S. "Corwin," was \$4,000.00, and the cost of her outfit when she left Victoria for the Behrings Sea, was \$1,000.

2. That she carried a crew of 20 men, and the estimated wages due to the master and men for four months from the 12th day of June to the time of their return to Victoria, is \$7,500.

3. That at the time of her capture by the "Corwin" she had 400 seal skins, which were worth \$2,800.

4. The probable catch for the season, estimated on the number of skins taken by the schooners and by the number of skins taken when the said schooner was captured, would be 3,000 skins, the value of which, at \$7 skin, would be \$21,000.

5. That the loss sustained by me, in consequence of the detention of the said schooner, and my being unable to employ her in ordinary work after the sealing season is over, is \$500 a month, which sum I claim until the vessel is returned to me in good order and condition.

6. That I have also paid and incurred liabilities, connected with the arrest of the said vessel and in defence of the master and crew, for legal and other expenses, \$1,000; and I also claim \$3,000 damages because the officer in command of the United States S.S. "Corwin," as she passed the "Favorite," ordered her to cease sealing, which she did, and thereby lost her season.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of an Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

C. SPRING.

Taken and declared, before me, this 18th October, 1886.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, *Notary Public*, Victoria, B.C.

British Columbia, { Damages claimed by the owner of the steam vessel "Thornton"
To wit: { for illegal seizure by the United States S.S. "Corwin," while
fishing in Behrings Sea.

I, James Douglas Warren, of Victoria, B.C., owner of the British steam vessel "Thornton," do solemnly and sincerely declare:—

1. That the value of the said vessel at the time of her seizure by the United States S.S. "Corwin," was \$6,000, and the cost of her outfit when she left Victoria for the Behrings Sea, was \$4,000.

2. That she carried a crew of fifteen men, and the estimated wages due to the master and men for four months from the 26th day of May to the 1st day of October, the date of their return to Victoria, which I have to pay, is \$5,100.

3. That at the time of her capture by the "Corwin" she had 403 seal skins, which, at \$7 each, were worth \$2,821.

4. That the probable catch for the season estimated on the number of skins taken by the schooner "Mary Ellen," and by the number of skins taken when the said vessel was captured, would be 3,000, of the value of \$21,000.

5. That the loss sustained by me in consequence of the detention of the said vessel, and by being unable to employ her in ordinary work after the sealing season is over, is \$500 a month, which sum I claim until the vessel is returned to me in good order and condition.

6. That I have also paid and incurred liabilities connected with the arrest of the said vessel and in defence of the master and crew, for legal and other expenses, \$1,000.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

J. D. WARREN.

Taken and declared at Victoria, this 19th day of October, 1886, before me,
M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, *Notary Public.*

VICTORIA, B.C.

I, James Blake, mate of the schooner "Carolina," claim \$5,000 as damages for my illegal arrest and imprisonment on board the "Corwin" and in gaol at Sitka from 1st of August to 16th September, 1886.

Witness, M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

JAMES BLAKE.

VICTORIA, B.C.

I, John Margotich, mate of the schooner "Onward," claim \$5,000 as damages for my illegal arrest and imprisonment on board the United States vessel "Corwin" and in gaol at Sitka from the 23rd August, 1886, to 29th September, in the same year.

Witness, M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

JOHN MARGOTICH,

By C. SPRING, his Attorney.

VICTORIA, B.C., 19th October, 1886.

I, Harry Norman, mate of the steamer "Thornton," claim as compensation for my illegal arrest and imprisonment on board the United States steamship "Corwin," and in gaol at Sitka, the sum of \$5,000.

HARRY NORMAN,

By J. D. WARREN, his Attorney.

Witness, M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, Victoria, B.C.

VICTORIA, B.C., 19th October, 1886.

I, James Ogilvie, master of the schooner "Carolina," claim as compensation for my arrest and imprisonment on board the United States steamship "Corwin," and in gaol at Sitka, the sum of \$5,000.

JAMES OGILVIE,

By his Attorney, A. J. BECHTIE.

Witness, M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

ABSTRACT OF DAMAGES.

Damages as per Declaration.	Schr. "Onward."	SS. "Thornton"	Schr. "Carolina."	Schr. "Favorite."
Value of vessel and outfit	\$5,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$7,000 00	.....
Wages of crew	7,500 00	5,100 00	4,500 00	.....
Value of sealskins on board	2,800 00	2,821 00	4,802 00	.....
Value of probable catch	21,000 00	21,000 00	21,000 00	.....
Loss sustained by detention. Par. 5. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal and other expenses.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Loss sustained by order to cease sealing.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,000 00

FOR ILLEGAL ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT.

Daniel Munroe, master of "Onward," for indemnity for illegal seizure, loss, &c.	\$8,000 00
John Margotich, mate of "Onward".....	5,000 00
Harry Norman, mate of "Thornton".....	5,000 00
James Ogilvie, master of "Carolina".....	5,000 00
James Black, mate of "Carolina".....	5,000 00
Hans Gutormsen, master of "Thornton".....	8,000 00

Sir H. Holland to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

DOWNING STREET, 19th January, 1887.

MY LORD,—With reference to your despatch, No. 281, of the 27th of November last, and to previous correspondence respecting the seizure of certain Canadian schooners, engaged in the seal fishery in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of Your Lordship's Government, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, with its enclosures on the subject.

I have, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

Governor General, the Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,
 &c., &c., &c.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 10th January, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Stanhope, copies of the despatches noted in the margin, which have been addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, relative to the seizure of the three British sealing schooners in Behrings Sea, by the United States cruiser "Corwin."

I am, &c.,

P. W. CURRIE.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir L. West.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 8th January, 1887.

SIR,—Referring to previous correspondence in regard to the case of the three Canadian schooners engaged in the seal fishery in Behrings Sea, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, explaining the views of the Dominion Government in the matter.

Nearly four months have now elapsed since my despatch, No. 181, of the 9th of September last, was addressed to you, in which you were directed to invite the Government of the United States to furnish you with any particulars they might possess relative to the occurrence, and further instructions were sent to you in my subsequent despatches, Nos. 208, 209, 214, and 232, of the 20th, 21st and 30th of October, and 18th of November, but up the present date no reply has been received from that Government as to the alleged proceedings of their officials.

I have now to instruct you to express to Mr. Bayard the concern of Her Majesty's Government at receiving no reply to the serious representations which they have felt compelled to make on the information which has reached them respecting the proceedings of the United States cruiser "Corwin," in seizing British sealing schooners on the high seas, and to urge with all the force which the gravity of the case requires the immediate attention of the United States Government to the action of the American authorities in their treatment of these vessels, and of their masters and crews.

I am, &c.,

IDDESLEIGH.

The Hon. Sir L. West.
 &c., &c., &c.

Copy of telegram No. 1—Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir L. West.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 8th January, 1887, 6.5 P. M.

Your despatch, No. 254.

Further papers go by mail of 8th.

Express to Secretary of State, concern of Her Majesty's Government at receiving no reply to their grave representation respecting proceedings of United States cruiser in seizing British vessels on the high seas.

Urge his immediate attention to this matter with all the force which the gravity of the case requires.

Sir H. Holland to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

DOWNING STREET, 19th January, 1887.

MY LORD,—With reference to previous correspondence respecting the seizure by the United States authorities of Canadian sealing schooners in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of your Government, copies of two letters, with their enclosures, from the Foreign Office, on the subject.

I have, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

Governor General, the Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G.
&c., &c., &c.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 6th December, 1886.

SIR,—I laid before the Earl of Iddesleigh your letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing the telegram from the Governor General of Canada enquiring whether vessels which are now equipping in British Columbia for the fisheries in Behrings Sea will be exposed to seizure by United States cruisers.

I am directed by His Lordship to request that you will lay before Mr. Secretary Stanhope the enclosed copy of telegraphic instructions which have been addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, directing him to endeavor to obtain from the United States Government an assurance that, pending a settlement of the question of international law which has arisen, no more seizures will be made beyond the territorial waters of Alaska.

Mr. Stanhope will observe that Sir L. West is desired to communicate to the Marquis of Lansdowne the result of his application to the United States Government.

I am, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

P. W. CURRIE.

Telegram to Sir L. West, No. 23.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 6th December, 1886, 3.30 p.m.

Vessels equipping in British Columbia for Behrings Sea fisheries, Canadian Government enquire whether exposed to seizure.

Seek assurance that pending settlement of question no seizure of British vessels will be made beyond the territorial waters of Alaska.

Communicate result to Governor General of Canada.

IDDESLEIGH.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 28th December, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 14th instant, and to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Stanhope, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, on the subject of the Behrings Sea fisheries.

I am, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

P. W. CURRIE.

Sir L. West to the Earl of Iddesleigh.

WASHINGTON, 10th December, 1886.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's telegram No. 23, of the 6th inst., and to enclose to you herewith copy of a note which I addressed to the Secretary of State in the sense of it.

This morning I had an interview with Mr. Bayard, and spoke to him on the subject of my note. He said that he was still waiting for the report of the Attorney General, but that it would, of course, not influence the views of Her Majesty's Government, nor indeed those of his Department, as to the nature of the jurisdiction over Behrings Sea, ceded by Russia to the United States in 1867, which, he said, was a complicated question, but one which would be met in all fairness by the United States Government. He continued to explain to me that the value of Alaska consisted in the seal fisheries, that the seals frequented chiefly the islands of St. Paul and St. George, where the great catch was made, and that these islands, although situated (as he stated) more than 200 miles from the mainland, were, he conceived, comprised in the jurisdiction ceded by Russia, but he did not wish to pronounce upon this point at present. He would observe, however, that the value of the seal "rookeries" on these islands would be destroyed if it was opened to all vessels to kill seals outside the three-mile limit, for no seals would ever reach them. I did not discuss this question with Mr. Bayard, and merely reminded him that I hoped that he would answer the communication I had made to him, and which was the object of my visit.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The EARL OF IDDESLEIGH,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

Sir L. West to Mr. T. F. Bayard.

WASHINGTON, 7th December, 1886.

SIR,—Referring to your note of the 12th ultimo, on the subject of the seizure of British vessels in the Behrings Sea, and promising to convey to me, as soon as possible, the facts as ascertained in the trial and the rulings of law, as applied by the court, I have the honor to state that vessels are now, as usual, equipping in British Columbia for fishing in that sea. The Canadian Government, therefore, in the absence of information, are desirous of ascertaining whether such vessels fishing in the open seas and beyond the territorial waters of Alaska would be exposed to seizure, and Her Majesty's Government, at the same time, would be glad if some assurance could be given that, pending the settlement of the question, no such seizures of British vessels will be made in Behrings Sea.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The Hon. T. F. BAYARD, &c., &c., &c.

Sir L. West to Lord Lansdowne.

Re ALASKA SEIZURES.

4th February, 1887.

To Governor General, Ottawa.

Secretary of State has informed me that orders have been given that all pending proceedings are to be discontinued, vessels seized discharged, and all persons who have been arrested in connection therewith released. He adds that the conclusion of any questions involved is reserved, until the papers relative to the question have arrived.

WEST.

Sir L. West to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

WASHINGTON, 4th February, 1887.

MY LORD,—With reference to my telegram of this day's date respecting the

seizure of British vessels in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to enclose to Your Excellency herewith copy of the note which I received from the Secretary of State, the substance of which was therein embodied.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Bayard to Sir L. West.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 3rd February, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge your note of yesterday's date, received to-day.

Upon its receipt I made instant application to my colleague, the Attorney-General, in relation to the record of the judicial proceedings in the cases of the three British vessels arrested in August last in Behrings Sea for violation of the United States laws regulating the Alaskan seal fisheries.

I am informed that the documents in question left Sitka on the 26th of January, and may be expected to arrive at Port Townsend, in Washington Territory, about the 7th instant, so that the papers, in the usual course of mail, should be received by me within a fortnight.

In this connection I take occasion to inform you that, without conclusion at this time of any questions which may be found to be involved in these cases of seizure, orders have been issued by the President's direction for the discontinuance of all pending proceedings, the discharge of the vessels referred to, and the release of all persons under arrest in connection therewith.

I have, &c.,

T. F. BAYARD

Sir H. Holland to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

DOWNING STREET, 5th February, 1887.

MY LORD,—With reference to my secret despatch of the 19th ultimo, and to previous correspondence respecting the seizure of Canadian sealing schooners in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to transmit to you, for communication to your Ministers, copies of two letters, with their enclosures, from the Foreign Office, on the subject.

I have, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND,

Governor General, the Most Hon. the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 27th January, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you to be laid before Secretary Sir Henry Holland, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, on the subject of the seizure of British sealing vessels in Behrings Sea.

I am, &c.,

P. W. CURRIE.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Sir L. West to the Foreign Office.

WASHINGTON, 13th January, 1887.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch No. 7, of the 7th instant, I have the honor to enclose to Your Lordship herewith copy of a note which I have received from the Secretary of State, in answer to my communication, expressing the concern of Her Majesty's Government at receiving no reply to their representations respecting the seizures of British vessels in Behrings Sea.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The Secretary of State, Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Bayard to Sir L. S. West.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 12th January, 1887.

SIR,—Your note of the 9th instant was received by me on the next day, and I regret exceedingly that, although my efforts have been diligently made to procure from Alaska the authenticated copies of the judicial proceedings in the cases of the British vessels "Carolina," "Onward" and "Thornton," to which you refer, I should not have been able to obtain them in time to have made the urgent and renewed application of the Earl of Iddesleigh superfluous. The pressing nature of your note constrains me to inform you that on 27th September last, when I received my first intimation from you that any question was possible as to the validity of the judicial proceedings referred to, I lost no time in requesting my colleague, the Attorney General, in whose department the cases were, to procure for me such authentic information as would enable me to make full response to your application.

From week to week I have been awaiting the arrival of the papers, and to-day, at my request, the Attorney General has telegraphed to Portland in Oregon, the nearest telegraph station to Sitka in Alaska, in order to expedite the furnishing of the desired papers.

You will understand that my wish to meet the questions involved in the instructions you have received from your Government is averred, and that the delay has been enforced by the absence of requisite information as to the facts.

The distance of the vessels from any land, or the circumstances attendant upon their seizure, are unknown to me save by the statements in your last note, and it is essential that such facts should be devoid of all uncertainty.

Of whatever information may be in the possession of Her Majesty's Government I have, of course, no knowledge or means of knowledge, but this Department of the Government of the United States has not yet been placed in possession of that accurate information which would justify its decision in a question which you are certainly warranted in considering to be of grave importance. I shall diligently endeavor to procure the best evidence possible of the matters enquired of, and will make due response thereupon when the opportunity of decision is afforded to me.

You require no assurance that no avoidance of our international obligations need be apprehended.

I have, &c.,

Sir L. WEST, K.C.M.G.

T. F. BAYARD.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 29th January, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to transmit to you to be laid before Secretary, Sir Henry Holland, a copy of a despatch as marked in the margin, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, on the subject of his representations to the United States Government with regard to the seizure of British vessels in Behring's Sea.

I am, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

P. W. CURRIE.

(Confidential.)

FURTHER correspondence respecting the seizure of Canadian schooners by the United States Revenue Cutter "Corwin."

No. 1.

Sir L. West to the Earl of Iddesleigh.

WASHINGTON, 10th January, 1887.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's telegram, No. 1, of the 8th instant, and to enclose to Your Lordship herewith, copy of a note which I immediately addressed to the Secretary of State, referring to my notes of the 27th September, 21st October, and 7th December last, and to Your

Lordship's despatch, No. 214, of the 30th October, copy of which, as reported in my despatch No. 250, of the 12th November, I placed in his hands, and expressing the sense in which Her Majesty's Government viewed his silence with regard to the communications which had been made to him respecting the seizure of British vessels in Behrings Sea.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

[*Enclosure No. 1*]

Sir L. West to Mr. Bayard.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from the Earl of Iddesleigh, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, again to bring to your notice the grave representations made by Her Majesty's Government respecting the seizure of the British vessels "Carolina," "Onward," and "Thornton," in Behrings Sea, by the United States cruiser "Corwin," to which no reply has as yet been returned.

On the 27th September last, I had the honor to address to you a note, in which I stated that Her Majesty's Government requested to be furnished with any particulars which the United States Government might possess relative to this occurrence.

On the 21st October last, I had the honor to inform you that I was instructed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to protest, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, against such seizures, and to reserve all rights to compensation.

In a note, dated the 12th November last, you were good enough to explain the delay which had occurred in answering these communications, and, on the same day, I had the honor to communicate to you a despatch from the Earl of Iddesleigh, a copy of which, at your request, I placed in your hands.

On the 7th ultimo I again had the honor to address you, stating that vessels were equipping in British Columbia for fishing in Behrings Sea, and that the Canadian Government were desirous of ascertaining whether such vessels, fishing in the open sea, and beyond the territorial waters of Alaska, would be exposed to seizure, and that Her Majesty's Government would be glad if some assurance could be given that, pending the settlement of the questions, no such seizures of British vessels would be made in Behrings Sea.

The vessels in question were seized at a distance of more than 60 miles from the nearest land at the time of their seizure. The master of the "Thornton" was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days, and to pay a fine of \$500, and there is reason to believe that the masters of the "Onward" and "Carolina" have been sentenced to similar penalties.

In support of this claim to jurisdiction over a stretch of sea extending in its widest part some 600 or 700 miles from the mainland, advanced by the judge in his charge to the jury, the authorities are alleged to have interfered with the peaceable and lawful occupation of Canadian citizens on the high seas, to have taken possession of their ships, to have subjected their property to forfeiture, and to have visited upon their persons the indignity of imprisonment. Such proceedings, therefore, if correctly reported, would appear to have been in violation of the admitted principle of international law. Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government do not hesitate to express their concern at not having received any reply to their representations, nor do they wish to conceal the grave nature which the case has thus assumed, and to which I am now instructed to call your immediate and most serious attention.

It is unnecessary for me to allude further to the information with which Her Majesty's Government has been furnished respecting these seizures of British vessels in the open seas, and which, for some time past, has been in the possession of the United States Government, because Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that if, on enquiry, it should prove to be correct, the Government of the United States will, with their well-known sense of justice, admit the illegality of the proceedings

resorted to against the British vessels and the British subjects above mentioned, and will cause reasonable reparation to be made for the wrongs to which they have been subjected, and for the losses which they have sustained.

In conclusion, I have the honor again to refer to your note of the 12th November last, and to what you said verbally to me on the same day, and to express the hope that the cause of the delay complained of in answering the representations of Her Majesty's Government on this grave and important matter, may be speedily removed.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

A D D E N D A .

The Governor General to Sir H. Holland.

TORONTO, 21st May, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the seizure of Canadian sealing schooners in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council, concurring in a report of my Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and recommending that the attention of Her Majesty's Government be called to the grave injustice done by the United States authorities to British subjects peaceably pursuing their lawful occupations on the high seas, to the delay which has taken place in enquiring into and redressing wrongs committed, to the severe, inhospitable and unjustifiable treatment of the officers and crews of the vessels seized, and to the serious loss inflicted upon owners of the same, in order that full and speedy reparation may be made by the United States Government.

I have, &c.,

LANSDOWNE.

The Right Hon. Sir HENRY HOLLAND,
&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 16th May, 1887.

On a report, dated 9th May, 1887, from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, submitting the following *résumé* of facts with reference to the Canadian sealing schooners "Carolina," "Onward" and "Thornton," seized by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin" in Behrings Sea, in the year 1886.

The above-named vessels fitted out at Victoria, British Columbia, for seal hunting in the waters of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to Queen Victoria Islands, Queen Charlotte Islands and Alaska.

At the time of seizure (1st and 2nd August, 1886) they were at a distance of more than 60 miles from the nearest land. They were taken possession of by the United States cutter and towed to the Port of Oonalaska, where they were detained.

The crews of the "Carolina" and "Thornton," with the exception of the captain and one man detained at Oonalaska, were sent by steamer to San Francisco and there turned adrift, while the crew of the "Onward" was kept at Oonalaska.

At the time of the seizure, the "Carolina" had on board 686 seal skins, the "Onward" 900, and the "Thornton" 404. These, as well as the schooners, are, so far as the Minister is aware, still at Oonalaska in possession of the United States authorities.

The master and mate of the "Thornton" were brought for trial before Judge Dawson, in the United States District Court, at Sitka, on the 30th August, 1886. The evidence given by the officers of the United States revenue cutter went to show that this vessel was seized for the offence of taking seals in that portion of Behrings Sea ceded to the United States by Russia in 1867; being then at a distance of from 60 to 70 miles from St. George Island.

The Judge charged the jury to the effect that, if they believed the defendants to have been sealing in the Behrings Sea east of the 193rd degree of longitude west, they should bring in a verdict of guilty and assess separate fines or imprisonment. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

The master of the "Thornton" was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500, and the mate to 30 days' imprisonment and a fine of \$300. The masters and mates of the "Onward" and "Carolina" were mulcted in similar penalties.

On the 23rd and 24th September, 1886, Orders in Council were approved by His Excellency the Governor General, setting forth the above facts and representing the injustice to which Canadian citizens engaged in a peaceable and lawful occupation on the high seas, had been subjected, in spite of admitted principles of international law, and in direct opposition to the United States contention of what constitutes common waters on the Atlantic coasts, and copies thereof were forwarded to Her Majesty's Government, with a request that immediate reparation be demanded from the United States Government.

On the 12th November, 1886, Mr. Bayard informed Sir L. West that he was awaiting full and authentic reports of the trial and judgment in the cases of these seizures, before further discussing the matter.

On the 8th January, 1887, the Earl of Iddesleigh addressed Sir L. West, deprecating the delay which had taken place in securing these particulars, calling upon him to urge, with all the force which the gravity of the cases demanded, the immediate attention of the United States Government to the action of the American authorities in this treatment of these vessels, mates and crews, and directing him to seek assurance that, pending a settlement of the question, no seizures of British vessels would be made beyond the territorial waters of Alaska.

On the 9th January, 1887, Sir L. West wrote to Mr. Bayard, reviewing the whole case, and urging immediate action. On the 12th of the same month Mr. Bayard replied, explaining the reasons of the delay, and stating that every possible despatch had been made in order to procure the necessary papers.

On the 3rd February, Mr. Bayard informed Sir L. West that the documents relative to those seizures left Sitka on the 26th January, and might be expected to reach him within a fortnight. In the meantime he informed the British Minister that orders had been issued for the discontinuance of all pending proceedings, the discharge of the vessels and the release of all persons under arrest in connection with these seizures, and that the conclusion of any questions involved must be reserved until the papers relating thereto had arrived.

On the 4th February Sir L. West communicated the above information to His Excellency the Governor General.

The Minister further states that from information received from the owners of the seized vessels and from the Collector of Customs at Victoria, B. C., he learns that James Ogilvie, an old man and master of the "Carolina," was arrested along with the masters and mates of the "Onward" and "Thornton" and brought into court for trial, but that before sentence was pronounced he was suffered to wander away into the woods, where he died from want and exposure; that the other masters and mates, after remaining several months in prison, were released by order of the Governor of Alaska and turned adrift, literally destitute, to find their way as best they could to their homes 1,500 miles distant, and which could be reached only by a long and costly sea voyage; that the owners of the condemned vessels have received no intimation from the United States authorities of the release of their vessels, or the restoration of the valuable cargoes of seal skins and equipments on board, and that they have no information as to the condition in which their property is at the present time.

The owners are thus left in complete uncertainty as to when or where their property is to be restored, and anticipate serious damage, if not total loss, to their vessels from the tremendous gales which during the past winter have swept the north Pacific coasts. They also state that, knowing well, as they do, the character of the Indians in that vicinity, and apprehending that no very vigilant watch has been kept over their property, they fear that everything movable will have been carried away. If they are compelled to receive the vessels at Oonalaska where they have been detained, it will necessitate the chartering of a steamer, with men and supplies, at great expense, and a round voyage of some three thousand miles in order to bring them to Victoria.

The consequent damage and loss to vessels and cargoes through detention, and the heavy cost which will be entailed in bringing them to the home port, the owners consider good ground for claiming consideration from the United States authorities when the question of reparation is being settled.

The Committee concurring in the foregoing report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, advise that Your Excellency be moved to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government again to the grave injustice done by the United States authorities to British subjects peaceably pursuing their lawful occupation on the high seas, and to the great delay which has taken place in enquiring into and redressing the wrongs committed, to the severe, inhospitable and unjustifiable treatment of the officers and crews of the vessels seized, and to the serious loss inflicted upon owners of the same, in order that full and speedy reparation may be made by the United States Government.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

CUSTOM HOUSE, VICTORIA, 23rd April, 1887.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I beg to state that none of the masters or mates of the vessels seized in Behrings Sea, in August last, remain now in imprisonment. When the vessels were condemned, the Judge, Mr. Dawson, sentenced masters and mates to fines which were never paid, and to different terms of imprisonment. Ogilvie, master of the "Carolina," an old man, was arrested and brought into court, but before the sentence was pronounced he wandered away into the woods and died there. The others, after serving a time in prison, were released by an Order of the Governor, and turned loose, literally destitute, to find their way home in any way they could. The vessels themselves, "Carolina," "Onward" and "Thornton," are now, as far as we know, in Oonalaska, but unless they have been properly taken care of, which in such a place seems scarcely probable, they must, during the winter months, have suffered greatly, even if they are still in existence. The skins taken from them, are, we believe, stored in the Alaska Fur Co.'s warehouses at Oonalaska; the guns and ammunition were taken to Sitka, and are in the care of the United States Marshal.

The chronometers and charts of two of the vessels were left in Oonalaska with the vessels. The chronometer of the other, with one or two boats, was taken, we were told as evidence, to Sitka.

No notice whatever respecting the release of the vessels, or the delivery of their equipments, or of the skins, has been received by the owners. No word of any description has been conveyed to them by the United States authorities.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. HAMLEY.

JOHN TILTON, Esq., Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa.

VICTORIA, B. C., 14th April, 1887.

DEAR SIR.—Your advice of 2nd inst. is to hand. In reply would say we have not been advised whether the vessels are to be returned to us at Victoria, or, are we to incur the expense and risk of taking them from Oonalaska, and accept the skins in the condition they may be found, as an offset in full against the amounts set opposite them in our claims. The expense and risk of getting them to Victoria will be great, as there is no direct way of transferring men and supplies, a distance of 1,500 miles.

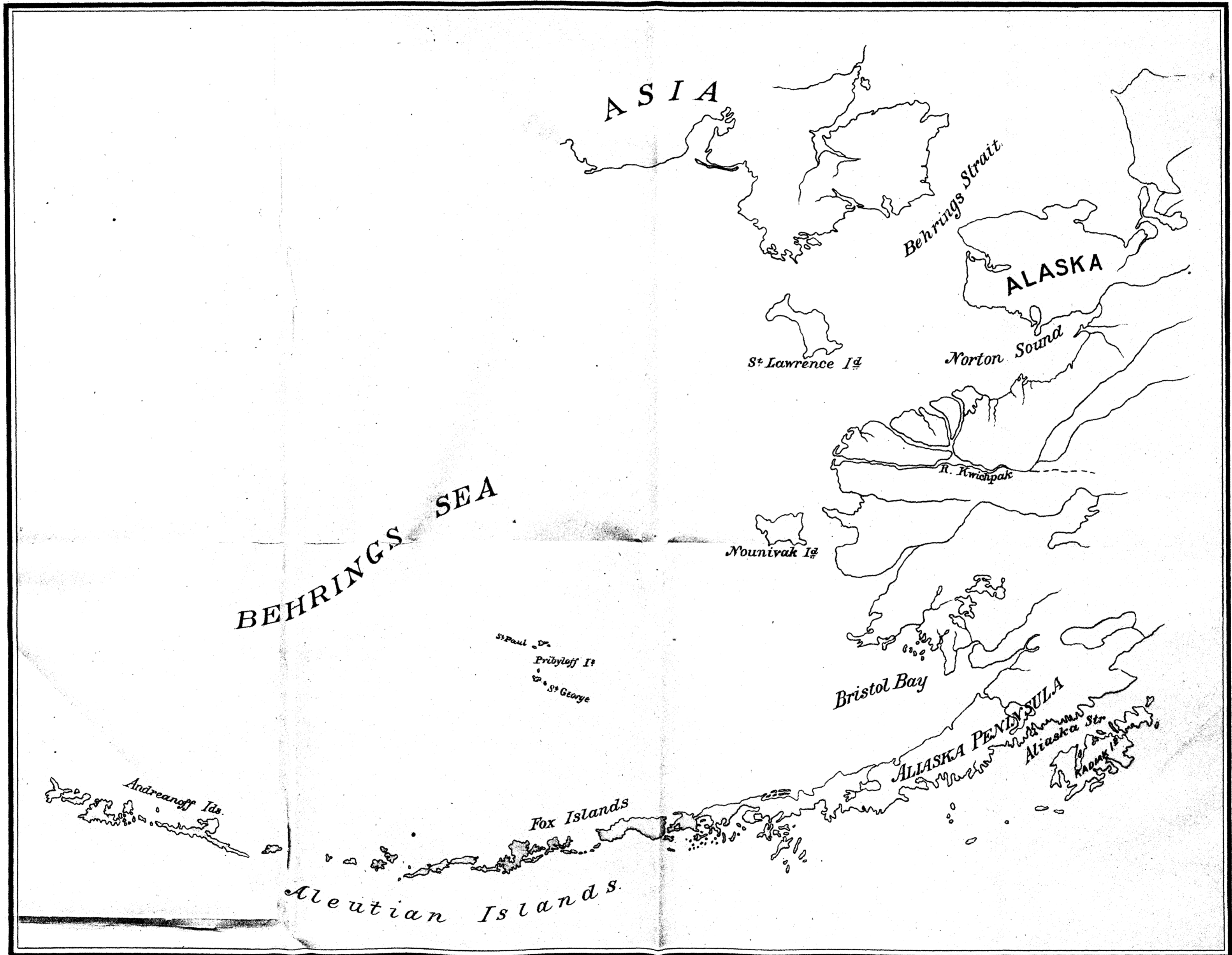
It will necessitate the chartering of a steamer, and owing to the tremendous gales in the North Pacific the past winter, the vessels may be very seriously damaged if not totally lost. Knowing the Indians as we do, we anticipate that everything movable will be carried away.

The vessels and skins are left in the care of not too friendly a concern, namely, the Alaska Commercial Company's Agent, *alias*, the United States Marshal.

Remaining, Dear Sir, Your obedient servants,

CARNE & MUNSIE.

JOHN TILTON, Esq., Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa.



MEMORANDUM

(52a)

In connection with Seed Grain Advances.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 22nd June, 1887.

Re Expenditure for Seed Grain.

DEAR SIR,—Hereto attached please find a memorandum sent to this office by Mr. Pereira requesting that a statement be prepared in connection with the seed grain advances. I beg to say that the statement asked for can only be furnished by Commissioner Smith, who keeps the separate accounts in reference to these advances, but as the Minister wants the information for the House of Commons this afternoon, I now beg to furnish you with certain information, taken from the files, which may be of some use to him.

Purchase of Grain, 1886.

Wheat.....	4,530 Bushels.	\$5,835 09
Oats ...	4,308 do	2,946 11
Barley..	2,972 do	2,003 35
Turnips.....	300 Lbs.	122 45
Total.....		\$10,887 00
Cost of freighting.....		19,067 74
Expenses of management.....		1,912 72
Grand total.....		\$31,867 46

Summary.

11,810 bushels of grain, average per bushel...\$0 92		\$10,887 00
Transport do ...	1 61	19,067 74
Expenses of management do ...	16	1,912 72
Total.....		\$31,867 46

Three hundred and forty-six settlers received 11,240 bushels of the above grain, which would show an apparent over-purchase of about 570 bushels, which at the average price, including transport and management, would be valued at about \$1,500.

Purchase of Grain, 1887.

The advances made to Mr. Smith for the purchase of seed grain for this year having been sent to him only in April last, detailed accounts of expenditure, such as received for last year's expenditure, have not yet been rendered, but from a statement received from Mr. Smith, I find that tenders have been accepted for the supply of seed grain representing a total cost of \$82,785.37.

The number of applicants for seed grain as at 3rd March, 1887, was 2,006, and the quantity of grain advanced on security of lien or bond was:—

	Bushels.
Wheat.....	43,612
Oats.....	55,805
Barley.....	10,169
Total.....	<u>109,586</u>
Quantity sold at cost price:—	
Wheat.....	306
Oats.....	1,064
Barley.....	241
Quantity remaining on hand:—	
Wheat.....	5,153
Oats.....	1,927
Barley.....	655
Total.....	<u><u>118,932</u></u>

Credits amounting to \$129,713.23 have been given to Mr. Smith, and accounts have been rendered to 30th April, 1887, showing an expenditure of \$90,292.37, leaving a balance of \$39,420.85 available for May and June expenditure.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. PINARD, *Accountant.*

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Acting Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

RETURN

ON THE

SIXTH GENERAL ELECTION

AND OF ELECTIONS HELD SUBSEQUENTLY THERETO UP TO THE DATE
HEREOF, 8TH JUNE, 1887,

FOR THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA,

BY

RICHARD POPE, Esq.,

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

RAPPORT

SUR LA

SIXIÈME ÉLECTION GÉNÉRALE

ET LES ELECTIONS TENUES DEPUIS JUSQU'AU 8 JUIN 1887,

POUR LA

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES DU CANADA,

PAR

RICHARD POPE, Ecr.,

GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE POUR LE CANADA.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET;
1887.

RETURN

(53b)

PREPARED from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, showing the number of Votes polled for the respective Candidates in the several Electoral Districts, and in the various Subdivisions thereof, together with the number of Ballots rejected and spoiled in each and every Subdivision, at the last General Election; and also at each and every Election held subsequently thereto up to the date hereof, 8th June, 1887; specifying the cases in which a recount of Votes was had, and the changes made in respect thereof. Also the number of Electors on the Revised Electoral Lists, together with the Population as shown by the last Census, of each and every such District and Subdivision.

Ordered by the House of Commons on the 25th day of April, 1887.

RAPPORT

(53b)

FAIT d'après les Archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes, indiquant le nombre des votes enregistrés pour les Candidats respectifs dans les différents Districts Electoraux, et leurs différentes Subdivisions, aussi le nombre de bulletins écartés et maculés dans chacune des dites Subdivisions, durant la dernière Election Générale, et à chaque élection tenue subséquemment jusqu'au 8me jour de juin 1887; spécifiant les cas où un nouveau dépouillement des votes a eu lieu, et les changements faits en conséquence. Aussi le nombre des électeurs sur les Listes Electorales revisées, ainsi que la population telle qu'indiquée par le dernier recensement de chaque District et Subdivision électorale.

Ordonné par la Chambre des Communes, le 25me jour d'avril 1887.

RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Province 4 of ONTARIO. ONTARIO.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.		Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.		Number of rejected Ballots.		Nombre de bulletins écartés.		Number of spoiled Ballots.		Nombre de bulletins maculés.		Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.		Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision		Population shown by the last Census, as shown by the last Census.		Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.		Remarks. Observations.
		JOHN W. BELL.	HENRY T. SHIRLEY.	Number of Candidates and for each of them in each Subdivision.	Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population shown by the last Census, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.													
ADDINGTON	Newburgh	89	62	151	1	1	237	151	1	1	1	237	151	1	1	1	237	151	1	1	1	237	151	1	1	
	Napanee Mills	69	50	109	1	1	169	109	1	1	1	169	109	1	1	1	169	109	1	1	1	169	109	1	1	
	Camden, East	101	12	113	1	1	212	113	1	1	1	212	113	1	1	1	212	113	1	1	1	212	113	1	1	
	Colebrooke	90	56	146	2	2	191	146	2	2	2	191	146	2	2	2	191	146	2	2	2	191	146	2	2	
	Moscow	40	61	91	1	1	158	91	1	1	1	158	91	1	1	1	158	91	1	1	1	158	91	1	1	
	Enterprise	47	78	125	1	1	263	125	1	1	1	263	125	1	1	1	263	125	1	1	1	263	125	1	1	
	Groyden	112	71	183	1	1	200	183	1	1	1	200	183	1	1	1	200	183	1	1	1	200	183	1	1	
	Centreville	71	82	153	1	1	176	153	1	1	1	176	153	1	1	1	176	153	1	1	1	176	153	1	1	
	School House, Lot 25, 3rd con., Camden	67	39	106	1	1	175	106	1	1	1	175	106	1	1	1	175	106	1	1	1	175	106	1	1	
	Plevna	40	59	99	1	1	180	99	1	1	1	180	99	1	1	1	180	99	1	1	1	180	99	1	1	
	Flinton	39	63	102	1	1	63	102	1	1	1	63	102	1	1	1	63	102	1	1	1	63	102	1	1	
	Denbigh	23	20	43	1	1	38	43	1	1	1	38	43	1	1	1	38	43	1	1	1	38	43	1	1	
	Vennachar	10	20	30	1	1	295	30	1	1	1	295	30	1	1	1	295	30	1	1	1	295	30	1	1	
	Tamworth	119	67	186	1	1	186	186	1	1	1	186	186	1	1	1	186	186	1	1	1	186	186	1	1	
	Erinsville	36	108	143	1	1	180	143	1	1	1	180	143	1	1	1	180	143	1	1	1	180	143	1	1	
	York's Corners, Sheffield	63	44	97	1	1	97	97	1	1	1	97	97	1	1	1	97	97	1	1	1	97	97	1	1	
	Murvale	37	27	64	1	1	184	64	1	1	1	184	64	1	1	1	184	64	1	1	1	184	64	1	1	
	Harrowsmith	95	40	135	1	1	93	135	1	1	1	93	135	1	1	1	93	135	1	1	1	93	135	1	1	
	Hartington	52	30	82	1	1	143	82	1	1	1	143	82	1	1	1	143	82	1	1	1	143	82	1	1	
	Verona	54	60	104	2	2	143	104	2	2	2	143	104	2	2	2	143	104	2	2	2	143	104	2	2	

Bell Rock	23	50	72	7	111
Sydenham	59	53	112		160
School House	31	28	59	1	106
Spaffordton	24	45	69		86
Perth Road	53	31	84		136
Godfrey	59	52	111	1	152
Parham	32	24	56		102
Fernoy	50	60	110	1	163
Williams' School House	26	11	37	3	65
Bedford Mills	25	6	31		52
Arden	96	4	100	1	178
Mountain Grove	82	32	114	1	205
Zealand	79	75	104	1	176
Barrie Hall	39	19	58		78
Ompah	17	68	85	3	163
Totals—Totaux	1,927	1,537	3,464	18	5,239
					23,470

Places not mentioned in Census.—*Endroits non mentionnés dans le recensement.*

Majority for } JOHN W. BELL, 390.
Majorité pour }

Algoma (Eastern Division) (Division Est.)	19	13	32	1	59
Killarney	5	3	8	2	21
Spanish River	7	13	20	1	60
Algonia Mills	12	13	25		49
Minizagua	24	27	51		129
Day	21	79	100	2	195
Thessalon	41	54	96	2	161
Bruce Mines	26	29	55	2	154
Otter Tail	7	46	53	2	117
Port Findlay	4	17	21	1	60
Echo River	16	36	52		69
Garden River	61	36	96	3	182
Sault Ste. Marie	18	15	33		67
Root River	45	40	85		155
Korah	12	5	17	1	31
Goulais Bay					

RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		D. F. BURK. Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.		Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.		Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.		
		S. J. DAWSON.																		
Province of ONTARIO d'ONTARIO.	Alcona..... (Eastern Division.) (Division Est.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Mainance.....	11				11													
		Michipicoten River.....	7				7													
		Michipicoten Island.....																		
		St. Joseph's.....	34			35	69													
		Hilton.....	34			13	47				1									
		Tenly Bay.....	3			16	19													
		Grande Pointe.....	7			8	15													
		Cockburn Island.....	46			4	50													
		Mel drum Bay.....	10			17	27													
		Barrie Island.....	11			9	20													
		Gore Bay.....	72			37	109													
		Allan.....	10			11	21													
		Kagawing.....	26			15	41													
		Little Current.....	35			20	55													
		Shegundah.....	12			29	41					1								
		Bidwell.....	14			1	15													
		Manitowaning.....	35			78	113													
Wekimiking.....	3			3	6															
Michael's Bay.....	20			49	69															
Manito.....	4			39	43															

Place	33	40	78	1	1	126
Providence Bay	33	40	78	1	1	126
Campbell	7	11	18			61
Bayfield	8	6	13	3		105
Duck Islands						90
Totals - Total	760	865	1,625	19	18	
ALGOMA						
(Western Division.)						
(Division Ouest.)						
Sudbury	11	8	19		1	49
Biscotasing	10		10			38
Chapleau	19	12	31	1	1	56
Lochlesh	10	3	13			51
White River	2		2	6	1	27
Peninsula	17	4	19		1	56
Schreiber	9	4	13			43
Nepigon	37	37	110	2	2	204
Port Arthur, North	73	56	167		1	272
Port Arthur, Centre	111	53	118	2	1	211
Port Arthur, South	65	80	80			104
Neebing, North	28	39	75	2	1	193
Neebing, Centre	36	49	81		2	179
Neebing, South	32	49	27			66
Rabbit Mountain	16	11	27		1	155
Murillo	32	54	86			23
Savanne	14	2	16			42
Ignace	19	4	23			6
Barclay	5	1	6			17
Vermillion	7		7			
Hawk Lake	1		1			
Rat Portage, East	48	49	97			218
Rat Portage, West	54	48	102	2		219
Keewatin Mills	37	12	49			90
Rainy River	5	11	16			24
Fort Frances	7	38	45		2	97
Totals - Total	1,428	1,410	2,838	34	32	6,040
Totals - Total						20,320

Places not mentioned in
Census — Endroits non
mentionnés dans le re-
censement.

Majority for } S. J. DAWSON, 18.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		Hon. D. Mills.	Geo. Mitchell, M.D.										
Province of ONTARIO. ONTARIO.	BOTHWELL	Village of Thamesville.....	91	77	168	6	1	188	740				
		Town of Bothwell.....	90	70	160	1	1	238	965				
		Township of Camden.....	77	48	125	1	1	184	3,239				
		do	50	89	139	1	1	178					
		do	51	60	101	1	1	118					
		do	41	33	74	3	3	103					
		do	69	81	150	1	1	183					
		do	83	59	142	1	1	188					
		do	61	97	158	1	1	269					
		do	66	58	124	1	1	182					
		do	59	49	108	2	2	184					
		do	63	70	133	1	1	198					
		do	68	67	135	1	1	163					
		do	63	74	137	1	1	157					
		do	63	112	178	1	1	186					
		do	63	49	160	1	1	191					
		do	80	86	176	1	1	212					
		do	81	46	127	1	1	173					
		do	63	88	148	2	2	180					
		do	66	36	102	1	1	132					

do	17	54	71	1	112
do	48	62	110	1	184
Dawn	84	83	167	1	219
do	70	59	129	1	164
do	66	61	127	6	163
do	84	71	155	1	189
Ohatham	46	90	136	1	182
do	88	41	129	1	171
do	60	62	122	.....	176
do	31	46	77	.....	123
do	68	64	132	3	166
do	45	65	110	1	146
do	56	61	117	2	183
do	35	47	82	.....	115
Totals—Totalz.	2,182	2,161	4,343	29	5,979
				19	22,477

Majority for }
Majorité pour }
HON. D. MILLS, 21.

BRANT (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Township of Blenheim	No. 1	66	99	1	151
	do	2	48	66	1	146
	do	3	13	68	.....	161
	do	4	16	46	.....	118
	do	5	26	39	.....	165
	do	6	5	78	.....	113
	do	7	11	86	.....	127
	do	8	10	60	1	151
	do	9	14	32	.....	110
	do	1	21	68	.....	151
	do	2	20	60	1	126
	do	3	10	74	.....	142
	do	4	29	55	.....	116
	do	5	40	51	.....	137
	do	6	22	72	1	117
			JAS. ZORRILLIEN.			
			J. R. CURRY.			
					5,937	
					3,490	

RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Province	of ONTARIO.	of ONTARIO.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Subdivision.	J. R. OUBRY.	JAS. SOMER- VILLE.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.	
																			Majority for Majorité pour
BRANT (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Suite)				Township of East Brantford.....	7	8	40	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101			
				do	"	21	42	63	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149			
				do	"	18	61	79	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141			
				do	"	10	27	48	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	135			
				do	"	11	36	52	87	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	146			
				do	"	4	4	31	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	58			
				do	"	12	4	28	77	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	126			
				do	"	13	28	49	61	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	104			
				do	"	1	3	58	49	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	100			
				do	"	2	7	42	66	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	125			
				do	"	3	12	54	88	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	135			
				do	"	4	22	67	89	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	198			
				do	"	5	3	107	110	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	167			
				do	"	6	3	50	63	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	130			
				do	"	7	5	55	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	112			
				do	"	8	2	34	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	77			
					Totals—Totaux.....	496	1,660	2,156	2,156	2,156	8	8	8	8	3,893	17,645			
					Majority for Majorité pour	JAMES SOMERVILLE, 1,164.													

BRANT..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	City of Brantford.....	No. 1	WM. T. COCKSHUTT.	WILLIAM PATTERSON.	140	1	.....	184
do	do	2	73	94	164	1	.....	204
do	do	3	109	171	171	1	.....	212
do	do	4	135	135	193	1	.....	236
do	do	5	86	81	167	1	.....	191
do	do	6	32	30	62	1	.....	79
do	do	7	35	29	64	1	.....	77
do	do	8	48	58	106	2	.....	142
do	do	9	48	64	112	1	.....	144
do	do	10	55	64	119	1	.....	141
do	do	11	60	97	157	1	.....	173
do	do	12	54	59	143	1	.....	173
do	do	13	69	86	155	3	.....	206
do	do	14	78	95	173	1	.....	210
do	do	15	64	94	168	1	.....	190
Township of West Brantford.....	do	1	36	82	118	2	.....	154
do	do	2	36	63	99	1	.....	114
do	do	3	23	27	50	1	.....	57
do	do	4	46	87	133	1	.....	163
do	do	5	40	43	82	1	.....	94
do	do	6	33	96	129	1	.....	167
Township of Onondaga.....	do	1	63	81	144	2	.....	187
do	do	2	90	83	173	1	.....	191
Township of Tuscarora.....	do	1	41	22	63	1	.....	122
do	do	2	34	54	88	1	.....	127
do	do	3	52	47	99	1	.....	174
Town of Paris.....	do	1	80	94	174	1	.....	206
do	do	2	79	117	196	1	.....	234
do	do	3	51	51	102	2	.....	138
do	do	4	65	87	152	1	.....	177
Totals--Totaux.....					3,886	21	7	4,881
					2,230	21	7	20,482

Majority for } WILLIAM PATTERSON, 574.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		W. M. HENRY GOMSTOCK.	JOHN FISHER WOOD.								
EMORYVILLE	East Ward (Quarter East).....	47	38	85	2	134	7,609		
	do do	75	126	201	.....	.....	1	297	
	do do	22	56	78	.....	.....	.....	113
	South Ward (Quarter Sud).....	28	44	72	1	.....	.....	144	
	do do	48	45	93	.....	.....	.....	136
	do do	48	37	85	.....	.....	1	154	
	Centre Ward (Quarter Centre).....	27	37	64	1	.....	.....	112	
	do do	46	47	93	1	.....	.....	182	
	do do	33	20	53	1	.....	.....	94	
	do do	60	47	107	.....	.....	.....	173
	North Ward (Quarter Nord).....	36	56	92	.....	.....	.....	138
	do do	63	44	107	1	.....	.....	174	
	do do	13	64	77	.....	.....	.....	179
	do do	14	21	35	.....	.....	.....	72
	West Ward (Quarter Ouest).....	20	31	51	.....	.....	1	83	
	do do	57	64	121	.....	.....	.....	201
	do do	64	74	138	3	.....	.....	213	
	do do	56	39	95	.....	.....	.....	145
	Elizabethtown.....	1	74	75	1	.....	.....	218	
do do	50	34	84	.....	.....	.....	135	

BRUCE (North Riding, (Division No. 6))	HECTOR ALEX. BONNAH.	ALEXANDER MCNEILL.	JOHN F. WOOD, 289.	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i>
Township of Elderslie.....No. 1	101	60	156	1
do.....No. 2	55	63	121	2
do.....No. 3	81	82	81	1
do.....No. 4	105	48	128	4
Township of Arran.....No. 5	78	49	90	1
do.....No. 6	19	148	82	1
do.....No. 7	51	97	170	1
do.....No. 8	35	30	110	1
do.....No. 9	27	45	101	1
Township of Amabel.....No. 10	62	90	109	5
do.....No. 11	54	68	130	5
do.....No. 12	67	75	126	5
do.....No. 13	24	60	126	5
Saugeen Indian Reserve (Amabel).....No. 14	8	6	101	1
Village of Paisley.....No. 15	69	50	119	1
do.....No. 16	64	38	102	1
Village of Port Elgin.....No. 17	68	47	115	1
do.....No. 18	90	62	152	2
Village of Southampton.....No. 19	99	93	192	1
Village of Chesley.....No. 20	49	26	75	3
do.....No. 21	87	31	118	2
Totals—Totant.....	1,534	1,823	3,357	26
			4,740	21
			15,107	
				4,905
				2,593
				3,273
				3,512
				3,046
				1,154
				1,400
				1,141
				893

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Province of ONTARIO ONTARIO.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Subdivision.		ALBANDER MONTELL.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins fautes.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
			HORTON ALEX. BONNAR.	ALBANDER MONTELL.										
BRUCE (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Suite.)		Village of Tara.....	75	73	148	3	176	561	Cape Crocker not men- tioned in Census.—Cap Crocker non mentionné dans le recensement.	
		Village of Warton.....	95	192	8	286	798		
		Township of Albemarle.....	17	26	43	1	55	1,505		
		do	21	19	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
		do	48	32	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
		do	27	17	33	85	1,364		
		do	28	55	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
		do	29	10	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
		Township of Eastnor.....	30	7	22	41	1,683		
		do	31	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
		Lindsay and Saint Edmunds.....	32	5	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
		do	33	10	15	43	4,651		
		do	34	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
		do	34	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
		Cape Crocker Indian Reserve.....	35	15	37	58		18,645
Totals—Totaux.....			1,683	1,786	3,479	27	9	4,651	18,645			

Majority for } ALEXANDER MCNEILL, 113.
Majorité pour }

BRUNN (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.)	HON. EDWARD BLAKES	JAMES HENDERSON BOOTH.									
Saugeen, No. 1	52	16	68	94	2,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 2	57	9	66	86		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 3	42	11	53	93		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 4	57	2	59	83		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 5	53	9	62	91		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce " 1	69	3	72	112		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 2	84	23	107	168		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 3	80	36	116	171		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 4	100	25	125	167		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 5	107	13	120	182		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kincardine " 1	79	62	141	215		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 2	66	114	170	265		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 3	67	42	109	150		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 4	86	27	113	147		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 5	97	4	101	139		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron " 1	51	72	123	163		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 2	46	64	110	158		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 3	53	76	139	176		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 4	160	32	122	256		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 5	101	37	138	182		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kinloss " 1	37	71	108	162		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 2	96	52	148	184		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 3	110	12	122	171		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 4	89	21	110	156		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Andrew's, Kincardine Township, " 1	53	60	113	205		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do " 2	49	41	90	165		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's do " 1	28	51	79	168		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. George's do " 1	35	45	80	135		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Patrick's do " 2	62	21	83	148		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village of Tiverton do " 2	79	27	106	183		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lucknow, Division North, do " 1	49	21	70	110		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do South	49	21	70	110		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totaux	2,181	1,099	3,283	4,865	
Majority for Majorité pour					
			HON. EDWARD BLAKES, 1,085.								

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Province	of ONTARIO, ONTARIO,	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
			HENRY GAR- GILL.	RUPERT M. WELLS.							
BRUCE,..... (East Riding) (Division Est.)		Township of Brant.....	No. 1	90	51	141	1	188	5,423	5,909	3,807
		do	" 2	80	52	132	1	193			
		do	" 3	100	55	177	1	219			
		do	" 4	108	69	181	1	198			
		do	" 5	85	96	187	2	218			
		do	" 6	74	113	117	1	134			
		do	" 7	61	66	117	1	134			
		do	" 8	63	80	153	1	183			
		do	" 9	100	62	182	1	196			
		do	" 10	49	95	144	1	172			
		do	" 11	40	86	126	1	146			
		do	" 12	89	76	165	2	182			
		do	" 13	43	79	122	3	131			
		do	" 14	54	86	140	2	174			
		do	" 15	43	82	125	1	163			
		do	" 16	42	66	108	1	134			
		do	" 17	59	54	113	1	134			
		do	" 18	54	30	84	1	105			
		do	" 19	69	21	90	2	111			
		do	" 20	47	48	95	1	108			

		Majority for } HENRY CARGILL, 370. <i>Majorité pour</i>											
		49	23	72	188	17	13	5,117	22,355				
do	do	2	23	72	188	17	13	5,117	22,355				
do	do	3	52	175	189	1	1	1	1				
do	do	4	115	179	199	1	1	1	1				
do	do	5	64	138	174	1	1	1	1				
do	do	6	39	66	61	1	1	1	1				
do	do	84	106	190	256	1	1	1	1				
Village of Teeswater.....		93	106	190	256	1	1	1	1				
Walkerston (Saugen Ward).....		38	106	190	256	1	1	1	1				
do (Grove Ward).....		125	47	172	268	2	2	2	2				
do (Silver Creek Ward).....		113	53	166	249	2	2	2	2				
Totals—Totaux.....		2,182	1,812	3,994	17	13	5,117	22,355					
		Majority for } HENRY CARGILL, 370. <i>Majorité pour</i>											
		JAMES H. NEWLOVE	HON. THOMAS WHITE.										
CARDWELL.....		Majority for } HON. THOMAS WHITE, 403. <i>Majorité pour</i>											
		JAMES H. NEWLOVE	HON. THOMAS WHITE.										
Aujala Township.....		No. 1	67	98	108	1	1	1	1				
do		2	46	119	188	1	1	1	1				
do		3	22	66	109	1	1	1	1				
do		4	46	92	146	1	1	1	1				
Albion Township.....		1	69	136	183	1	1	1	1				
do		2	55	147	213	1	1	1	1				
do		3	56	119	165	1	1	1	1				
do		4	38	99	141	1	1	1	1				
do		5	57	126	167	1	1	1	1				
Caledon Township.....		1	122	148	208	1	1	1	1				
do		2	83	74	199	1	1	1	1				
do		3	49	75	188	1	1	1	1				
do		4	55	97	191	1	1	1	1				
do		5	70	172	237	1	1	1	1				
do		6	66	120	148	1	1	1	1				
do		6	66	120	148	1	1	1	1				
Mono Township.....		1	17	86	103	1	1	1	1				
do		2	29	107	157	1	1	1	1				
do		3	22	78	156	1	1	1	1				
do		4	18	100	155	1	1	1	1				
do		5	50	119	189	1	1	1	1				
do		6	30	143	181	1	1	1	1				
do		6	58	121	163	1	1	1	1				
Bolton Village.....		1,128	1,531	2,659	3,643	2	5	16,770					
Totals—Totaux.....		1,128	1,531	2,659	3,643	2	5	16,770					

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Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Names des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		Right Hon. Sir JOHN A. MAC- DONALD, G. B.	JOHN K. STEW- ART	Right Hon. Sir JOHN A. MAC- DONALD, G. B.	JOHN K. STEW- ART										
CARRLETON.....	Nepean.....	67	38	105	1	182									
	do " 1	26	67	92	1	132									
	do " 2	72	27	99	99	157									
	do " 3	81	22	103	103	182									
	do " 4	85	27	112	112	186									
	do " 5	53	18	71	71	152								8,014	
	do " 6	74	14	88	103	3	166								
	do " 7	70	33	103	103	3	180								
	do " 8	55	41	96	96	1	185								
	do " 9	62	26	88	88	1	178								
	do " 10	33	39	74	74	4	163								
	do " 11	71	28	99	99	1	166								
	do " 12	93	29	122	122	1	244							1,318	
March.....															
Toronto.....														1,024	
Gouibourne.....	No 1	74	34	108	108	58									
do " 2	44	15	59	59	123	169									
do " 3	67	15	82	82	151	123								3,381	
do " 4	125	4	129	129	207	207									
Richmond.....															
do " 1	41	14	55	55	87	87								439	
North Gower.....	No 1	98	17	115	115	186									

Province of ONTARIO.
ONTARIO.

do	2	106	22	128	194	2,481
do	3	82	26	108	195	
Marlborough	1	66	7	72	167	
do	2	53	3	56	114	
do	3	42	32	74	114	2,090
Totals—Totaux	1,691	606	2,297	15	4,196	

Majority for } Right Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, G. C. B., 1,085.
 Majorité pour }

CORNWALL AND STOR- MONT	DARRY M. D.	BERGHN, M. D.	MACLENNAN, D.	138	27	6	3	251	4,468
Cornwall (Town—Ville)—									
(East Ward—Quartier Est)..... No. 1	138			27	6	3	251		
do do " 2	74			21	1	1	104		
do do " 3	61			22	2	2	136		
(Centre Ward—Quartier Centre)..... " 4	65			57	1	1	214		
do do " 5	64			38	1	1	167		
do do " 6	83			36	4	1	229		
(West Ward—Quartier Ouest)..... " 7	111			55	1	1	240		
Township of Cornwall—									
G. T. R. Station Ward..... " 1	99			55	3	3	275		
Carpenter..... " 2	73			61	5	5	181		
McPhail's..... " 3	41			97	1	1	190		
Township Hall..... " 4	104			43	1	1	197		
Moulinette..... " 5	91			110	2	2	251		
Harrison's Corners..... " 6	52			77	1	1	180		
Township of Roxborough—									
Monkland..... " 1	49			73	1	1	149		
Avonmore..... " 2	54			65	2	2	192		
Towaship Hall..... " 3	29			75	1	1	125		
Lodi..... " 4	18			82	1	1	128		
Tayside..... " 5	10			82	92	92	132		
Moose Creek..... " 6	61			70	131	131	177		
Township of Finch—									
South..... " 1	52			44	91	91	136		
do do " 2	34			72	106	106	149		
Berwick..... " 3	46			85	131	131	190		
do do " 4	29			64	93	93	144		
Crysler..... " 5	74			42	116	116	159		

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		DARRY, M. D.	DOVARD B. MACLENNAN											
CORNWALL AND STOR- MONT. (Continued) (Suite.)	Township of Osnabruck—													
	Wales	78	71	149	2	2	197		
	" " No. 1	88	76	164	203		
	" " " 2	83	59	135	2	203		
	Lukenburg	78	66	144	3	179		
	McConnell's Corners	89	86	145	223		
	Newington	71	70	141	195		
	Hydam	78	62	140	177		
	Osnabruck Centre													
		Totals — <i>Totaux</i>	2,077	1,906	3,983	38	23	5,667	23,198	

Majority for } DARRY BERGIN, M. D., 171.
Majorité pour }

Province
of ONTARIO
d'ONTARIO.

DUNDAS	Township of Williamsburg	No. 1	CHARLES E. HICKEY.	ADAM JOHNSTON.	1 9	3	2	204	4,671
do	do	" 2	47	102	137	202	4,671
do	do	" 3	57	80	157	.....	.....	199
do	do	" 4	74	83	145	.....	.....	179
do	do	" 5	67	78	134	173	200
do	do	" 6	63	71	174	.....	.....	204
do	do	" 1	82	92	128	.....	.....	202
do	Matilda.....	" 2	64	64	164	193	4,692
do	do	" 3	103	61	162	.....	.....	168
do	do	" 4	71	91	137	.....	.....	207
do	do	" 5	72	65	160	202	216
do	do	" 6	103	57	166	.....	.....	212
do	do	" 1	107	49	182	.....	.....	182
do	Mountain.....	" 2	119	63	174	182	3,719
do	do	" 3	101	73	166	.....	.....	175
do	do	" 4	95	61	150	.....	.....	173
do	do	" 5	117	58	164	202	4,796
do	do	" 6	49	101	156	.....	.....	173
do	do	" 1	113	51	164	.....	.....	173
do	do	" 2	91	65	156	173	1,719
do	do	" 3	85	87	172	.....	.....	174
do	do	" 4	83	87	154	.....	.....	180
do	do	" 5	101	53	160	155	1,001
do	do	" 6	62	98	119	.....	.....	161
do	do	" 1	31	88	127	.....	.....	142
do	Village of Morrisburgh	" 2	47	80	115	274	20 598
do	do	" 3	48	67	232	.....	.....	4,975
do	do	" 3	110	122	4,039	.....	.....	12
Totals—Totaux.....			2,079	1,960	4,039	32	12	4,975	

Majority for } CHARLES E. HICKEY, 119.
Majorité pour

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	Port Hope (Town—Ville)— Ward 1, Subdivision	No.													
DURHAM..... (East Riding.) (District Est.)	do 1	1	65	109	174	2	2	268	5,585		
	do 2	2	41	116	167	1	239			
	do 3	3	32	46	77	120			
	do 4	4	102	92	184	3	274			
	do 5	5	66	77	133	183			
	do 6	6	79	52	131	2	192			
	do 7	7	69	60	119	199			
	do 8	8	105	22	127	1	173			
	do 9	9	94	19	113	155			
	do 10	10	47	70	117	195			
	do 11	11	54	79	133	192			
	do 12	12	56	60	116	3	186			
	do 13	13	42	104	189			
	do 14	14	40	58	98	162			
	do 15	15	74	51	175			
	do 16	16	81	53	134	189			
	do 17	17	42	85	127	191			

	48	57	105	1	150	1,148
Village of Millbrook—						
Fourth Concession, Subdivision. " 18	48	57	105	1	150	1,148
Fifth do " 19	31	43	74		125	
Township of Manvers—						
Lotus Subdivision	19	71	91	1	184	
Ballyduff do	21	110	145		220	
Bethany do	22	114	138		233	3,876
Fleetwood do	23	66	79		148	
Janetville do	24	63	99		158	
Totals—Taxes	1,275	1,667	2,942	11	4,500	18,710
Majority for } HENRY A. WARD, 392. Majorité pour }						
	G. F. BLACKSTOCK.	HON. E. BLAKE.				
DURHAM						
West Riding—						
(Division Ouest)						
Bowmanville—						
(West Ward—Quartier Ouest)—						
Subdivision South..... No. 1	60	52	112		175	
do North..... " 2	81	56	137	2	169	
North Ward—						
Subdivision South..... " 3	66	76	142		195	
do North..... " 4	88	67	155	1	208	3,504
South Ward—						
Subdivision North..... " 5	74	54	128		165	
do South..... " 6	59	36	95		123	
Darlington, S.E.	38	101	139	2	181	
do Tyrone..... " 8	64	97	161	4	207	
do S. Central..... " 9	34	73	107	2	159	
do Hampton..... " 10	69	109	178	1	221	
do Enniskillen..... " 11	65	82	147	2	183	5,465
do Gainice..... " 12	39	113	152		188	
do Enfield..... " 13	44	130	174	1	209	
Cartwright (Williamsburg)	84	39	123	1	140	
do S. Cadmus..... " 14	84	18	116	1	132	
do Cesarea..... " 15	98	39	136	2	162	2,357
do N. Cadmus..... " 17	97	35	109	4	135	

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	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.									
Province of ONTARIO d'ONTARIO.	DURHAM	88	112	200	228	
	(West Riding.)	86	62	148	190	
	(Division Ouest.)	26	73	99	122	
	(Continued.)	21	66	196	225	
	(Suite)	22	139	214	248	
	do	23	76	130	151	
	do	24	68	94	109	
	Newcastle—
	(East Ward—Quartier Est)	53	34	87	107
	(West Ward—Quartier Ouest)	49	50	99	118
Totals—Totaux	1,731	1,847	3,578	25	27	4,445	5,169	1,060	17,555		

Majority for } Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, 116.
Majorité pour }

Electoral District	St. Thomas— Polling Subdivision	CHARLES OAKS BRADINGER.	JOHN HENRY WILSON.	Number of Voters	Number of Polling Places	Number of Voters	Number of Polling Places	Total Voters	Total Polling Places
ELGIN (East Riding) (Division Est.)	St. Thomas— Polling Subdivision, No. 1	89	65	154	1	216	1	8,367	249
	do do 2	111	91	202	2	304	1		
	do do 3	48	68	116	1	161	1		
	do do 4	66	63	129	2	233	1		
	do do 5	62	63	125	1	197	1		
	do do 6	94	86	179	1	275	1		
	do do 7	75	82	157	1	187	1		
	do do 8	104	73	177	1	277	1		
	do do 9	70	74	144	1	231	5		
	do do 10	65	100	165	1	242	1		
	do do 11	65	125	190	1	296	1		
	do do 12	88	117	205	1	313	2		
Yarmouth— Subdivision	do 1	87	112	199	1	231	1	5,575	249
	do 2	73	98	171	1	224	1		
	do 3	58	50	108	1	150	1		
	do 4	32	73	105	2	138	2		
	do 5	56	73	129	1	216	1		
	do 6	44	23	67	1	98	1		
	do 7	101	74	175	3	235	2		
	do 8	30	35	65	1	80	1		
	do 9	43	55	98	1	123	1		
	do 10	79	88	167	1	221	1		
	do 11	95	111	206	1	275	1		
	do 12	89	103	192	1	259	1		
Malahide— Subdivision	do 1	74	73	146	1	206	1	4,415	249
	do 2	106	84	190	1	229	1		
	do 3	90	93	183	2	249	2		
	do 4	100	87	187	1	250	1		
	do 5	98	86	174	2	237	2		
Bayham— Subdivision	do 1	83	59	142	1	186	1	4,649	245
	do 2	114	92	206	1	245	3		
	do 3	98	86	174	2	237	2		
	do 4	83	59	142	1	186	1		
	do 5	114	92	206	1	245	3		

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	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.									
Province of ONTARIO. ONTARIO.	Aylmer—										
		Subdivision..... No. 1	70	157	2	3	194	1,540			
		do " 2	122	225	269	528			
		Vienna..... " 1	36	84	112	674			
		Port Stanley..... " 1	73	105	145				
	Totals—Totaux.....		2,690	5,434	28	24	7,487	25,748			
ELGIN..... (East Riding.) (Division Est.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Majority for Majorité pour		JOHN HENRY WILSON, 54.								

Eraim (West Riding) (Division Ouse)												
Township of Alborough	No. 1	59	94	153	1	4	239					
do	" 2	67	28	95			158					
do	" 3	64	51	115			184					
do	" 4	47	76	123			162		4,718			
do	" 5	69	42	111	1	1	156					
do	" 6	74	64	138	1	1	228					
Dunwich	" 1	71	56	127	1	1	186					
do	" 2	58	43	101	1	1	133					
do	" 3	66	18	84			169					
do	" 4	122	52	174	1	1	270		4,290			
do	" 5	118	22	140			210					
do	" 6	76	52	128		1	192					
Howard	" 1	73	34	107			189					
do	" 2	67	55	123	1	1	194					
do	" 3	48	41	89			168					
do	" 4	50	14	64			110		3,962			
do	" 5	87	33	120		3	201					
do	" 6	42	62	104			144					
Oxford	" 1	83	41	124		1	206					
do	" 2	110	35	145	1	1	202					
do	" 3	63	17	70			129					
do	" 4	56	13	69	1	1	122					
do	" 5	116	41	167			221					
do	" 6	12	38	50	1	1	60					
Ridgetown (Town-Ville)	" 1	37	27	64			124					
do	" 2	50	33	83			165					
do	" 3	70	39	109		2	183		1,633			
do	" 4	40	37	77		1	161					
Township of Southwold	" 1	87	42	129		2	179					
do	" 2	49	34	83			132					
do	" 3	90	40	130		1	188					
do	" 4	56	33	89			133					
do	" 5	42	124	166		1	287					
do	" 6	69	57	126			175					
do	" 7	73	31	104		5	163					
Totals—Total		2,351	1,519	3,870	15	19	6,161		23,480			
												Majority for
												Majorité pour
												GEORGE E. CASSEY, 832.

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	JAMES BRIEN.	LAWIS WIGLE.													
ESSEX (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Amherstburg—	No. 1	73	78	151
	do	" 2	68	85	153
	do	" 3	85	57	142
	Malden, subdivision	" 1	81	78	159
	do	" 2	57	85	142
	Anderdow	" 1	77	109	186
	do	" 2	78	84	160
	do	" 3	27	63	90
	Colchester—	" 2	68	39	107
	North	" 3	43	29	72
	do	" 4	19	71	90
	Colchester—	" 1	134	56	190
South	" 2	105	80	185	
do	" 3	82	57	139	
do	" 1	106	59	165	
Essex Centre.....	" 1	106	59	165
do	" 2	93	46	139

Essex Centre not mentioned in Census.—

Gosfield do do do do Kingsville. Merses— (Ward—Quartier). do do do Leamington. do Peleo.	89 60 99 93 75 114 77 79 65 94 60 62 21	74 90 +8 90 46 109 70 108 19 63 92 80 59	163 150 167 183 111 223 147 187 194 167 152 142 80	As declared by Returning Officer — { Tel que déclaré par l'officier rapporteur.		216 190 218 248 175 253 220 232 218 189 197 172 111	3,494 863 3,552 1,411 361 21,303	Essex Centre non mentionné dans le recensement.
				1 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1			
Totals—Totaux.....								
Majority for } JAMES BRIEN, 32 Majorité pour }								
(On recount by Judge :— (Sur nouveau dénombrement par un juge.)								
Amherstburg..... No	1	73	78	.....	5	.....	1 bad for Wigle.
do	2	68	84	.....	16	.....	.....
do	3	85	57	.....	28	.....	.....
Malden..... do	1	81	77	.....	4	.....	1 do
do	2	57	85	.....	28	.....	.....
Anderson..... do	1	77	109	.....	32	.....	.....
do	2	78	82	.....	4	.....	.....
do	3	27	63	.....	36	.....	.....
North Colchester..... do	2	68	39	.....	29	.....	.....
do	3	43	27	.....	16	.....	2 do
do	4	19	71	.....	52	.....	.....
South Colchester..... do	1	133	55	.....	77	.....	1 bad for Brien.
do	2	105	80	.....	25	.....	.....
do	3	80	57	.....	23	.....	2 do
Essex Centre..... do	1	106	59	47	
do	2	91	46	47	
Gosfield..... do	1	56	73	13	3 do ; 1 bad for Wigle	

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	LEWIS WIGLE: nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivisions.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	Province of ONTARIO <i>ONTARIO.</i>											
			JAMES BRIEN.									
								Majority for Majorité pour				
								Brien.	Wigle			
ESSEX (South Riding) (Division Sud.) (Continuee.) (Suite)	Gosfield	No. 2	60	80	140	.....	.....	31	30	.....	.....	.....
	do	.....	99	68	167	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	.....	93	90	183	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	.....	76	46	122	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kingsville	.....	114	106	220	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mersea	No. 1	77	70	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	.....	71	108	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	.....	65	138	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	.....	94	63	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	.....	59	91	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leamington	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 bad for Wigle.
1 bad for Brien ; 1 bad
for Wigle.

	No. 2	63	79	17	1 bad for Wigle.
	21	59	39	39	
Totals—Totaux.			45	382	
Majority for { JAMES BRIAN, 33. { As declared by the Judge. Majorité pour { Tel que accia é par le juge.					
	FRANCIS CLARY.	J. G. PATTERSON.			
ESSEX.....					
(North Riding)					
(Division Nord.)					
Windsor (Town—Ville) —	No. 1	32	64	134	
Ward one (Quartier un).....	" 2	38	91	170	
do do	" 3	39	81	159	
do do	" 4	28	87	146	
Ward two (Quartier deux).	" 1	31	61	145	
do do	" 2	23	86	152	
do do	" 3	37	71	134	
do do	" 4	30	72	126	
Ward three (Quartier trois).....	" 1	36	94	163	6,561
do do	" 2	51	102	154	
do do	" 3	47	55	148	
do do	" 4	30	62	93	
Ward four (Quartier quatre).....	" 1	37	41	125	
do do	" 2	56	40	162	
Ward five (Quartier cinq).....	" 1	33	39	121	
do do	" 2	14	21	77	
Sandwich, West.....	" 1	48	102	151	
do do	" 2	79	70	179	2,860
do do	" 3	42	49	120	
do do	" 4	37	68	189	
Sandwich (Town—Ville)	" 1	46	105	169	1,143
do do	" 2	49	82	112	
Sandwich, East	" 1	25	86	121	
do do	" 2	60	144	148	
do do	" 3	72	144	186	
do do	" 4	59	113	180	4,386
do do	" 5	109	61	218	
do do	" 6	32	119	245	

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écrits.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins manqués.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		FRANCIS CLARY.	J. O. PATTER- SON.	FRANCIS CLARY.	J. O. PATTER- SON.								
Essex (North Riding.) (Division Nord) (Continued) (Suite.)	Maidstone.....	No. 1	68	41	109	109	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 2	40	109	69	109	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 3	46	91	45	81	91	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	.....
	do	" 4	45	36	45	81	81	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....
	do	" 5	61	32	61	93	93	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	.....
	do	" 6	70	24	70	104	104	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	.....
	do	" 7	46	50	46	96	96	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....
	do	" 8	26	43	26	69	69	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....
	do	" 9	94	25	94	119	119	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	.....
	do	" 4	70	140	70	210	210	.....	.....	.....	266	.....	.....
	Tilbury, West	" 1	51	21	51	72	72	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....
	do	" 2	45	92	45	137	137	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....
	do	" 3	44	56	44	58	58	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....
do	" 4	111	56	111	167	167	.....	.....	.....	207	.....	.....
do	" 5	13	31	13	44	44	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....
do	" 6	28	23	28	51	51	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....
do	" 7	86	33	86	119	119	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....
Belle River.....	" 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totaux		2,165	2,301	2,165	4,466	4,466	21	23	6,529	6,529	25,659	.....	.....

Majority for—Majorité pour—J. O. PATTERSON, 136.

FRONTENAC	HENRY BAWDEN.		GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	18	39	57	82								
Howe Island.....	38	48	86	120	479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Storrington	49	83	132	185	2,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	44	41	85	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	4	13	17	33	1,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth	48	82	150	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittburgh	47	66	120	168	3,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	27	64	91	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	57	57	114	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolfe Island	60	67	127	189	2,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	66	62	128	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	23	62	85	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garden Island.....	1	79	80	104	495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	39	76	115	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	57	87	144	257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	40	65	105	162	3,739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	54	70	124	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	36	59	95	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Totaux.....	776	1,192	1,968	3,090	14,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLEGGARY	DONALD MAONASTER.		P. FERRELL.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	111	89	200	276								
Villages of Alexandria.....	77	90	167	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Alexandria not mentioned in census—Alexandria non mentionné dans le recensement.
Township of Lochiel.....	37	94	131	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	38	84	122	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	88	76	161	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	33	61	93	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	86	34	120	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	411	522	1,093	1,368	5,535

Majority for } GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK, 416.
Majorité pour }

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Province of ONTARIO d'ONTARIO.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écrits.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.								
			DONALD MOMASTER.	P. PURCELL.																					
GLENGARRY	(Continued.) (Suite.)	Township of Kenyon.....	No. 1	97	64	161	1	1	2	211	6,491	4,651	6,354	4,801	22,221										
		do	2	95	106	201	1	2	267																
		do	3	59	128	187	1	2	29	129															
		do	4	39	72	111	1	1	133	203															
		do	5	53	58	111	1	2	168	203															
		do	6	89	79	168	1	1	193	257															
		do	1	97	96	193	1	1	170	210															
		do	2	98	72	170	1	1	207	247															
		do	3	83	124	207	1	3	91	130															
		do	4	48	43	91	1	1	137	186															
		do	5	84	53	137	1	1	186	216															
		do	1	107	79	186	1	1	173	229															
		do	2	101	86	187	1	2	204	230															
		do	3	83	90	173	1	4	171	255															
		do	4	74	130	204	1	1	171	212															
		do	5	72	99	171	1	1	177	218															
		do	6	65	112	177	1	1	16	4,801															
		Totals—Totaux.....			1,814	2,020	3,834	15	16	4,801							22,221								
					Majority for—Majorité pour—P. PURCELL, 206.																				

	WILLIAM McDONNELL.	WALTER SHANLY.								
GREENVILLE	69	36	105	1	145					
(South Riding.)	67	40	100	1	134					
(Division Sud)	60	51	111	1	147					
do	48	43	91	1	120					
do	19	88	107		121					5,093
do	58	83	141		170					
do	60	75	135		158					
do	61	51	112		135					
do	49	69	118	1	155					
do	3	57	60	1	67					
do	28	95	123		167					
Village of Cardinal	71	75	145		182					
Township of Edwardsburg	52	76	127		169					
do	37	67	104		150					5,431
do	61	57	121		158					
do	71	43	114		135					
do	54	55	109		147					
do	38	70	108		139					
do	41	57	98		131					
do	41	57	98		131					
Town of Prescott, ...	65	32	97	3	156					
do	36	55	91	1	154					
do	57	37	94		136					2,999
do	41	55	96	3	163					
do	45	41	86		137					
Totals—Tolanz	1,187	1,407	2,594	7	3,471					13,526

Cardinal not mentioned
in Census.
(Non mentionné dans le
recensement.)

Majority for
Majorité pour
WALTER SHANLY, 220.

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	DAVID JAMIN- SOM.	DAVID JAMIN- SOM.													
Grey	Township of Artemesia.....	No. 1	39	72	111	2	160								
	do	" 2	21	40	61	1	71								
	do	" 3	66	38	104	2	157						4,576		
	do	" 4	55	28	83	2	97								
	do	" 5	89	49	138	1	170								
	do	" 6	77	39	116	1	160								
	do	" 7	64	40	104	2	132								
	do	" 8	65	16	81	1	108								
	do	" 9	105	54	159	1	201								
	do	" 10	59	100	159	1	259								
	do	" 11	87	70	157	1	182								
	do	" 12	11	94	105	1	118								
	do	" 13	71	100	171	1	206								
	do	" 14	53	124	176	1	217								
	do	" 15	27	81	108	1	142								
	do	" 16	81	28	109	1	149								
	do	" 17	81	28	109	1	149								
	do	" 18	57	31	88	1	136								
	do	" 19	40	90	130	1	189								
	do	" 20	47	91	138	1	185								
	do	" 21	37	83	120	1	159								
	do	" 22	44	109	153	1	193								

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Province of ONTARIO.
d'ONTARIO.

do	Glenelg.....	1	107	42	149	2	188	
do	do.....	2	67	82	149	2	209	
do	do.....	3	114	38	152	1	213	4,001
do	do.....	4	58	85	143	1	181	
do	do.....	5	65	86	161	1	200	
do	do.....	1	68	103	171	1	189	
do	Normandy.....	2	77	49	136	4	180	
do	do.....	3	66	109	175	3	204	
do	do.....	4	41	94	135	1	164	6,140
do	do.....	5	63	62	130	1	176	
do	do.....	6	51	33	84	3	101	
do	do.....	7	78	65	143	3	174	
do	do.....	1	29	20	49	7	77	
do	Durham (Town—Vile).....	2	37	19	56	1	71	1,059
do	do.....	3	75	28	103	1	143	
	Totals—Totaux.....		2,195	2,392	4,487	21	5,758	25,703
	Mejority for } GEORGE LANDERKIN, 97. Majorité pour }							
	ROBT. GIR-							
	THOMAS DE							
	Township of Collingwood.....	No. 1	5	20	25	1	40	
do	do.....	2	19	50	69	1	102	
do	do.....	3	6	20	20	1	37	
do	do.....	4	37	11	48	1	79	
do	do.....	5	23	34	62	1	79	
do	do.....	6	56	31	87	1	135	
do	do.....	7	40	63	103	2	147	4,915
do	do.....	8	31	78	109	1	139	
do	do.....	9	71	74	145	1	187	
do	do.....	10	38	105	143	1	207	
do	do.....	1	27	78	105	1	149	
do	do.....	2	38	94	132	1	169	
do	do.....	3	31	99	130	1	191	
do	do.....	4	25	74	89	1	141	3,688
do	do.....	5	11	53	64	2	92	
do	do.....	6	26	41	67	1	94	
do	do.....	1	46	34	80	1	115	
do	do.....	2	75	28	103	1	141	
do	do.....	3	73	44	117	1	153	
do	do.....	4	37	28	85	1	90	3,402
do	do.....	5	47	73	120	1	178	
do	do.....	6	67	22	89	2	144	
do	do.....	7	16	43	59	2	83	

RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	THOMAS S. SPROUT. nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	ROBT. GILRAY.	THOMAS S. SPROUT.										
GRAY (East Riding) (Division Est.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Township of Melancthon	No. 1	53	90	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....
	do	" 2	43	22	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....
	do	" 3	26	45	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....
	do	" 4	34	52	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	.....
	do	" 5	54	51	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	.....
	do	" 6	14	35	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....
	do	" 7	24	48	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....
	do	" 8	67	63	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....
	do	" 9	78	40	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	.....
	do	" 10	54	56	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	.....	.....
	do	" 11	29	42	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	.....
	do	" 12	18	31	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....
St. Vincent.	do	" 13	28	21	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....
	do	" 14	88	71	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	.....
	do	" 15	49	83	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	.....	.....
	do	" 16	58	40	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....
	do	" 17	59	37	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....
Osprey	do	" 18	45	56	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	.....
	do	" 19	41	61	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	.....	.....
	do	" 20	56	62	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	.....	.....
Meaford (Town—Ville)	do	" 21	57	76	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	.....	.....
	do	" 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

88
Province
of ONTARIO.
d'ONTARIO.

Shelburne, Village.....	1	70	127	187	1	261	491
Totals—Totaux.....		1,845	2,400	4,235	17	6,291	25,082

Majority for } THOMAS S. SPROULE, 555.
Moyorité pour

	BENJAMIN ALLEN	JAMES MASSON					
GREY (North Riding) (Division Nord)							
Derby	No. 1	75	131	1	186	2,363	
do	" 2	81	143	1	182		
do	" 3	68	126		163		
Holland	" 1	83	138	4	181		
do	" 2	61	144	2	171		
do	" 3	56	168	2	206	3,688	
do	" 4	64	108	1	154		
do	" 5	44	103		130		
Keppel	" 1	60	114		197		
do	" 2	51	108		136		
do	" 3	67	149	1	193	3,449	
do	" 4	49	90	2	118		
do	" 5	59	93		124		
do	" 6	21	74		117		
Owen Sound	" 1	37	71		124		
do	" 2	60	149	1	244		
do	" 3	89	88	2	136		
do	" 4	30	58		83		
do	" 5	26	33		2		
do	" 6	65	86	2	248	4,426	
do	" 7	24	55		91		
do	" 8	57	111		185		
do	" 9	60	123		186		
Sarawak	" 1	43	98	1	166	333	Brock Village.
do	" 2	57	121		150		
Sullivan	" 1	70	163		204	689	
do	" 2	94	144	3	186		
do	" 3	41	148	4	183	4,143	
do	" 4	90	140	1	169		
do	" 5	54	153	1	186		

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Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		BENJAMIN AL- LEN.	JAS. MASSON.									
GREY (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Sydenham	74	44	118	1	168	1	1	168			
	do	64	68	122	.....	184	.....	.....	184			
	do	43	38	80	.....	101	.....	.....	149			
	do	78	48	124	.....	174	.....	.....	193			
	do	68	19	77	.....	77	.....	.....	64			
	do	24	30	54	.....	54	.....	.....	117			
	do	67	36	93	.....	93	.....	.....	96			
	do	62	7	69	.....	69	.....	.....	96			
Totals—Totaux		2,071	2,128	4,199	12	24	5,795	23,384				
		Majority for Majorité pour		JAMES MASSON, 57.								

BALDWIN		O. W. COLTER		W. H. MONTAGUE		Totals—Totaux.....	
1,785		1,782		14		5	
Majority for } O. W. COLTER 13.		{ As declared by Returning Officer. <i>Tel que déclaré par l'officier rapporteur.</i>					
Majorité pour }							
On recount by a Judge :— <i>(Sur nouveau dépouillement par un juge.)</i>							
Disallowed for } W. H. MONTAGUE. <i>Retraçhé pour }</i>							
Oayuga Village..... Ballot No. 53							
do	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Onaida	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 4 do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 1 Seneca	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2 Waipole	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 4 do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 8 do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Judge's reasons.
(Motives du Juge.)

.....
 Figures on the back containing a means of identifying the voter.—
Des chiffres sur le dos contenant un moyen d'identifier le voteur.

do do
 do do
 Counterfoil on, also mark an I letter V on back.—
Contenant le talon, aussi une marque, et le lettre V sur le dos.

No cross, an irregular mark only.—*Nul croix, une marque irrégulière seulement.*

.....
 Figures 13 on the back.—
Les chiffres 13 sur le dos.

Counterfoil left on, there by identifying voter.—
Contenant le talon, identifiant le voteur.

Admittedly bad, marked by 0 instead of a cross.
Marque par un 0 au lieu d'une croix.

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Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		W. H. MON- TAGUE. nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised 'Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.												
		O. W. COLTEN.	W. H. MON- TAGUE.																								
Province of ONTARIO. d'ONTARIO.	Allowed for } W. H. MONTAGUE. Accordé pour } No. 4 N. Oayuga.....	Ballot No. 90	Evidently it was the in- tention of the voter to vote — <i>Évidemment c'était l'intention du voter de voter.</i> Is an envelope with thirty ballots for Montague ; objected to for reason of D. R. O. name in full on back. — <i>Est une enve- loppe avec trente bulle- tins pour Montague, à laquelle on a fait objec- tion pour la raison que le nom du S. O. R. était écrit en entier sur le dos.</i> Is an envelope with forty- six ballots, having on												
															
															
	" 3 Oneids.....	do	113												
	" 4 do	do	116												

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision.	Number of electors inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	C. W. COLTÉR. Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	W. H. MON- TAGUE. Nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.								
of ONTARIO d'ONTARIO.										
HALDIMAND.....	Disallowed for									Counterfoil on, and also no number, thereon which would identify voter.— <i>Ayant le talon, aussi un chiffre qui pourrait identifier le voteur.</i>
(Continued.) (Suite.)	<i>Retenches pour</i>									
	Cayuga Village.....	Ballot No. 58								do
	do	do	97							do
	do	do	89							do
	No. 1 Oneida.....	Ballot No. 94								Figures on the back.— <i>Chiffres sur le dos.</i>
	" 1 do	do	95							do
	" 3 do	do	107							Name of D. R. O. spelt John Saure, instead of S. O. R. écrit Saure au lieu de Saunh.
	" 3 do	do	110							do

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Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins nuds.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	O. W. COLTER. Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	W. H. MOR- TAGUE. Nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivis on.										
of ONTARIO. d'ONTARIO.	Allowed for } O. W. COLTER. <i>Accordé pour</i>											
HALDIMAND.....	No. 4 Oneida	Ballot No. 115										Is an envelope with 33 ballots for C. W. Colter, objected to as having counterfoil on all but two. These ballots had a corner torn off the counterfoil where number was put before torn off— <i>Est une enveloppe avec 33 bulletins pour C. W. Colter, objectés comme ayant le talon déchiré où était le numéro.</i>
	" 5 do	do	117									Marked with an indelible lead pencil.— <i>Marqué</i>

" 4 Seneca	do	129	86	61	147	10	203	830	avec un crayon indélébile.
" 4 Walpole	do	136	61	187	198	1	265	1,242	Red crosses on the face
" 6 do	do	140	87	18	105	1	124		Croix rouges sur la face.
" 7 do	do	143	42	29	71	2	95		Name of D. R. O. in full on the back.—Nom du S. O. R. en entier sur le dos.
Oayuga Village	No. 1		97	57	154	1	199		Claimed only a straight mark, but clearly a cross.—Allégué être un marque seulement, mais clairement une croix.
Caledonia Village	" 2		58	77	115	1	137		Initials of D. R. O. not on the ballot.—Les initiales du S. O. R. ne sont pas sur le bulletin.
North Oayuga (Township)	" 3		77	85	142	1	187		
do	" 4		100	71	171	1	198		
do	" 5		83	28	111	1	137		
Rainham (Township)	" 6		60	46	106	2	136		
do	" 7		46	22	68	1	87		
Seneca (Township)	" 8		41	42	83	1	88		
do	" 9		56	59	115	2	126		
do	" 10		48	73	131	2	153		
do	" 11		83	41	124	3	145		
do	" 12		32	118	150	4	197		
do	" 13		43	30	73	1	85		
do	" 14		46	79	79	1	115		
do	" 15		33	15	48	1	65		
do	" 16		21	56	77	1	119		
do	" 17		73	67	140	3	155		
Walpole (Township)	" 18		10	66	172	3	219		
do	" 19		87	59	146	1	169		
do	" 20		75	55	130	1	146		
do	" 21		76	85	160	1	195		
do	" 22		54	57	111	1	136		
do	" 23		49	122	171	2	207		
do	" 24		59	144	203	1	261		
Totals—Totaux			1,745	1,746	3,491	40	4,334	17,660	
		Majority for W. H. MONTAGUE, I.		As declared by the Judge.		Tel. qui déclaré par le juge.			

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	JOHN WALDR. Nombr de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	DAVID HENDERSON. Number of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	JOHN WALDR. Nombr de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.										
HALTON.....	Esquesing Township.....	No. 1	58	92	150	.....	1	.....	180	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 2	117	87	204	1	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 3	82	77	159	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	4,998	.....
	do	" 4	34	81	115	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 5	101	83	184	2	1	.....	219	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 6	90	72	162	.....	1	.....	209	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 1	83	76	169	1	.....	.....	217	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 2	121	69	190	.....	.....	.....	221	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 3	75	105	180	1	.....	.....	236	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 4	72	71	143	1	.....	.....	193	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 5	55	64	119	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 6	51	87	138	1	.....	.....	186	.....	4,382	.....
Nelson, B Block.....	do	" 1	26	48	74	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 2	87	71	158	.....	.....	.....	197	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 3	89	86	175	1	.....	.....	213	.....	3,340	.....
Massarweya.....	do	" 4	91	56	147	.....	1	.....	180	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 5	98	49	147	1	.....	.....	184	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 1	73	92	165	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....
do	" 2	91	97	188	.....	1	.....	218	.....	.....	.....
do	" 3	90	125	175	.....	.....	.....	206	.....	2,800	.....

Georgetown	176	1	68	73	159	8	1	1,471
do	210	2	61	89	150	1	.....	.....
Action	129	1	89	83	92	1	.....	848
do	121	2	38	49	87	2	.....	.....
do	123	1	60	37	97	.....	.....	.....
Oakville	155	2	87	39	106	.....	.....	1,710
do	170	3	68	64	132	1	.....	.....
do	169	8	65	70	135	2	.....	1,068
Burlington	154	1	68	47	115	.....	.....	.....
do	114	2	35	44	79	.....	.....	.....
Milton (North Ward—Quartier Nord)	104	1	39	41	80	.....	.....	1,302
do (East Ward—Quartier Est)	116	3	43	48	91	1	.....	.....
do (South Ward—Quartier Sud)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totaux	5,670	20	2,213	2,222	4,435	8	.....	21,919

Majority for		JOHN WALDRIE, 8—		ALEX. BURNS.		ALEX. MORAY.		FREDERIC WAT.		TER.	
Majorité pour		No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		No. 4		No. 5	
Ward No. 1—(Quartier No. 1)—	ADAM BROWN.	46	47	47	44	47	44	47	44	184	151
Polling District	.....	2	37	36	37	36	37	36	37	146	108
do	.....	3	40	30	41	30	41	30	41	141	111
do	.....	4	66	61	67	62	67	62	67	256	187
do	.....	5	52	84	50	82	50	82	50	268	188
do	.....	6	41	84	43	86	43	86	43	254	170
Ward No. 2—(Quartier No. 2)—	ADAM BROWN.	74	52	78	52	78	52	78	52	256	194
Polling District	.....	8	60	49	59	48	59	48	59	216	149
do	.....	9	69	50	67	50	67	50	67	236	183
do	.....	10	71	48	69	45	69	45	69	233	180
do	.....	11	47	28	43	29	43	29	43	147	148
do	.....	12	55	49	53	46	53	46	53	203	172
do	.....	13	69	46	68	46	68	46	68	229	170
Ward No. 3—(Quartier No. 3)—	ADAM BROWN.	62	53	66	55	66	55	66	55	236	177
Polling District	.....	14	34	46	37	44	37	44	37	161	129
do	.....	15	50	55	49	58	49	58	49	212	164
do	.....	16	61	39	55	40	55	40	55	195	148
do	.....	17	55	37	53	37	53	37	53	182	132
do	.....	18	59	46	62	45	62	45	62	211	145
do	.....	19	55	39	55	3	55	3	55	187	134
do	.....	20	35	28	39	30	39	30	39	136	120
do	.....	21	70	43	65	48	65	48	65	226	161
do	.....	22	65	40	62	38	62	38	62	205	146
do	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

A recount was made by a Judge with the same result.
Un nouveau dénombrement fut fait par un juge avec le même résultat.

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		Alex. Burns.	Alex. McKay.	Fredric Wal- ter.									
HAMILTON (City—City) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Ward No. 4—(Quarter No. 4)— Polling District	49	62	49	63	223	166	5,950		
	do	58	61	60	62	241	163			
	do	59	48	62	51	220	160			
	do	71	58	73	63	265	181			
	do	78	75	53	63	266	184			
	do	30	67	76	63	286	180			
	do	73	66	68	67	274	204			
	do	78	49	80	47	251	185			
	do	51	72	52	74	249	186			
	do	52	45	47	41	185	190			
	do	34	27	30	25	116	152			
	do	35	60	51	52	222	189			
	do	36	55	52	48	207	175			
	do	37	61	73	62	273	209			
	do	38	59	60	57	234	192			
	do	39	46	47	49	229	176			
	do	40	48	54	59	279	189			
	do	41	49	71	49	241	181			
do	42	57	64	75	271	188				
of ONTARIO. ONTARIO.	Ward No. 5—(Quarter No. 5)— Polling District	57	70	64	75	271	188	6,068		
	do	41	49	71	49	241	181			
	do	40	48	54	59	279	189			
	do	39	46	47	49	229	176			
	do	38	59	60	57	234	192			
	do	37	61	73	62	273	209			
	do	36	55	52	48	207	175			
	do	35	60	51	52	222	189			
	do	34	27	30	25	116	152			
	do	33	52	45	47	185	190			
	do	51	72	52	74	249	186			
	do	78	49	80	47	251	185			
	do	73	66	68	67	274	204			
	do	30	67	76	63	286	180			
	do	71	58	73	63	265	181			
	do	59	48	62	51	220	160			
	do	25	58	61	60	241	163			
	do	24	49	62	49	223	166			

Ward No. 6—(Quarter No. 6)— Polling District	43	57	53	57	53	48	214	2	209	6,035
do	44	76	55	77	55	66	263	.....	1	208
do	45	75	66	78	66	66	285	.....	2	221
do	46	62	55	61	55	234	.....	4	.....	181
do	47	77	65	76	65	283	.....	.....	.....	199
do	48	64	57	62	52	235	.....	4	.....	160
do	49	32	69	37	70	198	.....	1	.....	131
do	50	59	68	61	69	287	.....	2	.....	169
do	51	54	58	58	62	252	.....	2	.....	169
Ward No. 7—(Quarter No. 7)— Polling District	52	56	55	62	56	231	.....	1	.....	183
do	53	57	84	58	82	281	.....	.....	3	203
do	54	73	70	72	68	283	.....	1	.....	199
do	55	57	60	59	53	253	.....	.....	1	175
do	56	60	55	61	55	231	.....	.....	1	161
do	57	78	60	77	59	274	.....	.....	.....	215
do	58	62	49	60	51	232	.....	2	.....	165
do	59	81	69	78	72	300	.....	.....	1	207
do	60	69	55	71	55	260	.....	2	.....	169
do	61	41	59	45	61	206	.....	4	.....	164
Totals—To/aux.....	3,574	3,402	3,571	3,410	13,957	56	47	9,526	35,961		

Majority for Meyrick pour		ADAM BROWN AND ALEX. MCKAY.	
John G. Frost	Alex. Robertson	.....	.....
Belleville (City—Cité)— Foster Ward (Quarter)	82	85	167
do	60	134	194
do	30	53	83
do	42	77	119
do	65	63	118
do	50	62	112
do	55	55	110
do	47	68	115
do	86	41	107
do	105	45	160
do	50	91	141
do	11	85	140
do	12	55	140
do	13	53	104

Majority for Meyrick pour		ADAM BROWN AND ALEX. MCKAY.	
John G. Frost	Alex. Robertson	.....	.....
Belleville (City—Cité)— Foster Ward (Quarter)	82	85	167
do	60	134	194
do	30	53	83
do	42	77	119
do	65	63	118
do	50	62	112
do	55	55	110
do	47	68	115
do	86	41	107
do	105	45	160
do	50	91	141
do	11	85	140
do	12	55	140
do	13	53	104

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Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.	
		JOHN G. FROST.	ALEX. ROBERTSON.	JOHN G. FROST.	ALEX. ROBERTSON.									
HASTINGS (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Sidney Township.....No. 1	85	74	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ward Subdivision " 2	60	75	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do " 3	99	79	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do " 4	68	55	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do " 5	66	55	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do " 6	69	60	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do " 7	60	65	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do " 8	92	89	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Trenton (Town—Ville) " 1	38	67	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do " 2	52	79	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do " 3	50	72	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do " 4	52	49	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do " 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals—Totaux	1,550	1,728	3,278	16	35	5,105	17,400

Majority for
Majorité pour } ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, 178.

Province
25
of ONTARIO.
d'ONTARIO.

	S. B. BURDETT.	JOHN WHITE.							
HASTINGS.....									
(East Riding)									
(Division Est)									
Hungerford Township—									
Thomasburg	17	91	108	1	.....	134			
Money more	28	38	66	2	.....	88			
Marlbank	76	59	135	3	.....	167			
Chapman	45	74	119	4	.....	138			4,559
Stoco	116	16	132	1	2	163			
Tweed, West	42	99	141	1	.....	185			
do East	39	46	85	.....	.....	93			
Bogart	83	49	132	1	2	163			
Thurlow Township—									
1st Concession, School-house	56	76	132	.....	.....	168			
2nd do	58	72	130	1	1	164			
Cannifton	48	22	70	4	.....	100			
Town Hall	76	63	139	1	2	168			
Brennan's M.	91	44	135	.....	.....	171			4,922
Carbyville	80	67	147	1	.....	169			
Foxboro'	96	29	125	.....	.....	144			
Zion's Hill	68	71	139	1	2	173			
Plainfield	38	98	136	1	.....	166			
Tyendinaga Township—									
Shannonville	48	71	119	1	.....	161			
Melrose	74	98	172	1	.....	191			
Lonsdale	127	43	170	2	.....	204			
Moul't's School-house	69	87	146	3	.....	170			6,162
Jones' do	78	29	107	.....	2	127			
Indian Council-house	29	56	85	1	.....	110			
Read	105	29	134	.....	2	160			
Marysville	41	38	79	.....	.....	114			
Deseronto—									
Town Hall	48	64	112	1	.....	131			
Jock's House	49	104	153	4	.....	183			1,670
Geddes' House	44	62	106	3	1	125			
Totals—Totaux	1,769	1,695	3,454	34	14	4,170			17,313

Majority for } S. B. BURDETT, 64.
Majorité pour }

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	H. M. BOWELL.	H. H. SUTTON, M.D. nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.			Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
					Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.							
HASTINGS..... (North Riding.) (<i>Division Nord.</i>)	Huntingdon Township—													
	Town Hall.....	No. 1	79	38	117	172	2,555		
	Orange Hall.....	" 2	69	35	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
	White Lake.....	" 3	122	12	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208
	Hog Lake.....	" 4	36	20	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
	Rawdon Township—													
	Ridge Road Schoolhouse.....	" 1	73	18	91	169	3,692		
	Allen's Schoolhouse.....	" 2	42	62	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174
	Town Hall.....	" 3	53	19	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
	Salis Schoolhouse.....	" 4	52	33	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
	Burkett's Shop.....	" 5	76	12	88	176	2,084 131	Sabine, Lyell, Airey, Murchison and Robin- son.	
	Forrestell's Shop.....	" 6	63	12	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
	Marmora and Lake—													
	Town Hall.....	" 1	86	32	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186
	Beaver Creek Schoolhouse.....	" 2	61	13	74	117	3,182		
	Wiley's Schoolhouse.....	" 3	30	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
	Madoc Township—													
	Hart's Schoolhouse.....	" 1	58	23	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139
	McCoy's do.....	" 2	111	11	122	194			
	Town Hall.....	" 3	112	16	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189
O'Hara's Schoolhouse.....	" 4	34	30	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	

	1	49	10	59	2	14	129	423
Wollaston, Town Hall.....	"	1						
Sizevir and Grimsthorp—	"	1	13	55	1		137	
Town Hall.....	"	42	9	81			113	1,614
Schoolhouse, Queenston.....	2	72						
Tuder, Limerick and Oashe—	"	1	13	30	1		85	
Town Hall.....	"	17	13	62	1		112	1,127
Gilmour.....	"	2	13					
Dungannon and Faraday—	"	1	17	62			116	
Town Hall, L'Amable.....	"	45	17	30			62	
do Bancroft.....	2	20	10	12			23	970
Faraday Schoolhouse.....	3	12						
Carlow and Mayo—	"	1	4	28		1	94	
Town Hall, Carlow.....	"	24	6	18			39	935
Hernon Schoolhouse.....	"	12						
Monteagle and Herschel—	"	1	20	41	2		108	
Schoolhouse, Herschel.....	"	21	3	18			61	1,072
Hylis Schoolhouse, Monteagle.....	2	15						
Bangor, Wicklow and McClure—	"	1	10	20			49	
McClure Schoolhouse.....	"	10	10	15			55	855
H. Dennison's, Bangor.....	2	15						
Madoc Village—	"	1	70	108			153	
Bristol's Shop.....	"	38	47	80			124	1,065
Town Hall.....	2	33						
Stirling Village—	"	1	27	81	1		131	
Town Hall.....	"	54	33	71		1	120	874
House near old M. E. Church.....	2	38						
Totals—Totaux.....		1,723	682	2,405	12	14	4,364	20,479

	M. O. OAMBROK.	HONNBT PORTER.	
Ashfield.....	64	102	200
do.....	56	80	173
do.....	50	69	150
do.....	80	68	185
do.....	104	36	140
do.....	127	80	189
do.....	94	49	205
Colborne.....			162
HURON.....			4,768

	Majority for	Hon. M. BOWELL, 1,041.
	Majorité pour	

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Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised 'Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Census, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		M. O. CAMP- BON.	ROBERT POR- TERR.													
HURON (West Riding) (Division Ouest.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Colborne.....	27	58	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	83	83	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	50	52	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clinton.....	78	58	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	70	91	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	62	69	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	48	92	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Goderich Township.....	43	92	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	39	80	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	32	77	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	40	92	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	50	79	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	55	43	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(Town—Ville),	do	43	56	99
do	56	51	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	59	38	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	52	43	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	56	55	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	56	55	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	34	45	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	55	95	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wawanosh, West.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

do	do	74	71	145	1	179	2,985
do	do	74	56	128	1	169	2,674
do	do	73	35	134	1	165	
do	do	89	54	140		172	
do	East	86	65	144	1	161	
do	do	79	51	170	1	138	
do	do	69	49	108		133	
do	Totals—Totaux	2,135	2,162	4,297	18	5,714	23,512

Majority for } ROBERT PORTER, 27. Majorité pour }		As declared by Returning Officer. { <i>Tel que déclaré par l'officier rapporteur.</i>	
<i>Upon recount by a Judge :— (Sur nouveau décomptement par un juge.)</i>			
Ashfield	64	102	167
do	56	80	136
do	80	69	119
do	81	67	149
do	104	36	140
do	128	31	159
Colborne	84	48	133
do	27	58	86
do	83	83	166
do	51	53	104
OClinton	78	58	137
do	70	91	161
do	62	69	131
do	48	92	140
Goderich Township	43	92	135
do	39	80	119
do	32	77	109
do	40	92	133
do	50	79	139
do	55	43	98
(Town—Ville)	44	56	100
do	66	51	108
do	59	38	97
do	52	43	95
do	56	58	112
do	34	45	80
do	55	95	160
Wawanosh, West.	74	71	146
do	72	56	128
do	99	35	134
do	86	64	140

	5	59	73	132	2	3	8	183
Gray (Township).....	6	59	73	132	1	1	1	183
do	7	59	119	178	.....	.....	.....	226
do	8	29	111	140	.....	.....	.....	165
do	9	84	46	80	.....	1	.....	98
do	8	78	108	184	.....	2	.....	238
do	10	57	80	137	.....	.....	.....	170
do	11	117	52	169	1	.....	.....	202
Howick	12	75	85	160	.....	3	.....	185
do	13	110	73	183	.....	.....	.....	220
do	14	109	68	175	1	.....	.....	210
do	15	77	89	166	.....	2	.....	206
do	16	80	62	142	1	.....	.....	178
do	17	78	59	135	1	.....	.....	168
Morris	18	48	77	125	1	1	.....	161
do	19	75	70	145	.....	4	.....	183
do	20	91	84	175	.....	.....	.....	203
do	21	87	75	162	.....	.....	.....	200
do	22	66	89	125	.....	4	.....	173
Turnberry (Township).....	23	75	101	194	1	.....	.....	225
do	24	96	101	197	.....	2	.....	224
do	25	47	36	83	.....	1	.....	124
Wingham (Town-Ville).....	26	39	86	75	.....	.....	.....	135
do	27	63	45	108	1	.....	.....	150
do	28	68	64	132	.....	1	.....	182
do	29	34	66	100	1	.....	.....	141
Wroxeter (Village).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	580
Totals—Totanz.....	.....	2,027	2,088	4,115	11	26	.....	5,226
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i>								21,001
			PETER MACDONALD, 61.					
			JOHN CAMPBELL.					
			JOHN McILLAN.					
Huron.....	No. 1	53	28	81	.....	1	.....	151
Bayfield (Village).....	" 2	13	50	63	.....	.....	.....	120
Hay Township.....	" 3	15	95	110	.....	.....	.....	228
do	" 4	24	79	103	.....	.....	.....	206
do	" 5	6	31	37	72
do	" 6	9	57	66	1	144
do	" 7	20	40	60	107
(South Riding.)								
(Division Sud.)								
								679
								4,421

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	JOHN CARRELL.	JOHN MILLAN.										
Bullet Township	No. 8	17	74	91	1	154	3,875					
do	" 9	18	97	115		178						
do	" 10	15	41	66		113						
do	" 11	21	67	88		156						
do	" 12	6	27	33		91						
do	" 13	18	48	66		117						
do	" 14	11	60	71		128						
do	" 15	33	46	79		137						
McKillop	" 16	44	16	60		85						
do	" 17	43	86	86		128						
do	" 18	24	24	58		77						
do	" 19	39	37	68		135						
do	" 20	40	27	67		100						
do	" 21	21	54	75	1	122						
do	" 22	28	50	78	1	120						
Seaforth (Town—Vile)	" 23	45	61	108		166						
do	" 24	97	54	151	3	280						
do	" 25	90	46	136	3	274						
do	" 26	20	105	125		230						
Stanley Township	" 27	63	36	99		210						
do	" 27											

do	49	17	55	115	2,910
do	24	50	74	140	
do	29	48	106	188	
Tuckersmith Township	59	104	119	199	3,550
do	16	88	100	174	
do	12	89	120	178	
do	31		1		
do	33		1		
Totals--Totals	1,026	1,784	2,810	5,023	21,981

Majority for } JOHN McMILLAN, 758.
Majorité pour }

KENT,	No.	AROH. CAMP.		HENRY DMYTH.					
		AROH. CAMP.	BELL.						
Chatham (Town-Ville).....	1	66		63	129	232			
do	2	74		81	155	255			
do	3	67		52	119	204			
do	4	66		120	176	314			
do	5	53		69	122	281			
do	6	62		60	122	268			
do	7	47		77	124	288			
do	8	35		50	85	190			7,873
do	9	52		51	103	194			
do	10	92		65	167	270			
do	11	64		66	130	236			
do	12	65		65	130	242			
do	13	49		59	108	183			
do	14	29		65	94	205			
do	15	51		121	172	300			
do	16	40		86	126	184			
do	17	46		60	106	196			
do	18	55		46	101	176			
do	19	65		44	109	172			6,410
do	20	60		76	136	187			
do	21	66		52	118	159			
do	22	66		58	124	181			
do	23	69		49	118	173			
do	24	92		29	121	163			
Blenheim (Town-Ville).....	25	33		73	106	154			1,212
do	26	47		66	113	168			
do	27	47		50	97	135			

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		ARCH. CAMP- BELL.	HENRY SMYTH.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.										
KENT (Continued.) (Suite.)	Raleigh Township	No 28	70	99	169	4	3	275	5,298						
	do	" 29	39	63	102	1	157							
	do	" 30	47	73	120	2	183							
	do	" 31	82	45	127	1	166							
	do	" 32	66	40	106	2	154							
	do	" 33	68	30	98	1	181							
	do	" 34	70	50	120	188							
	do	" 35	82	43	125	1	171							
	do	" 36	81	23	103	128							
	Tilbury (East) Township	" 37	134	88	212	2	318						2,872	
	do	" 38	64	24	88	133							
	do	" 39	71	52	123	174							
	do	" 40	48	48	96	146							
	do	" 41	65	57	112	147							
	Romney Township	" 42	104	38	142	1	178						1,082	
do	" 43	83	70	153	212								
Dover	" 44	105	112	217	213								
do	" 45	86	80	146	196						4,447		

Province
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ONTARIO.

do	46	109	83	192	272
Totals—Totaux.	2,982	2,870	6,852	39	9,373
					29,191

Majority for } ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, 112.
Majorité pour }

	ALEX. H. GUNN	Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD.					
KINGSTON (City—Cité.)	71	59	130	1	253	1,950	
Sydenham (Ward—Quartier)	82	61	146	.....	272	.....
do	73	71	144	.....	266	1,225	
Ontario	61	42	103	2	185	.....
do	82	63	145	.....	281	933	
St. Lawrence	65	52	117	2	186	.....
do	78	69	135	1	242	.....
Catawaqui	61	104	165	2	247	2,301	
do	79	106	185	.....	297	.....
do	80	65	145	.....	277	.....
Frontenac	92	80	172	.....	259	2,847	
do	85	115	200	.....	310	.....
do	99	99	188	.....	284	.....
Rideau	82	100	182	1	263	2,788	
do	98	97	195	4	474	.....
do	99	98	197	1	265	.....
Victoria	99	99	197	.....	265	2,047	
do	73	96	169	.....	237	.....
Totals—Totaux.	1,368	1,370	2,728	6	4,388	14,091	

Majority for } Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, G. O. B., 12. { As declared by Returning Officer.
Majorité pour }

Upon recount by a Judge.
(Sur nouveau dépouillement par un juge.)

Sydenham (Ward—Quartier)	71	59	130	.....	253	
do	82	64	146	.....	272	
Ontario	73	71	144	.....	266	
do	61	42	103	2	185	
St. Lawrence	82	63	145	.....	281	
do	65	52	117	2	186	
do	78	69	135	1	242	
do	61	104	165	2	247	
do	79	106	185	.....	297	
do	80	65	145	.....	277	
do	92	80	172	.....	259	
do	85	115	200	.....	310	
do	99	99	188	.....	284	
do	82	100	182	1	263	
do	98	97	195	4	474	
do	99	98	197	1	265	
do	73	96	169	237	
Totals—Totaux.	1,368	1,370	2,728	6	4,388	14,091

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	ALEX' R. GUNN.	SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.										
KINGSTON (City—Cité) (Continued.) (Suite.)	St Lawrence (Ward—Quartier)	65	52	117	2	188	1	2	168			
	do	75	59	134	1	242		2	242			
	Catarqui	60	104	164			247		247			
	do	79	106	185	2		297		297			
	do	79	65	144			277		277			
	Frontenac	92	80	172			269		269			
	do	86	114	199			310		310			
	do	86	99	188			284		284			
	Rideau	82	100	182			253		253			
	do	98	97	195	1		274		4	274		
	do	98	98	197			265			265		
	Victoria	69	95	164			237			237		
do												
Totals—Totaux	1,351	1,368	2,719	6	10	4,388						

Majority for } Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, G. O. B., 17. {
Majorité pour } { Tel que déclaré par le juge.

	JAMES FRISHER.	WILLIAM HENRY BY-MONAHAN.					
LAMBTON							
(West Riding.)							
(Division West.)							
Wyoming Village.....	No. 1	40	75	1	113	886	
do	" 2	52	93	1	116		
do	" 3	52	41				
do	" 4	90	64		186	1,293	
do	" 5	100	74	1	233		
do	" 6	64	61		171		
do	" 7	52	57		145	1,614	
do	" 8	52	31		113		
do	" 9	68	78		231		
do	" 10	86	47	1	193		
do	" 11	131	23		197		
do	" 12	78	55	1	195	5,146	
do	" 13	50	69		145		
do	" 14	101	91	2	243		
do	" 15	53	38	1	123		
do	" 16	56	46		121		
do	" 17	80	57		152		
do	" 18	95	53		128		
do	" 19	118	46		178	4,495	
do	" 20	28	23		208		
do	" 21	63	32		63		
do	" 22	29	33		122		
do	" 23	81	48	3	89		
do	" 24	49	46		173		
do	" 25	54	64		119	3,583	
do	" 26	62	61		180		
do	" 27	37	17	1	164		
do	" 28	89	61	3	68		
do	" 29	99	81		183		
do	" 30	48	67		232		
do	" 31	83	94	2	166		
do	" 32	65	44	1	236	3,974	
do	" 33	61	35		136		
do	" 34	73	60		138		
do					194		
Totals--Totaux.....	2,335	1,777	4,112	10	5,426	20,891	

Majority for
Majorité pour
J. F. LISTER, 558.

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	J. H. FAIR- BANK.	GEORGE MON- CHIEFF.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision.	Number of electeurs inscrits sur la liste revêue des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
LAMBTON (East Riding) (Division Est.)	Alvinston	1	29	53	82	1	.....	.....	118	830	
	do	2	53	77	130	1	.....	.....	167	569	
	Arkona	3	62	43	105	.....	.....	.....	135	1,132	
	Walsford	4	57	82	139	.....	.....	.....	182	635	
	do	5	46	56	102	.....	.....	.....	148		
	Theford	6	78	55	133	.....	.....	.....	163		
	Warwick	7	70	80	150	.....	.....	.....	170		
	do	8	43	68	111	.....	.....	.....	135		
	do	9	83	90	173	.....	.....	.....	208		
	do	10	72	54	126	.....	.....	.....	167	4,062	
	do	11	93	17	110	.....	.....	.....	135		
	do	12	59	26	85	.....	.....	.....	116		
	do	13	51	71	122	.....	.....	.....	145		
	Brooke	14	84	61	145	.....	.....	.....	169		
	do	15	46	91	137	.....	.....	.....	175		
	do	16	107	58	165	.....	.....	.....	205	3,492	
	do	17	66	108	174	.....	.....	.....	199		
	do	18	69	107	176	.....	.....	.....	189		
	Oil Springs	19	69	119	188	.....	.....	.....	215	552	
	do	20	88	40	128	.....	.....	.....	102		
	Bosanquet	21	53	98	151	.....	.....	.....	197		

LAVARK..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	JOHN HAGGART.		DUNCAN KIP-PEN.		116	3	234	2,960
	No.	1	2	3				
Bathurst.....	1	48	68	15	61	1	115	
do	"	46	18	29	81	.....	138	
do	"	52	29	27	88	2	162	
Beekwith.....	"	4	61	37	126	1	215	1,928
do	"	5	39	82	155	2	238	
do	"	6	73	82	135	1	261	1,287
Burgess, North	"	7	76	69	172	.....	263	
do	"	8	133	39	132	2	194	1,975
Carleton Place.....	"	8	83	49	138	1	210	
do	"	9	10	41	85	.....	173	
do	"	10	97	41	71	.....	94	
Drummond.....	"	11	53	32	107	1	175	2,378
do	"	12	53	18	67	.....	106	
do	"	13	59	48	98	.....	200	
do	"	14	49	18	61	1	94	1,319
Eimsley, North	"	15	81	17	107	.....	188	
do	"	16	39	12	134	1	204	2,693
do	"	17	70	37	107	.....	185	
Montague.....	"	18	78	56	180	.....	330	
do	"	19	75	32	150	.....	289	
do	"	20	124	36	171	.....	283	2,467
Perth (Town—Vile)	"	21	114	36	110	.....	204	
do	"	22	114	57	.....	.....	.....	948
do	"	23	95	15	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke, South	"	23	95	15	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totus.....		1,762	880	2,642	13	7	4,474	17,945

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	ANGUS BUOHANAN.		O.F. FERGUSON.		GEORGE KIDDO.		113	1	142	1,022
	No.	1	2	3	4	5				
South Gower.....	1	49	46	18	18	19	94	.....	128	
do	"	2	52	23	33	26	106	2	135	1,188
Kemptville.....	"	3	47	33	32	32	89	135	
do	"	4	20	47	32	32	135	

Majority for } JOHN G. HAGGART, 882.
Majorité pour }

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	ANGUS BUCHANAN.	ANGUS BUCHANAN.												
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Oxford Township.....	No. 5	23	32	58	113	1	2	136	136	13,785			
	do	" 6	13	64	8	85	136	136				
	do	" 7	38	91	27	156	213	213				
	do	" 8	27	65	12	104	1	150	150				
	do	" 9	25	63	5	92	1	112	112				
	do	" 10	48	57	3	108	1	152	152				
	Merrickville.....	" 11	75	50	15	140	173	173	819			
	Wolford Township.....	" 12	17	92	33	142	2	180	180				
	do	" 13	34	60	14	98	2	3	135	135	2,401			
	do	" 14	75	69	13	157	2	193	193				
	do	" 15	61	44	2	107	154	154	1,121			
	do	" 16	34	23	2	69	79	79				
	do	" 17	41	104	145	3	175	175				
	do	" 18	35	96	132	191	191	2,087			
	do	" 19	10	18	1	29	36	36				
	do	" 20	23	74	2	99	144	144				
	Totals—Totaux.....			747	1,140	291	2,178	11	14	2,891	2,891	12,423		
													Majority for Majorité pour	O. F. FERGUSON, 393.

Province of ONTARIO.
 d'ONTARIO.

LEEDS (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	O. R. RENT	GEO. TAX.	LOAN	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gananoque Village..... No. 1	41	40	81	113					
do " 2	32	57	89	119					
do " 3	37	63	102	143					2,871
do " 4	55	60	115	154					
do " 5	38	66	104	135					
do " 6	54	87	141	189					
Township front Leeds and Lansdowne. " 7	25	111	141	188					
do " 8	42	83	125	169					
do " 9	76	59	135	179					3,587
do " 10	37	122	159	189					
do " 11	74	87	161	195					
Township front of Escott " 12	77	22	99	113					1,329
do " 13	38	64	102	124					
do " 14	26	57	83	106					
Township front of Yonge..... " 15	111	41	152	173					1,778
do " 16	64	33	97	113					
do " 17	57	53	110	136					
do " 18	76	21	97	117					
Township rear of Yonge and Escott... " 19	75	28	103	130					2,103
do " 20	66	59	125	141					
do " 21	65	70	135	167					
do " 22	53	99	152	182					2,653
Township rear Leeds and Lansdowne. " 23	28	78	108	154					
do " 24	52	102	154	182					
do " 25	27	70	97	119					
do " 26	37	137	174	217					
Bastard and Burgess..... " 27	46	70	116	164					
do " 28	95	24	119	145					3,500
do " 29	79	68	147	196					
do " 30	93	62	155	215					
Township of Crosby South..... " 31	49	88	137	170					1,968
do " 32	84	67	151	188					
do " 33	8	73	81	103					
Newboro' Village..... " 34	27	58	85	113					418
Township of Crosby North..... " 35	55	69	124	156					
do " 36	96	40	136	168					1,999
do " 37	45	66	111	146					
Totals—Totals.....	2,040	2,456	4,496	5,735					22,206

Majority for
Majorité pour
GEORGE TAYLOR, 416.

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Province	of ONTARIO.	of ONTARIO.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised 'Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks.— Observations.
				URIAM WILSON.	DAVID WRIGHT.	URIAM WILSON.	DAVID WRIGHT.											
LANNOX	Adolphustown	56	79	135	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	737	Final addition by the R. O. not given.		
			Amherst Island	67	90	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186		1,089	
			Bath	47	50	97	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119		546	
			Ernesttown	48	68	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146		.....
			do	105	90	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238		.....
			do	66	105	171	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207		.....
			do	58	40	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117		.....
			do	63	78	141	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175		.....
			do	105	106	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246		.....
			do	93	152	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....
			do	59	60	109	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		173	1,340
			do	70	117	187	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		242	.....
			do	96	113	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		243	1,720
			do	56	38	94	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		147	.....
			do	64	47	111	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		175	.....
			do	102	63	165	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		265	.....
			do	64	51	115	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		171	.....
			do	87	70	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		230	.....
			do	102	83	185	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		247	.....
			do	70	95	165	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		217	.....

do	do	64	64	128	154	3,241	Recensement par C. R. pas donné.
do	Totals—Totaux.....	93	86	149	169	16,314	
	Majority for } Majorité pour }	1,635	1,613	3,247	4,194		
	Uriah Wilson, 23. { As declared by the Judge. Tel que déclaré par le juge.			1	22		
LINCOLN AND NIAGARA		W. A. PATTI- SON.	J. O. RYKERT.				
	Niagara (Town—Ville).....	No. 1	28	54	82	120	
	East Ward (Quartier Est).....	" 2	29	45	74	123	1,441
	Centre Ward (Quartier Centre)...	" 3	33	40	73	135	
	West Ward (Quartier Ouest).....	" 1	64	58	122	166	
	Niagara Township.....	" 2	71	57	128	176	2,001
	do	" 3	68	94	152	192	
	do	" 1	48	87	135	173	
	Grantham Township.....	" 2	32	72	104	142	2,218
	do	" 3	38	82	120	175	
	do	" 4	34	59	93	151	
	do	" 5	1:0	118	248	280	1,129
	Port Dalhousie Village.....	" 1	52	88	140	160	
	Merriton Village.....	" 2	70	71	141	178	1,793
	do	" 3	30	86	116	139	
	do	" 1	34	45	79	121	
	St. Catharines (City—Cité).....	" 2	67	52	119	189	
	St. Thomas' (Ward—Quartier)...	" 3	108	62	170	235	
	do	" 1	37	45	82	172	
	St. Andrew's.....	" 2	50	44	94	167	
	do	" 3	69	54	123	192	
	do	" 1	63	60	113	199	
	St. George's.....	" 2	38	58	96	182	
	do	" 3	64	64	118	186	
	do	" 1	47	67	114	167	
	St. Patrick's.....	" 2	51	63	113	184	
	do	" 3	33	53	89	133	9,631
	do	" 4	62	60	122	182	
	do	" 1	72	55	127	190	
	St. Paul's.....	" 2	47	56	103	164	
	do	" 3	35	39	74	123	
	do	" 4	32	71	103	160	
	do	" 1	39	75	114	179	
	St. James'.....	" 2	29	82	111	164	

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	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.											
LINCOLN AND NIAGARA (Continued.) (Suite.)	South Township	No. 1	86	148	176	1,995		
	do	" 2	51	107	141			
	do	" 3	66	149	185			
	Clinton Township	" 1	36	109	130			
	do	" 2	71	138	190			
	do	" 3	51	89	107			
	do	" 4	29	90	168			
	Beamsville Village	" 1	91	162	209			
	Totals—Totaux.....			2,188	4,823			6,905
				2,655	4,823			6,905

Majority for } J. O. RYKERT, 487.
Majorité pour }

Province
of ONTARIO
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LONDON.....		LONDON (City—Cité).....		HON. J. CARLING.		CHAR. B. HYMAN.									
City—Cité.....	No. 1	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	2	89	88	137	1	5	163	2,126	5	163	2,126	1	5	163	2,126
do	3	90	79	169	2	1	210		1	210		1	1	210	
do	4	76	92	168	3	68	213		68	213		68	68	213	
do	5	95	68	144	4	72	194		72	194		72	72	194	
do	6	90	74	167	5	83	233		83	233		83	83	233	
do	7	98	103	192	6	101	238		101	238		101	101	238	
do	8	170	83	181	7	98	231		98	231		98	98	231	
do	9	118	113	233	8	113	274		113	274		113	113	274	
do	10	61	116	234	9	118	272		118	272		118	118	272	
do	11	24	65	126	10	65	168		65	168		65	65	168	
do	12	39	28	84	11	24	65		24	65		24	24	65	
do	13	71	45	137	12	39	99		39	99		39	39	99	
do	14	70	66	148	13	71	172		66	172		66	66	172	
do	15	77	81	168	14	70	175		77	175		77	77	175	
do	16	154	78	158	15	77	217		78	217		78	78	217	
do	17	126	81	168	16	154	413		81	413		81	81	413	
do	18	51	129	255	17	126	344		126	344		126	126	344	
do	19	45	47	98	18	51	128		47	128		47	47	128	
do	20	75	49	94	19	45	120		49	120		49	49	120	
do	21	119	97	172	20	75	216		97	216		97	97	216	
do	22	169	110	229	21	119	275		110	275		110	110	275	
do	23	63	127	296	22	169	362		127	362		127	127	362	
do	24	39	42	81	23	63	101		42	101		42	42	101	
do		39	42	81	24	39	98		42	98		42	42	98	
Totals—Totaux.....		2,013	1,974	3,987	31	21	4,920	19,746	31	21	4,920	19,746	31	21	4,920

Majority for
Majorité pour } Hon. JOHN CARLING, 39.

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	JOSEPH HEMRY MARSHALL.	ROBT. WEBSTER JACKSON.										
Middlesex.....	London Township No. 1	33	43	76	2	1	183	183	9,689		
(East Riding.)	do " 2	66	43	109	1	183	183			
(Division Est.)	do " 3	79	38	117	267	267			
	do " 4	72	113	185	6	8	237	237			
	do " 5	109	50	168	201	201			
	do " 6	66	48	112	2	1	217	217			
	do " 7	80	46	136	1	219	219			
	do " 8	76	46	122	191	191			
	do " 9	69	24	93	162	162			
	do " 10	69	24	93	171	171			
	do " 11	47	48	95	2	197	197			
	do " 12	100	20	130	221	221			
	do " 13	117	44	161	177	177			
	do " 14	51	47	98	1	197	197			
Dorchester, South	do " 15	63	47	110	2	168	168			
do	do " 16	48	54	103	143	143			
do	do " 17	62	46	108	147	147			
do	North " 18	74	33	107	121	121			
do	do " 19	53	24	77	135	135			
do	do " 20	56	33	89	143	143			
										1,844		
										4,056		

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	84	68	102	1	132
do	21	68	102	1	132
do	22	37	74	1	92
do	23	19	86	1	116
do	24	32	80	2	125
do	25	49	122	163
do	26	51	117	.....	185
do	27	37	100	.....	162
do	28	56	92	.....	178
do	29	37	88	1	106
do	30	34	100	.....	127
do	31	17	86	.....	113
do	32	26	57	.....	77
do	33	30	65	1	79
do	34	41	81	2	100
do	35	53	82	.....	103
do	36	20	77	.....	82
do	37	66	106	1	214
do	38	41	134	.....	295
do	39	79	165	.....	326
do	40	40	100	.....	200
do	41	87	154	2	281
do	42	52	125	2	228
Totals—Totaux	2,624	1,865	4,489	20	7,149
				23	25,107

	F. COCHLIN.	L. E. CHIPLEY.
Ailsa Craig	57	104
Biddulph	90	109
do	94	120
do	63	76
do	65	55
do	120	164
do	44	103
Williams, East	33	71
do	33	104
do	62	151

	Majority for } J. H. MARSHALL, 769.	Majorité pour }
Ailsa Craig	161	214
Biddulph	109	164
do	120	168
do	76	106
do	55	147
do	164	213
do	103	185
Williams, East	71	143
do	104	145
do	151	187

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		T. COTTELL.	H. SHIRLEY.									
Province of ONTARIO. ONTARIO.	Williams, West	1	82	127	1	163	2,339					
	do do	2	69	131	1	186						
	do do	3	82	132	1	198						
	Exeter.	1	36	144	1	200	1,725					
	do do	2	58	145	1	223						
	do do	3	95	100	1	133	976					
	Lucan	1	84	90	1	123						
	do do	2	71	19	110	1	173					
	McGillivray	1	81	29	110	1	172					
	do do	2	56	55	111	1	176					
	do do	3	62	50	112	1	174	4,178				
	do do	4	30	71	101	3	183					
	do do	5	73	52	125	3	177					
	do do	6	41	49	90	1	180					
	do do	7	44	64	108	1	162					
Parkhill	1	57	41	98	1	210	1,639					
do do	2	49	79	128	1	88						
do do	3	26	14	40	2	66						
do do	4	105	63	167	2	204						

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Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets Electoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		W. F. ROOME.	D. M. GAMBRON.	JAMES ARM- STRONG.	H. GAMBLE.								
Province of ONTARIO. <i>ONTARIO.</i>	MIDDLESEX	82	54	136	1	169	801						
	(West Riding.)	63	30	93	3	118	540						
	(Division Ouest.)	51	36	87	.....	104	546						
	(Continued.)	75	29	104	.....	126							
	(Suite.)	2,110	2,005	4,115	14	6,107	19,491						
	Totals—Totaux.												
		Majority for } WILLIAM FREDERIC ROOME, 105. <i>Majorité pour</i>											
MIDDLESEX	Westminster Township	111	47	168	.....	230							
	do do	121	46	167	1	245							
	do do	114	102	216	1	315							
	do do	102	132	234	.....	316							
	do do	102	132	234	.....	316							

	46	45	91	1	125	7,892
do	5	46	129	1	125	
do	6	74	107		126	
do	7	59	139	2	150	
do	8	63	132	2	195	
do	9	29	178		245	
do	10	88	126		190	
do	11	93	110		270	
do	12	64	76		150	3,092
do	13	58	91		155	
do	14	88	6		140	
do	15	55	43	1	115	
do	16	48	36		145	
do	17	43	84	2	120	
do	18	36	100	1	145	
do	19	25	75		145	
do	20	50	86		215	
do	21	47	125		180	
do	22	83	110	2	220	
do	23	82	160		160	
do	24	26	94	1	210	
do	25	104	137	1	165	
do	26	55	93		40	
do	26	7	31	1		
Totals—Totaux	1,782	1,368	3,150	6 15	4,870	18,888

	ARTHUR BOYLE	Geo. A. McCallum				
Canboro' Township	73	75	148	1	175	1,420
do	55	60	116	1	150	959
Gayuga (South)	94	117	211	5	265	1,040
Duan Township	159	69	228		286	
Duanville (Village)	76	37	113	2	143	
do	105	32	137		169	1,808
do	73	33	106	3	141	
Gainsboro' Township	79	113	192	1	228	
do	81	66	147		171	3,001
do	72	98	170	1	205	
do	36	124	166		188	

Majority for } JAMES ARMSTRONG, 414.
Majorité pour }

MONCK

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		ARTHUR BOYLE.	GEORGE A. MCALUM.									
MONK (Continued.) (Suite.)	Moulton Township..... No. 1	84	70	154	1	1	1	201	1,799			
	do " 2	62	39	101	1	1	1	133				
	do " 3	40	13	53	71				
	do " 4	69	41	110	151				
	do " 1	66	137	193	232				
	do " 2	45	151	196	232	2,623			
	do " 3	66	147	213	240				
	do " 1	77	13	90	106	494			
	Sherbrooke Township..... " 1	149	37	186	216				
	do " 2	78	66	144	182				
	Wainfleet Township..... " 3	57	75	132	165	2,996			
	do " 4	74	69	143	182				
	do " 5	56	38	94	112				
	Totals—Totaux.....		1,816	1,718	3,534	16	15	4,324	15,940			

Majority for
Majorité pour } ARTHUR BOYLE, 98.

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PROVINCE
of ONTARIO.
d'ONTARIO.

	W. E. O'BRIEN.	W. B. McMURRICH.							
Perry.....	92	68	160	1	1	234			
Spence.....	53	22	75	1	.....	119		
McKellar.....	70	38	108	3	6	205			
Lount.....	4	19	23	.....	.....	46	
Mills, Wilson, McConkey.....	15	30	45	.....	.....	69	
Gurd and Pringle.....	14	36	50	.....	.....	85	
Hinsworth.....	89	51	140	3	.....	288		
Hipissing and Patterson.....	24	19	43	1	.....	211		
Joly and Lanier.....	12	16	28	.....	.....	62	
Stephenson.....	94	64	158	.....	.....	217	
McDougall.....	69	101	170	3	.....	135		
Hagerman.....	35	30	65	.....	.....	8	
Parry Island.....	18	13	30	.....	.....	35	
Humphrey.....	14	57	71	.....	.....	118	
Walbridge, Mowat, Blair.....	24	9	33	.....	.....	118	
Chapman.....	74	54	138	1	.....	175		
Franklin.....	34	25	59	.....	.....	87	
Carling.....	25	19	44	.....	.....	60	
Ferrie and McKenzie.....	13	25	38	.....	.....	73	
Sinclair.....	27	25	52	.....	.....	85	
Monteith.....	11	10	21	.....	.....	61	
McDougall.....	27	33	59	3	.....	135		
Christie.....	11	28	39	.....	.....	53	
Baxter.....	29	12	41	.....	.....	52	
Armour.....	81	80	164	.....	.....	284	
Chafey.....	99	116	215	1	1	322			
Gibson.....	9	9	18	.....	.....	36	
Ryerson.....	58	61	119	.....	.....	192	
Ferguson and Burpee.....	17	12	29	.....	.....	53	
Bethune and Proudfoot.....	19	48	67	.....	.....	103	
Cardwell.....	17	34	51	.....	.....	110	
Freeman and Cowper.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	5	
Watt.....	80	65	145	1	.....	212		
McMurrich.....	32	65	97	.....	.....	180	
Stisted.....	46	46	103	.....	.....	184	
Strong.....	58	66	154	.....	.....	227	

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND

Houghton Township	4	1	75	67	142	1	184	2,071	
do	2	3	73	51	124	5	157		
do	3	1	56	90	149	6	194	4,416	
Charlottetown Township	1	1	74	55	129	1	166		
do	2	2	56	65	121	1	160		
do	3	3	52	67	119	3	116		
do	4	4	42	52	91	1	137		
do	5	5	59	56	116	3	159		
do	6	6	59	65	124	3	167		
do	7	7	35	77	112	1	152		
Walsingham Township	1	1	109	14	123	1	172		5,819
do	2	2	77	39	116	1	152		
do	3	3	71	109	125	3	180		
do	4	4	33	64	87	3	126		
do	5	5	42	81	123	1	147		
do	6	6	52	48	100	1	171		
do	7	7	62	64	128	2	180		
do	8	8	53	79	132	3	185		
do	9	9	67	84	151	1	181		
Woodhouse Township	1	1	79	63	142	2	170	2,922	
do	2	2	78	43	121	1	172		
do	3	3	83	68	151	2	178		
do	4	4	69	78	147	2	178		
Totals—Totaux			1,736	1,797	2,533	32	4,649	19,019	

Majority for } DAVID TISDALE, 61.
Majorité pour }

NORFOLK (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)		JOHN CHARLTON.	LACHLAN C. SINCLAIR.					
	Tilsenburgh (Town—Ville)	No. 1	60	90	150	200	1,939	
do	2	50	72	132	169	232		
do	3	44	115	159	223	172		
Middleton Township	1	69	46	115	187	186	3,514	
do	2	53	93	146	179	179		
do	3	38	86	124	166	166		
do	4	76	50	126	179	179		
do	5	74	71	145	183	183		

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			JOHN CHARLTON.	LACHLAN G. SISKLAIR.									
NORFOLK..... (North Riding) (Division North.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Windham Township	No. 1	78	51	129	183	4,913		
	do	" 2	63	76	139	176			
	do	" 3	51	72	123	1	186			
	do	" 4	55	68	123	185			
	do	" 5	75	62	137	195			
	do	" 6	69	29	108	160			
	do	" 7	66	76	142	184			
	do	" 8	57	56	113	139			
	do	" 9	91	27	118	2	160			
	do	" 10	71	30	101	1	124			
	do	" 11	52	48	100	123			
	do	" 12	75	28	103	2	143			
	do	" 13	82	37	119	169			
Townsend	do	" 14	89	36	125	169			
	do	" 15	89	24	113	133			
	do	" 16	49	24	73	123			
	do	" 17	87	9	96	133			
	do	" 18	95	24	119	161			
Waterford	do	" 19	72	26	98	138			
	do	" 20	73	33	106	138			
	do	" 21	72	53	125	159			
Dereham Township	do	" 22	72	53	125	159			
	do	" 23	38	69	106	166			
Total												4,963	1,118

		Majority for Majorité pour										JOHN CHARLTON, 378.				4,486			
		Majority for Majorité pour										JOHN CHARLTON, 378.				20,933			
NORFOLK ISLAND, ... (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.)	do	do	23	75	99	144													
	do	4	54	88	142	212													
	do	2	53	76	129	206													
	do	3	66	85	121	198													
	do	4	46	89	135	202													
	do	5	57	72	129	211													
	do	6	73	69	145	202													
	do	7	31	34	65	87													
	do	8	96	84	160	218													
	do	9	69	81	150	225													
	do	10	71	99	170	223													
	do	11	96	91	187	272													
	do	12	83	116	199	239													
	do	13	74	79	163	190													
	do	14	43	76	119	168													
	do	15	68	40	108	170													
	do	16	88	54	142	217													
	do	17	43	24	67	113													
	do	18	91	48	139	186													
	do	19	77	55	132	201													
	do	20	43	59	102	150													
	do	21	59	46	105	143													
	do	22	55	48	103	143													
	do	23	60	36	96	135													
	do	24	89	109	198	226													
	do	25	23	40	63	78													
Totals—Totaux.....		1,611	1,648	3,259	4,713														
		Majority for Majorité pour										GEORGE GULLERT, 37.				16,984			

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		EDWARD COCHRANE.	ALBERT E. MALLOY.												
NORTHUMBERLAND..... (East Riding.) (Division Est.)	Oramahé Township—	58	57	115	1	1	1	1	1	1	159	3,481	1,079		
	do South-West.....	86	37	123	1	1	1	1	1	1	179				
	do East.....	70	64	134	2	2	2	2	2	2	163				
	do Dundonald.....	83	69	152	2	2	2	2	2	2	193				
	do Morganston.....	73	86	159	1	1	1	1	1	1	202				
	do Castleton.....	98	61	159	1	1	1	1	1	1	202				
	Colborne Village—	18	32	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	65				
	do West.....	47	67	114	2	2	2	2	2	2	160				
	Brighton Township—	71	88	159	1	1	1	1	1	1	223				
	do Presqu'île Point.....	84	85	169	1	1	1	1	1	1	226				
	do Smithfield.....	63	70	133	2	2	2	2	2	2	175				
	do Hilton.....	57	101	158	2	2	2	2	2	2	216				
	Newcomb's Mills.....	90	86	176	2	2	2	2	2	2	226				
	Oodington.....	50	18	68	2	2	2	2	2	2	89				
	Brighton Village—	41	32	73	1	1	1	1	1	1	98				
do Butler Pond.....												1,547			
do Brighton Station.....															
do North.....															

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Murray Township—													
Carrying Place.....	122	65	177	1	232							
Trenton	92	58	150	1	184							
Wooler... ..	116	94	210	4	257							3,560
Stockdale	76	105	180	.....	.....	204							
Seymour Township—													
Meversburg.....	73	91	164	.....	1	229							
Tilton.....	73	72	145	.....	1	174							
Levisconte Farm.....	52	58	110	.....	2	163							3,763
Menie	44	96	140	.....	.....	169							
Rylestone.....	44	66	110	.....	1	129							
Seymour (North-East).....	36	16	52	.....	.....	78							
Oambellford Village—													
do West.....	54	56	110	.....	1	163							1,418
do East.....	98	92	190	.....	.....	265							
Percy Township—													
Norham.....	71	98	169	.....	2	206							
Warkworth... ..	102	82	184	.....	.....	225							
Dartford.....	82	75	157	.....	1	189							3,768
Percy, North-West.....	22	55	77	.....	.....	108							
do North-East.....	55	90	145	.....	2	177							
Hastings Village.....	77	73	150	.....	4	191							193
Totals—Totanz.....	2,277	2,285	4,562		33	5,895							22,293

Majority for } ALBERT ELHANAN MALLORY, 8. { As declared by the Returning Officer.
 Majorité pour } { *Tel que déclaré par l'officier rapporteur.*

Upon receipt by a Judge—(Sur nouveau
déposé par un juge)..... 2,278
 For Edward Cochrane..... 2,281
 For A. E. Mallory..... 2,291

Majority for } E. MALLORY, 13 { As declared by the Judge.
 Majorité pour } { *Tel que déclaré par le juge.*

ONTARIO..... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	A. P. COCHRANE	FRANK MADILL							
			60	72	132	1	158	768
			95	82	177	215	922
			63	102	165	1	226	
			54	77	131	192	
			24	71	95	168	2,542
51	68	119	178				

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		A. P. COCKBURN	FRANK MADILL												
ONTARIO.....	Brook Township.	89	88	177	177	177	216
(North Riding.)	do	46	99	145	145	145	173
(Division Nord.)	do	26	104	130	130	130	8	167
(Continued.)	do	40	100	140	140	140	189
(Suite.)	do	63	62	115	115	115	187
	do	22	66	88	88	88	1	112
	do	13	62	75	75	75	94
	do	67	43	110	110	110	132
Scott	do	16	46	62	62	62	101
	do	24	70	94	94	94	100
	do	17	61	78	78	78	101
	do	82	82	164	164	164	224
	do	86	69	155	155	155	200
	do	102	80	182	182	182	239
Mara	do	94	38	132	132	132	1	192
	do	101	49	153	153	153	212
	do	36	15	51	51	51	71
	do	28	7	35	35	35	44
	do	23	39	62	62	62	117
Rama	do	51	39	90	90	90	3	116
	do	48	12	60	60	60	88
	do	25	48	73	73	73	98
	do	42	30	72	72	72	98

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	79	53	125	184	816
Morrison do	27	43	125	184	816
Spacebridge Village	28	85	189	304	2,185
Macaulay Township	30	65	116	177	
do	31	21	26	67	
do	31	47	90	133	756
McLean do	32	21	34	71	
Ridout do	33	68	144	191	1,794
Draper do	34	40	61	88	
Oakley do	34	47	95	149	
Ryde do	35	48	95	149	
Totals—Totaux	1,892	2,050	3,942	5,451	21,281

	FRANCIS HARR	WILLIAM SMITH			
Reach..... No. 1	85	70	155	1	95
do " 2	45	89	134	.....	185
do " 3	25	65	90	.....	105
do " 4	96	67	163	2	201
do " 5	54	63	117	1	150
do " 6	47	111	168	3	228
do " 7	74	86	160	2	205
Port Perry " 1	61	66	127	1	165
do " 2	56	83	139	2	195
do " 3	46	52	98	.....	159
Whitby Township " 1	80	70	150	1	231
do " 2	81	86	167	.....	180
do " 3	85	83	168	1	208
do " 4	70	79	149	.....	185
Whitby (East) Township " 1	75	37	112	1	181
do " 2	74	63	137	.....	186
do " 3	109	71	180	3	244
do " 4	59	103	162	.....	205
do " 5	48	84	132	2	183
Whitby (Town—Village) " 1	60	65	125	.....	172
do " 2	59	59	118	1	175
do " 3	30	50	80	1	120
do " 4	57	66	123	.....	178
do " 5	55	69	104	3	133

Majority for } FRANK MADILL, 158.
Majorité pour }

ONTARIO.....
(South Riding.)
(District Sud.)

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		FRANCIS RAE.	WILLIAM SMITH.	FRANCIS RAE.	WILLIAM SMITH.									
ONTARIO..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Oshawa (Town—Ville).....	66	76	142	2	1	208							
	do	59	69	128	1	183							
	do	55	41	76	4	125							
	do	101	57	158	207					3,992		
	do	73	84	157	210							
	do	66	51	120	193							
	Totals—Totaux	1,931	2,118	4,049	13	25	5,475					20,244		
													Majority for } WILLIAM SMITH, 187. Majorité pour }	

ONTARIO.....		JAS. D. EDGAR.		JOHN MILLER.							
(West Riding.)	No.										
(Division Ouest.)											
Pickering Township	1	56	73	129	1	178					
do	2	81	38	120	1	174					
do	3	49	47	98	1	145					
do	4	78	49	127	1	198					
do	5	31	60	91	2	129					
do	6	20	65	85	.....	138					6,883
do	7	46	30	76	.....	108					
do	8	62	44	106	1	173					
do	9	31	46	77	.....	116					
do	10	70	37	107	1	163					
do	11	65	33	98	1	130					
do	12	77	28	105	.....	178					
do	13	58	37	95	.....	162					
do	14	64	32	96	1	165					4,081
do	15	52	28	80	.....	144					
do	16	44	44	93	.....	159					
do	17	73	45	118	3	183					
do	18	49	42	91	2	145					1,824
do	19	52	38	90	1	147					
do	20	71	42	113	.....	180					
do	21	65	71	136	1	209					
do	22	104	51	155	1	204					
do	23	23	23	124	1	171					
do	24	88	44	123	.....	186					4,529
do	25	62	40	102	.....	148					
do	26	47	48	95	1	127					
do	27	58	40	98	2	181					
do	28	51	34	85	1	174					2,006
do	29	47	60	97	.....	160					
do	30	58	16	74	.....	137					
do	31	59	21	110	1	152					868
Totals—Totaux	1,900	1,301	3,201	10	4,961					20,189

Majority for } J. D. EDGAR, 599.
Majorité pour }

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		MONTYRE.	PARRY.	ROBILLARD.	ST. JAM.									
OTTAWA. <i>(City—Cité.)</i>	Victoria (Ward—Quartier)	No. 1	49	72	63	56	187	1	1	187	2,966			
	do	" 2	37	58	60	47	199	2	3	199				
	do	" 3	48	48	47	53	173	2	2	173				
	do	" 4	29	52	44	31	133	133				
	do	" 5	37	115	108	32	201	201				
	do	" 6	40	53	48	36	160	160				
	do	" 7	48	77	73	43	187	187				
	do	" 8	47	78	72	41	189	189				
	do	" 9	24	82	79	23	199	199				
	do	" 10	67	60	55	60	190	190				
	do	" 11	33	61	58	39	167	167				
	do	" 12	42	83	76	38	199	199				
	do	" 13	24	87	81	18	165	165				
	do	" 14	50	92	81	45	189	189				
	do	" 15	41	78	72	36	200	200				
	do	" 16	34	65	56	29	201	201				
	do	" 17	27	88	95	24	198	198				
	do	" 18	43	68	63	40	182	182				
	do	" 19	37	98	86	28	192	192				
	do	" 20	31	94	91	21	200	200				
WELLINGTON														

Province of ONTARIO.
d'ONTARIO.

do	21	37	80	76	33	2	180
do	22	34	40	35	18	2	112
do	23	35	44	33	33	2	137
do	24	59	79	80	54	2	187
do	25	45	72	72	43	3	200
do	26	53	80	79	48	1	192
do	27	54	60	57	51	1	185
do	28	45	75	70	42	2	192
do	29	36	71	69	33	1	181
do	30	37	75	67	33	3	199
do	31	41	54	53	39	1	162
do	32	72	41	39	74	.....	199
do	33	65	57	55	67	.....	201
do	34	72	47	50	78	4	189
do	35	74	60	57	84	.....	200
do	36	63	61	60	67	.....	198
do	37	62	63	67	63	2	182
do	38	61	63	63	62	1	189
do	39	48	82	78	50	.....	196
do	40	32	26	26	31	.....	95
do	41	73	50	49	79	.....	200
do	42	57	44	45	66	.....	184
do	43	75	58	62	87	1	225
do	44	57	53	56	61	2	180
do	45	59	57	54	54	4	185
do	46	61	40	37	61	1	193
do	47	58	61	59	60	.....	189
do	48	49	63	65	49	.....	180
do	49	46	58	59	49	1	178
do	50	30	62	63	33	4	183
do	51	30	45	45	37	.....	173
Totals—Totaux.....	2391	3339	3207	2368	.....	34	9,367
do						51	27,412

4,527

4,959

6,572

Majority for } W. G. PERLEY over MCINTYRE, 948; over ST. JEAN, 971.
 Majorité pour } HONORÉ ROBILARD over MCINTYRE, 816; over ST. JEAN, 839.

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	JAMES BOTHELAND.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins manqués.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	<i>J. H. THRALL.</i> Nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.									
OXFORD..... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Woodstock (Wards—Quartiers)—											
	St. Andrew's.....	No 1	54	61	105				181			
	do.....	" 2	42	31	73				119			
	do.....	" 3	44	37	81	2			123			
	St. David's.....	" 4	25	41	66				126			
	do.....	" 5	41	29	70	1			162			
	St. George's.....	No. 1	41	29	90				149		5,373	
	do.....	" 2	49	29	66				132			
	do.....	" 3	37	29	66				156			
	St. John's.....	" 4	55	40	95	2			149			
	do.....	" 5	44	49	93				145			
	St. Patrick's.....	" 6	36	45	81				178			
	do.....	" 7	43	42	85	2			134			
East Zorra.....	" 8	35	17	52				131				
do.....	" 9	48	22	70				193		4,591		
do.....	" 10	60	39	99	1			156				
do.....	" 11	43	17	60				183				
do.....	" 12	81	17	98	1			151				
do.....	" 13	48	6	54				136				
do.....	" 14	48	7	51								
do.....	" 15											
do.....	" 16											
do.....	" 17											
do.....	" 18											
do.....	" 19											
do.....	" 20											
do.....	" 21											
do.....	" 22											
do.....	" 23											
do.....	" 24											
do.....	" 25											
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do.....	" 27											
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do.....	" 90											
do.....	" 91											
do.....	" 92											
do.....	" 93											
do.....	" 94											
do.....	" 95											
do.....	" 96											
do.....	" 97											
do.....	" 98											
do.....	" 99											
do.....	" 100											

	2	56	5	61	161	3,430
do	1	58	5	61	161	
do	3	54	11	65	160	
do	4	57	5	62	170	
do	5	54	4	58	154	
do	6	27	.....	27	71	
do	1	51	29	80	111	
do	2	66	28	94	143	
do	3	69	5	74	154	
do	4	72	11	83	178	
do	5	56	41	97	186	
do	1	29	40	69	142	
do	2	42	16	58	112	
do	3	33	16	49	101	
do	4	70	8	78	126	
do	1	50	17	67	152	
do	2	46	11	57	113	
do	3	69	3	72	161	
do	4	44	8	52	152	
do	1	73	5	78	111	
do	2	37	8	105	162	
do	3	55	12	67	138	
do	4	34	4	88	174	
Totals—Totalz.....	2,083	847	2,930	14	5,836	24,390

	32	23	55	111	1,615
do	32	23	55	111	
do	32	23	54	93	
do	45	16	61	101	
do	19	25	44	103	
do	55	23	78	186	
do	62	34	96	164	
do	69	17	86	154	
do	36	21	57	121	

	ST R. J. CART- WRIGHT.	JOHN J. HAWKINS.	Majority for Majorité pour
Oxford Township :-			
North	No. 1	23	55
do	2	23	54
do	3	16	61
do	4	25	44
do	1	23	78
do	2	34	96
do	3	17	86
do	4	21	57

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		JOHN J. HAWKINS. Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	
		Sir R. J. CART- WRIGHT.	JOHN J. HAWKINS.												
OXFORD (South Riding.) (Division Sud) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Oxford Township:—	58	35	93	93	2	2	1	178	2,313					
	East	2	16	83	83	2	2	1	167						
	do	3	30	92	98	2	2	1	166						
	do	1	43	98	105	2	2	1	189						
	Ingersoll (Town—Ville)	2	40	105	105	2	2	1	220	4,318					
	do	3	51	99	99	2	2	1	180						
	do	4	50	104	104	2	2	1	192						
	do	5	68	46	114	114	2	2	214						
	do	6	67	43	100	100	2	2	192						
	Norwich Township:—														
	North	1	19	74	74	74	2	2	1	178	2,632				
	do	2	79	99	99	99	2	2	1	177					
	do	3	29	75	75	75	2	2	1	160					
	do	4	50	66	66	66	2	2	1	123					
	South	5	58	21	79	79	2	2	1	164					
	do	1	41	17	58	58	2	2	1	161					
	do	2	55	23	78	78	2	2	1	169	9,360				
	do	3	65	23	87	87	2	2	1	159					
do	4	50	29	79	79	2	2	1	168						

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of ONTARIO.
d'ONTARIO.

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Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Subdivision.	JAS. FLEMING.	W. A. McOULLA.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.	
	Names of Candidates et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	W. A. McOULLA.															
PEEL (Continued.) (Suite.)	Toronto Township—	No.		35	77	112	1										
	Port Credit.....	"		61	65	126											
	Springfield.....	"		54	85	139											
	Cooksville.....	"		87	30	117	1										
	Dixie.....	"		40	87	127									5,873		
	Harris' Corners.....	"		83	81	164											
	Meadowdale.....	"		49	71	120	1										
	Patentine.....	"		86	66	152											
	Malton.....	"		69	41	110	4										
	Clarkson.....	"		56	99	155											
	Streetville Village.....	"															
	Toronto, Gore Township—	"		79	55	134											
	Grahamsville.....	"		69	77	146	1										
	Castlemare.....	"															
Totals—Totaux.....			1,663	1,711	3,379	15	14	4,154	1,363	16,387							

Majority for } W. A. McOULLA, 43.
Majorité pour }

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Province	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
				JAMES TROW.	H. F. SHARP.								
ONTARIO.	PERTH..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	St. Mary's (Town—Ville)	No. 1	35	23	59	1	76	3,415		
		do	" 2	40	49	89	.....	.....	135		
		do	" 3	55	56	113	2	3	166				
		do	" 4	83	74	157	2	3	201				
		do	" 5	39	80	119	1	2	187				
		do	" 6	49	63	112	1	2	149				
		do	" 7	59	66	125	1	1	152				
		do	" 8	66	108	173	.....	.....	206		
		do	" 9	30	83	113	.....	.....	137		
		do	" 10	69	64	133	.....	.....	173		
		do	" 11	66	56	122	1	.....	178			
		Downie	do	" 12	93	69	162	191			
do	" 13		115	19	134	.....	.....	162			
do	" 14		109	35	144	.....	.....	172			
do	" 15		86	48	134	.....	.....	160			
do	" 16		49	102	151	.....	.....	187			
Fullarton	do	" 17	84	121	205	.....	.....	239			
	do	" 18	83	105	188	1	.....	245				
	do	" 19	123	83	206	.....	.....	214			
Hibbert	do	" 20	89	75	164	.....	.....	212			
	do	" 21	100	62	162	1	.....	188				

do	do	3	80	61	151	1	189
do	do	4	103	50	163	1	181
Mitchell (Town-Ville)	do	1	80	80	160	1	230
do	do	2	72	103	175	1	244
do	do	3	49	70	119	2	165
do	do	1	57	139	198	1	218
Osborne Township	do	2	111	50	161	3	174
do	do	3	67	107	174	1	207
do	do	4	74	60	135	1	157
Totals—Totaux		2,324	2,131	4,355	17	19	5,468
							21,608

Majority for } JAMES TROW, 93.
Majorité pour }

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Province	of ONTARIO.	ONTARIO.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.			
				Geo. A. Cox	JAMES STEVENSON.																
PETERBOROUGH (West Riding.) (Division West.)	ONTARIO.	ONTARIO.	Ennismore	74	48	122	1	3	146	1,187											
			do	23	41	64	2	1	129	2	179										
			Smith	80	39	129	4	1	140	4	118	168									
			do	66	52	118	82	2	152	1	184	3,301									
			do	70	82	152	66	1	104	1	168										
			Monaghan, North	38	66	104	42	1	103	1	130	912									
			do	61	42	103	53	2	115	2	133										
			do South	62	53	115	69	1	124	1	144	1,148									
			do	40	63	103	40	2	103	2	166										
			Peterborough (Town—Vile)	46	67	113	67	1	113	1	143										
			do	50	60	90	48	1	102	1	133										
			do	48	54	102	48	1	99	1	129										
			do	25	52	77	25	6	99	6	176										
			do	45	54	99	45	2	74	2	155										
			do	39	35	74	39	1	101	1	158										
			do	49	52	101	49	1	102	1	162										
			do	48	54	102	48	2	116	2	165										
			do	58	58	116	58	3	165	3	165										

do	49	54	103	1	148
do	33	39	72	1	123
do	49	65	114	2	163
do	47	60	107	2	147
Totals—Totaux	1,264	1,280	2,544	25	3,592

Majority for } JAMES STEVENSON, 16. { As declared by Returning Officer.
 Majorité pour } { *Tel que déclaré par l'officier rapporteur.*

Upon recount by a Judge } GEORGE A. COX 1,264
 (sur nouveau dépouillement par un juge).... } JAMES STEVENSON 1,280

Majority for } JAMES STEVENSON, 16. { As declared by the Judge.
 Majorité pour } { *Tel que déclaré par le juge.*

Belmont and Methven Townships.....No. 1	45	66	105	1	144
do do " 2	33	14	47	1	75
do do " 3	81	14	98	2	139
Norwood do " 4	48	34	82	1	110
do do " 5	61	66	107	1	128
Dummer do " 6	49	43	92	1	136
do do " 7	38	34	72	2	98
do do " 8	42	78	120	1	172
do do " 9	29	51	80	1	116
Douro..... " 10	29	37	66	1	123
do do " 11	31	56	87	1	123
do do " 12	26	72	98	1	136
do do " 13	54	27	81	1	118
Asphodel do " 14	35	87	122	1	146
do do " 15	35	75	110	1	149
do do " 16	62	62	124	1	166
Otonabee do " 17	19	66	85	1	108
do do " 18	19	95	115	1	132
do do " 19	60	72	132	1	168
do do " 20	38	61	99	1	129
do do " 21	52	81	133	2	163
do do " 22	64	58	122	1	141
		JOHN BURNHAM			
		JOHN LANG.			
					1,985
					863
					2,149
					2,664
					1,918
					4,013

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Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	JOHN BURNHAM.	JOHN LANG.							
PETERBOROUGH.....	No. 23	96	144	1	2	193	1,266		
do	" 24	69	107	.....	.....	139		
do	" 25	69	107	.....	.....	139		
Lakefield	" 26	92	133	2	1	186	692		
do	" 27	46	71	2	.....	89		
Harvey	" 28	30	70	.....	.....	98	1,114	
do	" 29	50	85	.....	.....	125		
do	" 30	37	45	.....	.....	67		
Burleigh, Anstruther, &c	" 31	24	33	.....	.....	43		
do	" 32	24	31	.....	.....	109	1,381	
do	" 33	17	29	.....	.....	86		
do	" 34	15	44	.....	.....	80		
Dysart, &c, 9 townships	" 35	63	117	.....	1	160	1,087	
Monmouth.....	" 36	28	34	.....	.....	52	426	Cavendish not mentioned
Glamorgan.....	" 37	19	46	.....	.....	68	476	in census. Non mentionné dans le recensement.
Cardiff.....	" 38	35	67	.....	.....	117	497	
Cavendish.....	" 38	2	2	.....	.....	23	.....	
Totals—Totaux		1,588	3,285	13	14	4,544	20,701		
Majority for—Majorité pour—JOHN LANG, 109.									

FARGOY	SIMON LABROSSE.		FELIX ROUTHIER.		No.	Totals	Majority for Majorité pour
	1	2	3	4			
Alfred	94	30	124	177	1	3,208	
do	65	33	88	150	2		
do	3	18	76	130	3	3,997	
do	5	26	78	156	4		
Plantagenet, North	42	44	86	133	1	2,624	
do	42	36	78	135	2		
do	18	81	99	150	3	1,751	
do	24	49	73	147	4		
do	35	56	91	139	5	5,082	
do	42	38	80	136	1		
do	64	19	73	167	2	1,920	
do	11	29	40	101	3		
do	91	15	106	176	4	853	
do	39	49	88	160	1		
Caledonia	19	31	53	109	2	1,162	
do	83	16	98	168	3		
do	21	31	52	127	1	2,360	
do	56	59	115	187	2		
Hawkesbury, West	25	59	84	147	3	1,920	
do	34	34	122	197	1		
do	88	54	92	168	1	5,082	
do	38	54	92	178	2		
do	99	19	118	171	3	1,920	
do	68	42	110	171	1		
do	99	34	133	190	4	853	
do	41	170	211	278	5		
L'Original	49	84	133	168	1	1,162	
do	71	65	136	199	1		
Longueuil	71	65	136	199	1	22,857	
Totals—Totaux	1,414	1,223	2,637	4,342	7		

Majority for } SIMON LABROSSE, 191.
Majorité pour }

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	
		ROBERT CLAPP.	J. M. PLATT.										
PRINCE EDWARD.....	Picton (Town—Ville).....	No. 1	55	95	88	138	138	2,975		
	do	" 2	31	45	78	115	.....	.....	.....	115
	do	" 3	23	26	58	86	112	1	1	112			
	do	" 4	37	49	86	119	213	.....	.....	213	
	do	" 5	48	71	119	107	137	.....	.....	137	
	do	" 6	66	41	107	156	187	.....	.....	187	
	do	" 7	73	83	156	120	163	.....	.....	163	
	do	" 8	46	74	120	70	89	.....	.....	89	
	do	" 9	20	90	171	171	196	.....	.....	196	
	do	" 10	107	61	171	98	123	.....	.....	123	
	do	" 11	47	19	98	152	185	.....	.....	185	
	do	" 12	109	43	152	167	199	.....	.....	199	
	do	" 13	96	61	167	103	127	.....	.....	127	
	do	" 14	51	42	93	103	118	.....	.....	118	
	Athol Township.....	do	" 15	58	38	103	127	127			1,573
	do	" 16	65	38	103	124	159	.....	.....	159	
	Hallowell Township.....	do	" 17	47	77	124	209	209			3,704
	do	" 18	22	91	113	150	212	212			
	do	" 19	44	106	150	96	182	182			
	do	" 20	51	44	96	166	186	186			
	do	" 21	67	89	166			

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Province
of ONTARIO.
ONTARIO.

Wellington	22	58	69	127	163	598
Billier Township	23	68	89	107	156	2,192
do	24	80	78	165	207	
do	25	71	78	147	182	
Ameliasburgh Township	26	96	66	162	185	3,451
do	27	120	71	191	215	
do	28	91	83	174	193	
do	29	66	60	126	169	
do	30	79	84	163	186	
Sophiasburgh	31	95	39	134	163	2,646
do	32	66	102	158	196	
do	33	60	70	130	184	
do	34	28	100	128	157	
Totals—Totaux	2,151	2,322	4,373	5,661	21,044

Majority for } J. MILTON PLATT, 71.
Majorité pour }

RENFRW	.....	33	55	88	115	1,912
(North Riding)	.....	68	81	149	181	759
(Division No. 1)	.....	47	16	63	74	
Algona Township South	.....	104	27	131	167	1,797
Bromley Township	.....	74	37	111	154	
do	.....	43	7	50	69	953
do	.....	33	16	49	66	
Head, Clara and Maria Township	.....	44	87	131	187	2,820
Pembroke (Town—Ville)	.....	70	73	113	143	
do	.....	55	51	106	155	683
do	.....	51	26	77	134	
do	.....	33	100	133	172	689
Township	.....	36	45	81	109	
Petewawa	.....	57	54	111	139	689
Rolph, Buchanan, Wylie, McKey and Fraser	60	85	145	185	
Ross Township	38	79	117	156	2,131
do	53	57	110	144	

Jas. FINDLAY.

Peter WHITE.

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	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>	PETER WHITE.						
PROVINCES of ONTARIO. d'ONTARIO.	Stafford Township.....	No. 1	79	107	1,665	
	do.....	" 2	55	130		
	Westmeath.....	" 1	83	114	116		
	do.....	" 2	79	96	2	186	3,220	
	do.....	" 3	104	82	2	130		
	do.....	" 4	23	105	1	186		
	do.....	" 5	63	151	1	137		
	Willberforce.....	" 1	49	118	1	182	2,406	
	do.....	" 2	28	61	62		
	Wilberforce and Algona North.....	" 1	28	51	62		
Unorganized Territory.....				1,841	
Totals—Totaux.....			2,820	17	26	3,617	20,965	

Majority for } PETER WHITE, 248.
Majorité pour }

	ROBERT CAMPBELL.	JOHN FERGUSON.								
RENEW.	32	43	74	1	1	110	2,383			
(South Riding.)	86	53	139	1	1	72				
(Division Sud.)	15	39	54	3	3	172	2,147			
Arnprior	67	54	121	1	1	123				
do	56	35	91	1	1	156				
do	52	54	106	1	1	153	1,126			
do	38	77	115	1	1	68	574			
Baget and Blytheield.	13	45	58	2	2	174	1,270			
Brougham	67	75	132	1	1	202	1,893			
Brudenell and Lynedoch	12	37	49	3	3	66	614			
Grattan	110	46	156	3	3	110	986			
do	12	42	54	2	2	178	1,510			
Griffith and Matawatchan	12	42	54	2	2	178	1,510			
Hagarty, &c	51	37	88	1	1	120				
do	21	18	39	2	2	168	3,092			
do	60	74	134	2	2	154				
Horton	67	21	88	1	1	176				
do	85	59	124	1	1	154				
McNab	63	48	111	2	2	431			Jones and Sherwood. Richards and Burns.	
do	63	48	107	2	2	785				
do	59	48	107	3	3	1,605				
do	83	32	115	3	3	636				
do	52	37	89	1	1	118				
Ragan and Radcliffe	82	64	146	1	1	3,198	19,160			
Renfrew	51	50	101	1	1					
do	17	26	43	1	1					
Sebastopol	17	26	43	1	1					
Unorganized Territory	1,200	1,134	2,334	21	21					
Totals — Totaux	1,200	1,134	2,334	21	21	3,198	19,160			

Majority for } ROBERT CAMPBELL, 66.
Majorité pour }

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Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		G. H. MACKINTOSH.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.		Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		W. O. KWARDS.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.									Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.
PROVINCE of ONTARIO. d'ONTARIO.	RUSSELL.....	1	101	121	1	1	1	1	1	1	163	3,458		
		2	46	78	1	1	1	1	1	1	103			
		3	70	63	123	1	1	1	1	1	150			
		4	67	42	109	1	1	1	1	1	158			
		5	68	32	100	1	1	1	1	1	119			
		6	61	18	79	1	1	1	1	1	112			
		1	40	56	96	1	1	1	1	1	191			
		2	26	89	114	1	1	1	1	1	160			
		3	25	89	114	1	1	1	1	1	129			
		4	58	44	102	2	2	2	2	2	127			
		5	23	67	90	1	1	1	1	1	142			
		6	23	42	69	1	1	1	1	1	142			
Cumberland.	1	47	42	89	1	1	1	1	1	90	3,635			
	2	45	30	75	1	1	1	1	1	90				
	3	49	29	78	1	1	1	1	1	108				
Cambridge.	1	25	13	38	1	1	1	1	1	56	1,676			
	2	25	13	38	1	1	1	1	1	56				
	3	49	29	78	1	1	1	1	1	108				
Clarence.	1	108	26	132	1	1	1	1	1	161	4,411			
	2	64	43	107	1	1	1	1	1	124				
	3	111	2	113	1	1	1	1	1	145				
	4	81	10	91	1	1	1	1	1	111				
		61	31	88						116				

	8	6	36	89	118								
do	180	6	136	1	118								
do	68	43	111	2	163								
Osgoode	1	1	158	1	168								
do	89	49	138	2	170								
do	3	46	77	2	160								
do	4	41	70	2	152								
do	4	41	70	2	127								
do	48	70	118	2	163								
do	90	45	135	2	119								
do	37	63	100	2	161								
do	8	86	122	2	154								
Gloucester	1	43	57	1	138								
do	2	26	41	2	139								
do	3	45	96	3	196								
do	4	63	91	3	201								
do	5	38	49	87	111								
do	6	31	73	104	136								
do	7	60	93	155	199								
do	8	33	90	123	180								
do	9	46	45	91	119								
do	10	44	58	102	130								
New Edinburgh	1	80	136	216	266								
Totals—Totals	2,301	2,146	4,447	18	9	5,892							
Majority for } W. C. EDWARDS, 155.													
Majorité pour }													
Barrie	No. 1	92	69	181	1	239							
do	2	110	71	181	1	249							
do	3	104	59	163	2	271							
do	4	81	55	136	4	201							4,854
do	5	97	74	171	2	243							
do	6	54	97	151	2	206							
Vespra	1	52	79	131	1	201							
do	2	61	63	114	1	185							
do	3	68	72	140	1	185							
do	4				3	232							2,879
DALTON McCARTHY.													
T. W. ANGLIN.													

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Province 411	of ONTARIO.		SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	T. W. ANGLIN. nombré de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	DALTON MC CARTHY.														
SINGEE. (North Riding) Dunston Nord. (Continued.) (Suite)			Floss.....	1	51	86	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110			
			do	2	32	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127			
			do	3	56	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139			
			do	4	25	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18		3,141	
			do	5	73	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130			
			do	6	29	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146			
			do	7	54	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149			
			do	8	57	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177			
			Sunnidale.....	1	68	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149			
			do	2	55	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177			
			do	3	38	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131		2,802	
			do	4	46	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168			
			do	5	84	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280		1,028	
			Stayner.....	1	59	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151			
			do	2	130	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265			
		Nottawassa.....	1	61	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207				
		do	2	62	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136				
		do	3	47	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186				
		do	4	69	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181				
		do	5	82	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181				
		do	6	39	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209				
		do	7	83	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241				
		do	8	107	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241				
		do	9	62	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263				
		Collingwood.....	1	48	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263				

do do do do do	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i>						Totals—Totaux.....
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	80	59	138	2	214	4,445	
	48	19	67	.....	110	.....
	66	45	111	1	219	.....
	65	61	127	.....	234	.....
	85	51	136	2	216	.....
	2,362	2,033	4,395	36	6,576	26,120	

SINCOE (South Riding) (Division Sect.)	Richard L'Eschmitt	W. Wright	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i>						Totals
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Alliston	44	45	89	.....	161	1,099		
do	38	57	95	.....	166	.....		
Beeton	46	8	54	1	148	.....		
Essa	69	29	98	.....	207	.....		
do	57	37	94	.....	169	.....		
do	73	6	79	.....	139	.....		
do	65	43	108	.....	215	4,866		
do	28	21	49	.....	82	.....		
do	41	15	56	.....	106	.....		
do	73	32	105	.....	168	.....		
do	63	36	99	2	137	.....		
do	44	40	84	.....	139	.....		
do	66	15	81	1	159	.....		
do	37	30	67	.....	148	.....		
do	42	17	59	.....	102	.....		
do	75	20	95	.....	183	.....		
do	30	23	53	.....	101	.....		
do	27	7	34	.....	59	.....		
do	129	10	139	.....	213	.....		
Mulmur	110	22	132	.....	210	.....		
do	62	43	105	2	184	.....		
do	66	22	88	.....	213	.....		
do	48	25	73	132			
do	67	50	117	164			
do	52	8	60	135			
do	67	28	95	168			
do	38	15	53	163			
do	72	11	83	154			

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	RICHARD TYRWHITT.	W. WRIGHT.		RICHARD TYRWHITT.	W. WRIGHT.								
of ONTARIO. ONTARIO.	Toronto.....	No. 1	96	32	128	211	1,921	Beeton and Tottenham not mentioned in cen- sus. Non mentionnés dans le recensement.	
	do	" 2	44	9	53	149		
	Tottenham	" 1	65	28	93	123	22,721		
		Totals—Totaux.	1,834	774	2,608	4,997		2	4	4,997			
		Majority for Majorité pour	R. TYRWHITT, 1,060.										
SMOON (East Riding)	Gravenhurst Village	No. 1	87	89	176	252	1,015	4		
	do	" 2	48	30	78	106		2

(Division Est.)

Medonte Township	1	111	64	165	3	.....	230	
do	2	106	71	177	.....	.....	208	
do	3	116	108	234	1	.....	310	3,632
do	4	71	122	193	.....	.....	314	
Medora and Wood Townships	1	43	33	76	.....	.....	103	
do	2	17	8	25	.....	.....	41	
do	3	26	12	38	3	.....	54	1,116
do	4	6	3	9	.....	.....	14	
do	5	3	11	14	.....	.....	24	
Midland Village	1	63	70	133	.....	.....	198	
do	2	59	111	170	1	.....	262	1,093
Monck Township	1	85	43	128	.....	.....	171	801
Muskoka do	1	37	29	66	1	.....	137	1,135
do	2	36	47	83	.....	.....	173	
Orillia (Town-Ville)	1	87	69	156	.....	.....	265	
do	2	97	107	204	1	.....	306	2,910
do	3	85	96	181	1	.....	236	
Orillia and Matchedash Townships	1	61	54	115	.....	.....	193	
do	2	39	15	54	.....	.....	71	
do	3	27	40	67	.....	.....	103	
do	4	29	61	90	.....	.....	147	
do	5	46	39	85	1	.....	122	3,097
do	6	46	33	79	.....	.....	119	
do	7	19	54	73	.....	.....	96	
Oro Township	1	80	51	131	.....	.....	161	
do	2	68	50	118	.....	.....	133	
do	3	113	63	176	2	.....	224	4,568
do	4	101	81	193	.....	.....	247	
do	5	119	65	184	1	.....	250	
Penetanguishene (Town-Ville)	1	24	51	75	2	.....	110	
do	2	45	36	81	.....	.....	144	1,089
do	3	33	12	45	.....	.....	60	
Tay Township	1	33	25	58	.....	.....	111	
do	2	22	41	63	.....	.....	93	2,993
do	3	54	91	145	.....	.....	200	
do	4	21	188	209	2	.....	306	
Tiny Township	1	49	86	135	5	.....	208	
do	2	76	41	117	2	.....	172	
do	3	112	63	175	2	.....	207	3,736
do	4	58	38	96	.....	.....	135	
do	5	24	17	41	.....	.....	63	
Totals—Totant		2,482	2,408	4,890	29	29	7,079	27,185

Majority for } H. H. Coors, 74.
Majorité pour }

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		F. O. DENISON.	E. E. SHEPPARD.							
TORONTO. (West—Owest) (Continued.) (Suite.)	St. Stephen's (Ward—Quartier).....No. 13	37	51	88	174		
	do " " " " " " " " " " " "	77	41	118	199		
	do " " " " " " " " " " " "	56	14	70	181		
	do " " " " " " " " " " " "	21	21	42	124		
	do " " " " " " " " " " " "	54	37	91	187		
	do " " " " " " " " " " " "	18	49	89	194		
	do " " " " " " " " " " " "	36	32	67	137		
	do " " " " " " " " " " " "	41	6	47	106		
	Totals—Totaux.....	3,895	3,428	7,323	33	44	13,781	36,565		

Majority for
Majorité pour } FREDERIC C. DENISON, 467.

TORONTO.....		St. James' (Ward—Quartier).....		St. John's		G. R. R. OCKEBURN.		JOHN HARBIN.							
(Centre.)		No.	No.												
do	do	1	53	36	89	1	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	2	62	39	101	2	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	3	88	41	129	3	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	4	30	41	71	4	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	5	51	46	97	5	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	6	62	37	99	6	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	7	74	52	126	7	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	8	68	56	124	8	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	9	57	63	120	9	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	10	63	47	109	10	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	11	33	49	82	11	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	12	55	33	88	12	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	13	55	55	110	13	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	14	45	46	91	14	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	15	52	61	113	15	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	16	47	50	97	16	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	17	51	68	119	17	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	18	49	60	109	18	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	19	45	56	101	19	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	20	68	59	127	20	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	1	41	56	97	1	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	2	58	38	96	2	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	3	56	55	111	3	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	4	67	63	130	4	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	5	76	40	116	5	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	6	60	51	111	6	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	7	80	38	118	7	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	8	96	35	131	8	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	9	87	36	123	9	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	10	65	25	90	10	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	11	55	23	78	11	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	12	85	28	113	12	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	13	41	42	83	13	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	14	72	31	103	14	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	15	55	80	135	15	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	16	52	59	111	16	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	17	67	70	137	17	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do	18	62	63	125	18	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Total.....		2,282	1,828	4,110	25	22	6,563	10,791		12,192		22		22,983	

Majority for—Majorité pour—GEORGE R. R. OCKEBURN, 454.

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		A. A. McDONALD.	JOHN SMALL.											
TORONTO (East—Est.)	St. Thomas' (Ward—Quartier)	No. 1	67	43	104	204	8,931		
	do	" 2	32	52	85	215			
	do	" 3	31	63	95	170			
	do	" 4	32	44	77	169			
	do	" 5	26	39	71	157			
	do	" 6	32	56	93	196			
	do	" 7	48	55	103	219			
	do	" 8	32	52	86	193			
	do	" 9	34	52	88	208			
	do	" 10	38	54	90	193			
	do	" 11	28	59	90	163			
	do	" 12	32	56	89	180			
	do	" 13	20	53	75	161			
	do	" 14	15	26	42	139			
	St. David's	do	" 1	45	70	121		221	
do		" 2	38	65	104	233			
do		" 3	50	45	100	182			
do		" 4	41	68	112	203			
do		" 5	23	73	100	216			

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins manqués.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		ADAM HUBBERT.	W. LOUIS- BOROUGH.	ADAM HUBBERT.	W. LOUIS- BOROUGH.								
VICTORIA..... (South Riding) (Division Sud.)	Emily	No. 1	48	170	2	170	170	.....	.....	193	2,876		
	do	" 2	74	98	1	98	98	.....	.....	130			
	do	" 3	113	18	131	.....	131	.....	.....	131			
	do	" 4	54	37	91	2	91	.....	.....	159			
	do	" 5	56	70	126	.....	126	.....	.....	139			
	do	" 6	21	64	85	2	85	.....	.....	77			
	Verulam	" 1	48	16	64	.....	64	.....	.....	112			
	do	" 2	56	27	83	.....	83	.....	.....	126			
	do	" 3	30	72	102	.....	102	.....	.....	85			
	do	" 4	43	29	72	.....	72	.....	.....	143			
	do	" 5	49	45	94	.....	94	.....	.....	134			
	do	" 6	58	30	88	.....	88	.....	.....	116			
do	" 7	43	25	68	.....	68	.....	.....	154				
Ops	" 1	26	78	104	2	104	104	.....	.....	180			
do	" 2	72	62	134	1	134	134	.....	.....	168			
do	" 3	70	47	117	.....	117	117	.....	.....	159			
do	" 4	44	93	137	137	137	141			
do	" 5	75	43	118	118	118	105			
do	" 6	39	38	77	77	77	204			
do	" 7	65	93	158	158	158				
do	" 8				

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Province
of ONTARIO.
ONTARIO.

	54	55	43	98	1	1	140	5,080
do	8	54	43	98	1	1	140	
do	4	77	50	127	1	2	247	
do	5	49	61	110	4	2	188	
do	6	43	24	67	1	.....	109	
do	7	54	52	106	.....	.....	170	
do	8	69	48	115	2	1	187	
do	1	75	86	161	.....	.....	185	
do	2	59	34	93	3	.....	114	
do	3	68	84	152	1	.....	201	
do	4	66	102	188	1	.....	203	
do	5	43	115	168	2	.....	198	
do	6	31	79	110	1	.....	155	
do	7	47	109	166	.....	.....	217	
do	8	31	24	55	2	.....	80	
Bobcaygeon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750
Ormeau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	744
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,914	1,867	3,781	24	16	5,186	20,813	

	J. A. BARRON.	H. CAMERON.	122	1	1	180	1,155
Fenelon Falls	59	63	122	1	1	180	
do	48	51	99	1	.....	140	
Galway	90	34	124	.....	.....	211	
Fenelon Township	22	26	48	.....	.....	59	
do	80	39	119	.....	.....	165	
do	84	36	120	.....	1	154	
do	45	48	93	.....	.....	124	
do	81	49	130	.....	1	180	
Somerville	44	46	90	.....	.....	120	
do	38	36	74	.....	.....	93	
do	44	40	84	.....	1	132	
Lutterworth	56	28	84	.....	.....	110	
Snowdon	52	32	84	1	.....	116	
do	19	7	26	.....	.....	34	
Buxley	29	22	61	2	.....	84	
do	36	38	74	.....	.....	119	
Minden	69	49	118	1	.....	168	
do	80	23	63	1	1	65	

Majority for } ADAM HUDSPETH, 47.
Majorité pour

VICTORIA
 (North Riding)
 (Division Nord.)

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	J. A. BARRON.	H. CAMERON.								
VICTORIA.	62	77	139	2	202	967	Woodville not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
(North Riding)	11	43	54	1	1	91	371		
(Division Nord.)	93	33	126	1	197	1,446		
(Continued.)	21	27	48	3	74		
(Suite.)	26	17	43	56		
do	67	57	124	187		
do	81	70	151	201		
do	84	63	137	2	1	205		
do	41	67	108	178		
do	30	30	60	79		
Stanhope and Sherbourne.	1
Totals—Totaux.	1,442	1,141	2,583	15	11	3,724

Majority for } JOHN AUGUSTUS BARRON, 301.
Majorité pour }

	ISAAC EHR BOWMAN.	HUGO KRANZ.						
WATERLOO.....	32	104	136	1	.....	154		
(North Riding)	63	95	158	2	.....	195		
(Division Nord)	45	45	90	2	.....	117		
do do do	23	58	81	.....	.....	102		4,054
do do do	39	90	129	1	1	153		
do do do	38	71	109	1	1	132		
do do do	49	54	103	4	5	131		
do do do	19	49	68	.....	.....	81		
Waterloo do	43	63	105	1	2	130		
do do	48	69	117	.....	.....	138		2,066
do do	50	65	115	.....	2	131		
do do	62	54	116	1	.....	139		
Waterloo Township.....	78	85	142	1	.....	187		3,590
do do	89	53	143	.....	.....	171		
do do	77	50	127	.....	.....	150		
do do	121	45	166	2	3	207		
do do	82	70	152	2	2	186		
Woolwich do	134	40	164	1	.....	207		
do do	171	15	186	2	.....	223		
do do	121	100	221	5	4	251		5,524
do do	122	44	166	.....	.....	193		
do do	33	28	61	1	.....	66		
Wellesley do	45	94	139	.....	.....	159		
do do	61	118	179	.....	.....	202		
do do	113	59	174	3	.....	196		
do do	101	83	184	.....	1	215		5,752
do do	118	79	197	3	.....	225		
do do	112	61	173	1	.....	211		
Totals—Totaux.....	2,080	1,841	3,921	33	26	4,653		20,986

Majority for } ISAAC E. BOWMAN, 232.
Majorité pour

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			THOS. COWAN.	JAMES LIVINGSTON.																			
of ONTARIO. d'ONTARIO.	Waterloo Township.....	No. 1	56	146	202	3	263	4,004												
	do do	" 2	69	94	163	1	231														
	do do	" 3	81	81	162	215														
	do do	" 4	47	96	143	1	200														
	Wilmot do	" 1	48	110	158	1	214														
	do do	" 2	45	98	143	191														
	do do	" 3	63	69	132	1	196														
	do do	" 4	35	115	150	210														
	do do	" 5	82	43	125	187														
	do do	" 6	66	56	122	167														
	do do	" 7	27	42	69	96														
	Dumfries North, Township	" 1	33	73	106	181														
	do do	" 2	31	117	148	191														
	do do	" 3	17	94	111	160														
	do do	" 4	25	107	132	182														
do do	" 5	87	81	168	236															
Galt (Town—Vile).....	" 1	81	50	131	1	176														
do do	" 2	53	50	103	176															
do do	" 3	68	49	117	1	241														
do do	" 4	41	31	72	1	102														

	5	6	47	49	96	131	131	5,187
do	47	49	96	131	131	5,187
do	6	44	42	86	131	210	
do	7	65	87	152	126	126	
do	8	46	34	80	165	165	
do	9	49	64	113	204	204	
do	10	58	96	154	198	198	
New Hamburg Village	11	120	42	162	90	90	
do	12	46	28	74	133	133	
Ayr	13	20	82	102	133	133	
do	14	29	70	99	194	194	
Preston	15	134	152	2	2	2	
do	16	137	24	161	217	217	
Hespeler	17	117	76	193	256	256	
Totals--Totaux	18	1,886	2,364	4,140	13	13	21,754
Majority for } JAMES LIVINGSTON, 368. Majorité pour }								
WELLAND.....								
Bertie Township	No. 1	50	63	113	188	188	3,986
do	2	53	39	92	141	141	
do	3	70	43	113	164	164	
do	4	61	70	131	201	201	
do	5	41	56	100	141	141	
do	6	95	44	139	173	173	
do	7	31	57	88	118	118	
Chippewa Village	8	38	88	126	165	165	
Orowland Township	No. 1	56	39	95	127	127	
do	2	48	42	88	119	119	
do	3	62	47	109	135	135	
Fort Erie	No. 1	51	71	122	190	190	
do	2	43	110	153	194	194	
Humberstone Township	3	76	68	144	194	194	
do	4	53	62	115	170	170	
do	5	25	105	130	196	196	
Ayr not mentioned in in census. Non mentionné dans le recensement.								

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Province of ONTARIO & ONTARIO.	Election Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Subdivision.	Jno. FERGUSON. nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.	
		THOS. CONLON.	Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Subdivision.										
WELLAND (Continued.) (Suite.)		Niagara Falls Village	No. 1	95	190	2	1	240	2,347				
		do (Town—Ville)	" 2	85	148	1	1	239					
		do do	" 3	101	184			158					
		do do	" 4	70	119	49	68	2	102				
		do do	" 1	30	38	88	144		180				
		do do	" 2	63	81	59	130	1	171				
		do do	" 1	71	59	130	130	1	171				
		do do	" 1	102	65	167	167		228				
		do do	" 2	40	65	105	105		153				
		do do	" 3	67	58	125	125		200				
		do do	" 1	34	85	99	99		138				
		do do	" 2	66	70	136	136	1	175				
		do do	" 3	92	77	169	169	1	217				
		do do	" 4	68	91	159	159	5	190				
		do do	" 1	45	46	91	91		182				
		do do	" 2	63	66	129	129	1	176				
		do do	" 3	48	59	107	107		156				
do do	" 4	64	51	115	115		154						
do do	" 1	58	63	121	121	3	161						
do do	" 2	71	47	118	118	1	159						

		JAMES McMULLEN.		ROBT. GORDON.									
Harriston	No. 1	42	36	78	119	82	119	164	110	164	219	164	2,466
do	2	30	22	52	82	52	82	116	67	116	168	116	
do	3	34	17	51	85	51	85	145	52	145	194	145	
do	4	32	20	52	100	52	100	126	58	126	164	126	
do	5	49	25	74	126	74	126	107	1	107	161	107	
Mount Forest	1	58	49	107	160	107	160	5,032	2,622	5,032	6,901	5,032	26,152
do	2	62	31	93	159	93	159	2	23	2	18	2	
do	3	33	33	66	113	66	113	1	18	1	18	1	
do	4	46	27	73	130	73	130	2	23	2	18	2	
Palmerston	1	43	53	96	179	96	179	1	23	1	18	1	
do	2	21	73	94	204	94	204	2	23	2	18	2	
do	3	49	52	101	207	101	207	5	23	5	18	5	
do	4	60	78	138	191	138	191	1	23	1	18	1	
Arthur Village	1	48	45	93	137	93	137	1	23	1	18	1	
do	2	77	42	119	166	119	166	1	23	1	18	1	
Oliford	1	125	50	175	219	175	219	1	23	1	18	1	
Minto	1	81	80	161	205	161	205	5	23	5	18	5	
do	2	101	37	138	152	138	152	1	23	1	18	1	
do	3	64	57	121	177	121	177	1	23	1	18	1	
do	4	97	34	131	188	131	188	2	23	2	18	2	
do	5	69	74	143	191	143	191	1	23	1	18	1	
Arthur Township	1	116	31	147	186	147	186	1	23	1	18	1	
do	2	116	31	147	186	147	186	1	23	1	18	1	
do	3	62	51	113	141	113	141	1	23	1	18	1	
do	4	141	10	151	196	151	196	2	23	2	18	2	
do	5	70	32	152	186	152	186	1	23	1	18	1	

Majority for } JOHN FERGUSON, 212.
Majorité pour }

Thorold (Town—Vile) " 1/ 110 164 219 2,466
do do " 2/ 67 116 168
do do " 3/ 52 145 194
do do " 4/ 68 126 164
Totals—Totaux 2,410 5,032 6,901 26,152

13 WELLINGTON
(North Riding.)
(Division Nord.)

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			JAMES MCMULLEN. <small>(PROSPER GIBB)</small>	ROBERT GORDON.									
WILMINGTON (North Riding). <i>(Division Nord).</i> (Continued). <i>(Suite).</i>	Luther, West.....	No. 1	36	38	74	115	3,347	2,914		
	do do.....	" 2	48	52	80	113				
	do do.....	" 3	59	27	86	118				
	do do.....	" 4	53	70	93	96				
	do do.....	" 5	55	12	67	175				
	Luther, East.....	" 1	75	71	146	147				
	do do.....	" 2	55	67	122	144				
	do do.....	" 3	57	51	108	144				
	do do.....	" 4	39	73	112	191				
	Amaranth do.....	" 1	48	99	147	171				
	do do.....	" 2	51	88	139	161				
	do do.....	" 3	48	71	119	117				
	do do.....	" 4	18	53	70	163				
	do do.....	" 5	55	76	131	156				
	Wallace do.....	" 1	72	64	136	199				
do do.....	" 2	61	86	147	144					
do do.....	" 3	37	73	109	177					
do do.....	" 4	67	69	136	6,638					
do do.....	" 5	2,543	2,175	4,718	31	26	26	26,024					
Totals—Totales.....		2,543	2,175	4,718	31	26	26	26,024	6,638				

Majority for—Majorité pour—JAMES MCMULLEN, 368.

Province
of ONTARIO.
ONTARIO.

	G. T. ORTON	A. SEMPLE						
WELLINGTON.....	86	64	129	2	183			
(Centre Riding.)	45	97	142	1	195			
(Division Centre.)	81	77	161	.....	229			4,551
do	18	36	84	.....	92			
do	80	49	139	1	180			
do	85	24	109	.....	179			
do	82	83	145	.....	208			
Garafraza West.....	91	72	163	.....	203			
do	26	51	77	.....	98			3,620
do	45	66	111	.....	142			
do	88	62	150	2	187			
do	96	60	156	4	205			
do	129	65	194	1	221			2,635
do	117	43	160	2	186			
Nichol.....	75	57	132	.....	164			
do	29	52	81	.....	119			
do	56	53	109	.....	154			2,474
do	40	62	102	.....	158			
Orangeville (Town—Vills)—								
Ward North.....	75	54	129	.....	193			
do West.....	37	50	87	.....	127			
do East.....	102	46	148	.....	213			2,817
do South.....	106	41	147	.....	230			
Drayton Village.....	No. 1	62	87	.....	219			587
Pilkington Township.....	No. 1	32	94	.....	169			
do	34	76	110	1	154			1,958
do	70	94	164	2	201			
do	58	60	118	.....	197			1,387
Eloira Village.....	No. 1	33	69	.....	163			
do	81	76	157	1	218			1,733
Fergus Village.....	No. 1	70	102	.....	228			
do	36	131	167	.....	205			
Peel Township.....	No. 1	80	72	.....	192			
do	57	100	157	2	218			5,024
do	61	52	103	.....	170			
do	89	69	158	.....	211			
do	63	81	144	2	188			
Totals—Totaux.....	2,377	2,427	4,804	21	6,498			26,916

Majority for—Majorité pour—ANDREW SEMPLE, 50.

Eramosa Township	1	59	83	142	175	
do	2	57	90	147	183	
do	3	62	80	142	170	3,611
do	4	51	89	140	163	
do	5	62	65	127	159	
Erin	1	53	111	164	206	
do	2	51	84	135	162	
do	3	55	69	124	171	
do	4	40	94	134	149	5,121
do	5	62	76	140	169	
do	6	74	105	179	210	
do	1	52	44	96	127	
Village	1	52	95	147	180	
Guelph Township	2	72	75	147	196	
do	3	78	41	120	163	2,793
do	4	68	51	119	169	
do	1	67	54	121	143	
Puslinch	2	36	135	161	198	
do	3	73	118	191	223	3,985
do	4	35	79	114	166	
do	5	71	66	137	174	
Totals—Totals.		2,285	2,411	4,696	6,634	25,400

Majority for } JAMES INNES, 126.
Majorité pour }

WESTWORTH										
(North Riding.)										
(Division Ward.)										
Dundas Mountain (Ward—Quarter)....No. 1	44	70	114	1	4	146				
do	16	29	45	1		77				
do	54	80	134	1		183				
Osanal (Ward—Quarter)	35	50	85	1		124				
Foundry	35	59	94	1		116				
do	40	50	90	4	2	130				
Valley	34	69	103	2	1	148				
do										3,709
		THOMAS BAIN.								
		F. B. TOWNSEND.								

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	Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Subdivision.	T. B. TOWNS. ND.															
WENTWORTH (North Riding.) (Division North) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Beverley, Lynden.....	No. 1	122	28	150	2	188	
	do Orkney	" 2	70	38	108	1	143	
	do Rockton	" 3	61	58	109	1	136	
	do Troy	" 4	65	50	115	135	
	do Sheffield	" 5	66	49	115	142	
	do Kirkwall	" 6	48	18	66	80	
	do Westover	" 7	60	51	111	140	
	do Clyde	" 8	77	30	107	136	
	do Valens	" 9	61	29	90	124	
	do Hunter's Corners	" 10	35	39	74	68	
Flamboro' Village, West	" 1	66	52	118	149		
do Bullock's Corners	" 2	52	62	114	175		
do Rock Chapel	" 3	92	62	154	188		
do Ray's Stone House, 5th Con.	" 4	74	59	133	169		
do Freelon	" 5	95	63	158	182		
Flamboro', East, House of—																	
School Section No. 1	" 1	76	74	150	185	
do Bakersville	" 2	61	93	144	180	
do Carlisle	" 3	65	110	175	197	
do Mountaberg	" 4	86	47	132	152	
Province	of ONTARIO.															3,598	
Province	of ONTARIO.															6,230	

		Waterdown Village, Bell House		Totals—Totaux		Waterdown not mentioned in Census. Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
		70	94	164	194		
		1,639	1,613	3,152	4,030	15,998	
		17	27	44	27		
Majority for } THOMAS BAIN, 126. Majorité pour }							
		F. M. CARPENTER.		JAS. RUSSELL.			
WENTWORTH	Barton	101	41	143	1	198	
(South Riding)	do	52	66	118	1	153	
(Division Sud.)	do	97	37	134	1	184	
	do	66	66	123	1	164	3,525
	do	57	56	113	1	140	
	do	48	54	102	1	147	
	do	79	46	125	1	160	
	do	70	63	133	1	188	
	do	91	44	135	1	181	
	do	105	42	147	2	199	2,951
	do	42	57	99	1	143	
	do	78	58	136	2	216	
	do	62	85	147	2	199	
	Glanford	74	53	127	1	168	1,977
	do	78	56	134	1	169	
	do	75	62	137	1	199	
	Binbrook	73	76	149	1	168	1,814
	do	61	47	108	1	169	
	do	54	66	120	1	174	
	Grimsby, North	72	48	120	1	188	2,416
	do	70	78	148	5	184	
	do	37	69	106	5	149	
	do	32	54	86	1	119	
	do	87	78	165	1	209	692
	do	43	91	137	3	187	
	Osistor	38	87	125	5	163	2,164
	do	97	89	186	1	222	
Totals—Totaux		1,839	1,663	3,502	24	4,998	15,539
Majority for } F. M. CARPENTER, 176. Majorité pour }							

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Province	Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Nom des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised "Voters" List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
				W. M. MURPHY.	RICHARD TYRWITT.							
YORK (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)		Aurora	No. 1	63	81	144	1	2	174	1,540		
		do	" 2	79	66	144	.....	3	170		
		do	" 3	49	39	88	2	1	102			
		Bradford	" 1	63	71	134	.....	1	174	1,176	
		do	" 2	48	51	99	.....	.....	117		
		Holland Landing	" 1	57	50	107	2	.....	140	580	
		Georgina	" 1	75	103	178	.....	.....	218		
		do	" 2	69	64	133	.....	.....	157		
		do	" 3	8	65	73	.....	.....	83		
		do	" 4	66	49	115	1	.....	145		
		Gwillimbury, North	" 1	77	68	145	1	.....	182		
		do	" 2	77	86	163	1	1	203			
		do	" 3	80	90	170	1	.....	240		
		do	" 4	105	65	170	2	.....	216		
		Gwillimbury, East	" 1	96	41	137	.....	.....	184		
		do	" 2	114	59	173	1	.....	240		
do	" 3	80	67	147	.....	.....	211				
do	" 4	90	72	162	2	.....	238				
do	" 5	90	72	162	2	.....	238				
do	" 6	70	72	142	.....	.....	213				
										4,143		

Gwillimbury, West.		121	70	191	1	284	2,994
do	1	72	57	129	3	172	
do	2	39	119	158	2	182	
do	3	71	108	177	2	213	
do	4	82	76	188	2	192	
do	1	82	38	117	2	165	
do	2	79	92	220	1	251	
do	3	128	82	195	6	239	
do	4	113	70	177	1	226	
do	5	107	88	191	2	234	
do	6	103	74	165	1	191	
do	7	91	66	181	1	212	
do	8	115	35	74	1	107	
do	9	39					
Totals—Totaux		2,536	2,231	4,757	24	6,025	21,730

Markham Township.		No.	94	148	1	182	6,375
do	1	48	63	111	3	144	
do	2	61	50	111	1	140	
do	3	80	72	152	6	195	
do	4	75	101	176	2	237	
do	5	42	90	132	1	175	
do	6	27	61	88	1	138	
do	7	52	105	157	4	202	
do	8	34	86	119	1	156	
do	9	33	91	124	1	154	
do	10	43	80	122	1	157	
do	1	46	36	81	1	114	
do	2	46	68	155	1	216	
do	3	87	68	181	1	241	
do	4	96	85	181	1	241	
do	5	83	114	197	2	255	
do	6	83	101	197	1	207	
do	7	56	101	157	2	207	
do	8	39	81	120	1	151	

Scarborough Township.		No.	81	120	1	151	4,308
do	1	81	120	151	1	151	

Majority for } WILLIAM MULLOCK, 286.
Majorité pour }

YORK.....
(East Riding.)
(Division Est.)

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		A. BOURLIER.	Hon. A. Mac- KENZIE.									
YORK (East Riding.) (Division Est.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	York Township	68	47	115	1	1	1	186	6,491	4,826		
	do	81	47	128	2	2	2	161				
	do	85	43	128	2	2	3	175				
	do	75	78	153	2	2	3	243				
	do	65	62	127	2	2	1	213				
	do	40	38	78	2	2	1	99				
	do	34	31	115	1	1	2	153				
	do	55	39	94	1	1	2	141				
	do	53	53	106	1	1	1	150				
	do	55	62	117	4	4	2	184				
St. Paul's (Ward—Quartier)	do	52	51	103	1	1	1	153				
	do	48	34	80	1	1	1	136				
	do	45	31	76	1	1	1	181				
	do	61	27	88	1	1	1	136				
	do	49	42	91	1	1	1	141				
	do	50	53	103	1	1	1	154				
	do	40	54	94	1	1	1	152				
	do	42	53	95	1	1	1	141				
	do	105	36	141	1	1	1	201				
	do	62	22	84	1	1	3	118				
St. Matthew's												
do												

		ADAM MAOROHY LYND.		N. CLAREN WALLACE.		Majority for } Majorité pour } HON. A. MACKENZIE, 160.					
141	YORK.....										
	(West Riding.)										
	(Division Ouest.)										
	Parkdale.....	No. 1	83	79	162	145	191	145	191	191	22,853
	do.....	" 2	77	73	150	55	184	128	4	184	
	do.....	" 3	53	60	143	44	244	172	2	244	
	do.....	" 4	48	62	110	73					
	do.....	" 5	54	50	104						
	That part of St. Mark's Ward, in City of Toronto, west of Dufferin Street..	" 1	43	62	105	2,551	4,942	28	44	6,290	
	do.....	" 2	40	50	90						
	do.....	" 3	37	54	91						
	do.....	" 4	57	72	129						
	do.....	" 5	65	74	139						
	do.....	" 6	29	87	116						
	do.....	" 7	60	50	110						
	do.....	" 8	90	42	132						
	do.....	" 9	38	81	119						
	do.....	" 10	24	94	118						
	do.....	" 11	35	58	93						
	do.....	" 12	35	38	65						
	do.....	" 13	29	36	85						
	do.....	" 14	35	90	125						
	do.....	" 15	57	84	141						
	do.....	" 16	56	81	137						
	do.....	" 17	82	65	147						
	do.....	" 18	79	95	174						
	do.....	" 19	46	90	136						
	do.....	" 20	17	97	114						
	do.....	" 21									
	do.....	" 22									
	do.....	" 23									
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	do.....	" 149									
	do.....	" 150									
	do.....	" 151									

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of them in each Subdivision.	N. WALLACE. nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	ADAM MAOON. for each of them in each Subdivision.	N. CLARKE WALLACE.											
YORK	No. 1	81	56	137	188	188	1	188	188	188	188		
(West Riding)	" 2	119	42	161	228	228	1	228	228	228	228		
(Division Ouest.)	" 3	56	44	100	131	131	3	131	131	131	131		
(Continued)	" 4	54	69	123	143	143	2	143	143	143	143		
(Suite.)	" 5	42	73	115	143	143	1	143	143	143	143		
	" 6	61	86	147	222	222	1	222	222	222	222		
	" 7	113	191	147	249	249	1	249	249	249	249		
	" 8	79	43	122	163	163	1	163	163	163	163		
	" 9	99	44	143	176	176	2	176	176	176	176		
Weston	" 1	70	116	186	239	239	1	239	239	239	239		
Woodbridge	" 1	47	143	190	254	254	1	254	254	254	254		
Richmond Hill	" 1	90	93	193	224	224	1	224	224	224	224		
Brockton													Weston and Woodbridge not mentioned in Cen- sus. <i>Non mentionnés dans le recensement.</i>
Totals—Totaux		2,110	2,638	4,748	6,878	6,878	22	6,878	6,878	6,878	6,878	18,864	

Majority for } N. CLARKE WALLACE, 528.
 Majorité pour }

Province
 of ONTARIO.
 & ONTARIO.

Province of QUEBEC. de QUEBEC.	ARGENTEUIL.....	ROBERT G. MEIKLE.	JAMES O. WILSON.	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not mentioned in Census. —Non mentionnés dans recensement.
Lachine Town (Wards—Quartier)—	East.....	21	19	40	1	.....	58	.....	.....	} 2,013
	Centre.....	40	57	97	1	.....	141	.....	.....
	West.....	9	61	70	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	} 2,387
	Parish of St. Jerusalem.....	92	23	116	1	.....	153	.....	.....
	do do.....	54	18	72	1	.....	92	.....	.....	} 3,985
	do do.....	35	88	123	1	.....	175	.....	.....
	do do.....	59	80	139	.....	.....	213	.....	.....	} 568
	do do.....	54	51	105	.....	.....	159	.....	.....
	Township Chatham.....	41	62	103	4	.....	168	.....	.....	} 1,844
	do do.....	73	21	94	.....	.....	172	.....	.....
	do do.....	41	47	88	1	.....	125	.....	.....	} 718
	do do.....	41	40	61	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
	Village Grenville.....	21	40	61	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	} 606
	Township do.....	48	48	96	.....	.....	145	.....	.....
	do do.....	39	52	91	1	.....	164	.....	.....	} 610
	do do.....	4	43	47	.....	.....	85	.....	.....
	do do.....	32	16	48	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	} 636
	do do.....	15	27	42	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
	do do.....	27	41	68	.....	.....	119	.....	.....	} 658
	do do.....	15	17	32	.....	.....	54	.....	.....
	do do.....	7	16	23	2	.....	28	.....	.....	} 455
	do do.....	20	10	30	.....	.....	52	.....	.....
	do do.....	30	62	92	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	} 1,682
	do do.....	19	61	80	1	.....	103	.....	.....
	do do.....	27	40	67	1	.....	87	.....	.....	} 16,062
	do do.....	5	38	43	2	.....	68	.....	.....
	Other places—Autres endroits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 16,062
	Totals—Totaux.....	828	1,038	1,866	17	16	2,807	.....	.....
	Majority for Majorité pour	} JAMES CROCKETT WILSON, 210.									
BAGOT.....	Flavien Dupont, Acclamation.....	} 21,199									

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	F. X. DULAC.	Jos. GOUBOUR.												
BEAUCHE	1	132	9	156	2	222	4,181		
do	2	102	36	141	3	185		
do	3	116	3	139	3	199		
do	4	98	80	178	3	239	2,782		
Ste. Marie	5	78	71	160	3	238		
do	6	1	23	61	86		
do	7	37	23	81	1		
St. Victor de Tring	8	67	62	131	1	212	2,154		
do	9	50	63	113	163		
Linière	10	67	23	92	167	924		
do	11	12	13	39	63		
do	12	79	39	118	169	981		
Saints Anges	13	72	12	86	176		
St. Evariste de Forsyth	14	1	5	45	1	82		
do	15	39	65	90	166		
St. Pierre de Broughton	16	23	63	86	185		
Sacré Oœur de Jésus	17	40	41	111	185	858		
do	18	19	41	60	102		
St. Vital de Lambton	19	157	169	215	1,624		
do	20	61	61	1	102		

Forsyth not mentioned in
Census—Non mentionné
dans le recensement.
Aylmer not mentioned in
Census—Non mentionné
dans le recensement.

	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Totals
St. Elzéar.....	19	43	43	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	1,600
do.....	20	45	45	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	1,601
St. Frédéric.....	21	25	25	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	1,801
do.....	22	18	18	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	57
Ditchfield and Spaulding.....	23	10	10	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	924
St. Séverin.....	24	33	33	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	2,838
St. Joseph.....	25	74	74	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	1,657
do.....	26	27	27	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	2,838
do.....	27	28	28	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	1,657
St. Honoré de Shenley.....	28	25	25	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	264
do.....	29	22	22	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	1,488
do.....	30	12	12	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	339
St. Samuel de Gayhurst.....	31	84	84	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	1,241
St. Sébastien d'Aylmer.....	32	108	108	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	458
Woburn.....	33	1	1	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	2,256
do.....	34	2	2	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	2,746
St. Ephrem de Tring.....	35	1	1	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	3,651
do.....	36	83	83	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	5,830
St. Georges.....	37	88	88	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	2,746
do.....	38	90	90	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	3,651
do.....	39	5	5	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	28
Totals—Totaux.....	483	1,900	1,268	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651	3,651	33,020

Spaulding.

Dorset.
St. Sébastien.
Woburn.
Sacré Cœur de Jésus.
St. Martin.

Majority for } JOSEPH GOUBOUT, 632.
Majorité pour }

J. G. H. BERGERON

PHILIPPE PELLETIER

BEAUHARNOIS.....

Town of Beauharnois.....	46	54	100	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	1,499
do.....	73	76	149	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	1,846
Parish of St. Clément.....	64	104	163	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	1,037
do.....	39	51	90	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	2,674
St. Etienne de Beauharnois.....	46	36	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	1,426
do.....	39	44	143	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	1,257
St. Louis de Gonzague.....	87	87	137	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	1,426
do.....	133	28	151	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	1,257
do.....	67	33	100	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	1,426
St. Stanislas de Kostka.....	52	35	87	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	1,257
do.....	43	39	82	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	1,426
Parish of Ste. Cécile.....	51	30	91	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	1,257
do.....	51	30	91	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	1,257

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	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.							
941 Province of QUEBEC. de QUÉBEC.	BRAUVERON	J. G. H. BERGERON.	49	96	1	137	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	
		PHILIPPE PELLETIER.	47	127	1	198		
			82	136	2	197		
			65	143	1	181		
			85	144	211		
			62	147	233		
			55	151	2	179		
			104	163	1	187		
			1,432	2,642	23	24	3,481		
			Totals—Totaux	1,210	2,642	23	24		
<p>Majority for } J. G. H. BERGERON, 222. Majorité pour }</p>									

BRAUVERON

(Continued.)
(Suite.)

Majority for }
Majorité pour }

BELLECHASSE		G. AMYOT		J. N. BELLEAU						
St. Michel	No. 1	85	42	129	2	180	2,089			
do	" 2	100	10	110	.....	136	932			
Beaumont	.....	128	14	143	1	173	1,372			
St. Valer	No. 1	84	8	92	.....	113	2,644			
do	" 2	103	8	111	.....	136	1,603			
St. Raphael	" 1	86	9	126	.....	161	706			
do	" 2	88	9	119	.....	149	763			
do	" 3	65	11	76	.....	104	1,403			
Armagh	" 1	101	39	140	.....	216	2,353			
do	" 2	31	27	48	.....	97	2,215			
Mailoux	.....	57	37	94	.....	128	1,889			
St. Magloire	.....	53	38	91	.....	147	18,068			
Buckland	.....	78	78	156	.....	206				
St. Damien	.....	19	37	56	.....	76				
St. Lazare	No. 1	42	67	112	3	155				
do	" 2	92	80	172	.....	210				
St. Gervais	" 1	85	71	156	.....	195				
do	" 2	41	133	176	2	205				
St. Charles	" 1	120	59	180	1	227				
do	" 2	97	21	118	.....	159				
Totals—Totaux		1,515	878	2,404	11	3,161				

Majority for } G. AMYOT, 637.
Majorité pour }

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			OTOPHAS BEAUSOLEIL.	J.B. ROMILARD.											
of QUEBEC. de QUÉBEC.	Berthier (Town—Ville)	1	44	68	112	1	1	4	4	149	2,156				
	do (Parish—Paroisse)	2	49	52	101	1	1	1	1	136					
	do	1	18	18	36					86					
	do	2	18	66	84					102	2,222				
	do	3	36	39	75					87					
	do	4	42	34	76					94					
	St. Outhbert	1	67	33	100					140					
	do	2	55	24	79					105					
	do	3	76	19	95					147		3,325			
	do	4	35	17	52					63					
	do	5	58	17	75					90					
	St. Barthélémy	1	103	30	133					167					
	do	2	60	80	140					166		2,812			
	do	3	66	49	115					155					
	Lanoraie	1	10	84	94					8					
do	2	21	88	109					1		2,240				
do	3	21	54	75					1						
Lavaltrie	1	56	102	158					2		1,314				
do	2	58	29	87					1						
St. Norbert (Parish—Paroisse)	1	72	38	110					2		1,451				
do	2	87	31	118					1						

Parish or Township	JOS. HOPKINSON		Geo. PIERRE		Totals	Majority for Hopkinson	Majority for Pierre	St. Michel des Saints.
	1886	1887	1886	1887				
Visitation de l'Isle Dupas	114	41	155	2	178	1,356		
do	2	14	63	1	78			
St. Gabriel de Brandon	49	39	103	1	183			
do	1	67	127	2	174	3,054		
do	3	8	38	1	47			
do	4	30	75	1	110			
St. Damien (Parish—Parotasse)	52	23	75	1	110			
do	1	32	81	1	115			
do	23	41	64	1	98			
Township de Courcelles	10	10	30	1	31			
do	11	7	18	1	26			
do	23	43	66	2	92			
St. Michel des Saints (Parish—Parotasse)	23	43	66	2	92			
Totals—Totaux	1,635	1,304	2,839	18	3,790			738
				44		21,838		

OLÉOPHAS BEAUSOLEIL, 231.

Majority for
Hopkinson

Majority for
Pierre

St. Jean l'Evangeliste.

Shoolbred Village.
Escuminac Village.

St. Bonaventure.
St. Laurent.
Tracadieche.

Nouvelle and Hamilton
not mentioned in Con-
sus. Non mentionnés
dans le recensement.

Matapédia	86	52	138	182	1,012
Restigouche	47	10	67	88	339
Mann Township	18	19	37	53	730
Nouvelle, West	37	52	89	119	1,638
do Centre	69	27	86	103	369
do East	73	11	84	100	221
Carleton	94	59	153	166	1,033
Maris, West	99	48	139	173	2,298
do Centre	52	48	100	101	
do East	36	44	80	78	
New Richmond, West	23	37	60	78	
do Centre	45	52	97	133	1,893
do East	44	43	86	135	
Caplan	57	85	142	176	1,069
Hamilton, West	86	17	103	131	1,367
do East	100	15	115	135	285
New Carlisle, West	67	31	88	126	
do East	65	35	100	133	1,625
Paspébiac, West	15	40	55	69	
do East	53	72	125	147	1,568

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		JOSEPH RIOPHEL. <i>alias L. J.</i>	Geo. PIERRE	JOSEPH RIOPHEL, 358.	Geo. PIERRE								
BOYVENTURE (Continued.) (<i>Suite.</i>)	Hope, West	68	27	95	5	119	1,824						
	do East	40	69	109	3	138							
	Port Daniel, West	26	46	72	1	109	1,670						
	do East	72	64	136	8	163							
	Totals—Totaux	1,362	994	2,346	35	10	18,908						
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i>													
BROME	Township of Brome	JAS. BURRITT.	DYNNY A. FISHER.	157		184							
	do			113		138							
	do												

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	ISABE A. JODCIX.	RAYMOND PRÉFONTAINE.											
CHAMBLEY.....	66	23		89	147	894		
(Continued.)	47	29	No. 13	76	129	700		
(Suite.)	53	74	do " 14	127	1	3	3	3	170	988		
	45	61	St. Basile-le-Grand (Parish, Paroisse) " 15	106	1	1	1	1	137			
	24	62	Chamblay (Parish, Paroisse) " 16	86	1	1	1	1	136			
	38	29	do " 17	67	90			
	47	32	Village du Bassin de Chamblay " 18	79	96			
	20	47	do " 19	67	1	1	1	1	95	1,506		
	33	49	Village du Canton de Chamblay " 20	83	103			
			do " 21					
	1,025	1,071	Totals—Totaux.....	2,096	17	25	25	25	2,743	10,858		

Majority for } R. PRÉFONTAINE, 46.
Majorité pour }

Province
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of QUEBEC.
de QUÉBEC.

CHAMPLAIN	No.	H. MONTPLAISIR	P. O. THURTELLOTT						
Ste. Anne de la Pérade	1	60	80	140
do do	2	57	58	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do	3	83	30	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Stanislas	1	18	80	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do	2	6	118	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do	3	12	88	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Tite	1	23	61	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do	2	43	86	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Maurice Parish	1	56	31	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do	2	69	55	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do	3	87	61	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notre Dame du Mont Carmel	1	41	100	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do	2	43	61	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Visitation de Champlain	1	117	89	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ste. Thècle	1	76	33	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Luc	1	81	12	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Prosper	1	100	59	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bauscan	1	58	88	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cap de la Magdeleine	1	247	14	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Makina, Ter. du St. Maurice	1	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivière aux Rats, Ter. du St. Maurice	2	14	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Tuque, Ter. du St. Maurice	3	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Jacques des Piles, Ter. du St. Maurice	1	42	36	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Narcisse	1	57	41	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do	2	53	46	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ste. Geneviève	1	60	53	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do	2	101	34	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ste. Flore	1	30	104	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fermont	1	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totaux		1,619	1,534	3,183	30	29	4,563	26,818	Unorganized territory.

Majority for } H. MONTPLAISIR, 115.
Majorité pour

St. Siméon not mentioned in census. *Non mentionné dans le recensement.*

Ste. Agnès	1	18	3	59	29	106	3	2	150
do	2	55	3	19	38	103	.....	.....	174
St. Fidèle	59	10	5	64	138	138	.....	.....	207
St. Siméon	43	6	3	57	109	109	.....	.....	133
Totals—Totaux	905	688	307	819	2,719	2,719	27	27	3,710

Majority for } S. X. CIMON, 86. { As declared by Returning Officer.
Majorité pour } Tel que déclaré par l'officier rapporteur.

Upon recount by a Judge:—
(Sur nouveau décomptement par un juge :—)

Petite Rivière	35	61	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baie St. Paul	32	101	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	52	69	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	17	102	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	60	69	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	23	39	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Urbain	73	69	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Hilarion	63	26	1	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eboulements	2	11	89	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	11	38	5	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	26	9	1	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	1	14	1	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	3	25	11	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle aux Coudres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Iréné	19	3	11	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe au Pic	24	16	39	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malbaie	79	3	33	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	42	7	56	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	40	4	32	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	16	3	59	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ste. Agnès	54	4	18	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	58	10	5	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Fidèle	43	6	3	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Siméon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totaux	783	685	299	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Iréné— <i>See marginal note. Voyez note à la marge</i>	120	3	10	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	903	688	309	819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Majority for } S. X. CIMON, 84. { As declared by the Judge.
Majorité pour } Tel que déclaré par le juge.

The ballots at the Parish of St. Iréné were surreptitiously abstracted from the ballot box after the election, and the R. O. ascertained the number of votes given under the Dom. Elec. Act, sec. 63, as ordered by the judge. *Les bulletins dans la paroisse de St. Iréné ont été subrepticement enlevés de la boîte après l'élection, et l'officier rapporteur assure le nombre de votes donnés sous l'acte des Elec. Féd. sec. 63, tel qu'ordonné par le juge.*

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	WARD HOR-	TON.										
CHATEAUGUAY.....	No. 1	76	40	116	3	167	829	Howick Village. D. R. O. made no state- ment—S. O. K. n'a pas fait de relevé. do do do	
	" 2	150	39	189	336	2,674		
	" 3	114	35	150	210			
	" 4	32	37	69	223			
	" 5	64	25	89	129			
	" 6	63	36	135	137			
	" 7	70	39	109	153			
	" 8	31	43	74	122			
	" 9	64	27	82	121			
	" 10	66	48	114	165			
	" 11	48	42	90	206			
	" 12	169			
	" 13	89	50	139	212			
	" 14	37	24	61	71			
	" 15	37	85	132	165			
	" 16	185			
	" 17	63	55	118	143			
	" 18	37	34	74	96			

CHICOUTIMI AND SA- GURNAY.....	Majority for Majorité pour		EDWARD HOLTON, 353.		St. Joachim de Chateauguay		do		Totals—Totaux.....	
	PAUL COUTURE.	JEAN ALP. GAUPE.	V. M. MARTIN	No. 1	No. 2	19	20	24	130	124
Chicoutimi (Town—Ville).....	15	64	67	1	146	3	3	211	197	1,935
Township of Chicoutimi— Division (First—Première).....	22	36	89	2	147	4	.....	197	130	*Not mentioned in census —Non mentionné dans le recensement.
do (Second—Deuxième).....	14	35	36	3	85	1	.....	225	78	† No votes given in state- ment of D. R. Officer— Nombre de votes non mentionnés dans le re- levé du S. O. R.
Township of Tremblay*.....	4	44	68	4	146	1	.....	110	57	
do Rouget.....	11	21	27	5	59	.....	.....	170	166	
Municipality, Parish of St. Fulgence. Village of Bagotville.....	6	15	28	6	92	1	.....	100	653	
Municipality of Bagotville, north- west part of Bagot.....	7	26	20	7	47	.....	.....	129	129	
Municipality of Grand Bay.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	2	2	168	173	
do L'Anse St. Jean.....	9	89	4	9	131	1	.....	148	710	
Municipality of Jonquières— Division (First—Première).....	10	7	.....	10	90	.....	.....	165	16	
do (Second—Deuxième).....	11	14	23	11	80	1	1	174	149	
Village of Hébertville.....	12	41	28	12	94	.....	.....	58	.....
Hébertville (Parish—Paroisse)— Division (First—Première).....	13	24	8	13	42	1	.....	.....	.....
do (Second—Deuxième).....	14	74	22	14	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipality of the south-south-west part of Signal.....	15	106	13	15	129	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipality of St. Joseph d'Alma.....	16	38	44	16	88	1	.....	.....	.....
Mission of St. Cyrille.....	17	42	34	17	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Jérôme (Parish—Paroisse)— Division (First—Première).....	18	9	1	18	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
do (Second—Deuxième).....	19	72	27	19	112	1	.....	.....	.....
Village of Roberval.....	20	102	19	20	125	1	5	.....	.....
Résève Oniatouan.....	21	3	29	21	38	2	.....	.....	.....
Municipality of Roberval.....	22	2	17	22	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipality of Roberval.....	23	43	33	23	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lewis (Parish—Paroisse).....	24	32	78	24	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,120	62	74	24	2,020	19	8	3,171	1,803	1,067
St. Joachim de Chateauguay.....	62	37	74	24	149	1,854
do.....	37	74	149

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	PAUL GOUTRE.	Number of Candidates and for each of them in each Subdivision.															
CHICOUTIMI AND SA- GUNAY (Continued) (Suite.)	Township of Dequen (and others— <i>et autres</i>).....	No. 25	3	26	0	29	47	1,320	No votes given in state- ment of D.R. Officer— Nombre de votes non mentionnés dans le re- lévé du S. O. R. Normandin mentioned in census— Non men- tionné dans le recense- ment.	
	Laterrière (Parish— <i>Paroisse</i>).....	" 26	107	8	3	118	72		
	Municipality of St. Bruno.....	" 27	43	22	5	70		
	St. Prime— Division (First— <i>Première</i>).....	" 28	38	9	47		
	do (Second— <i>Deuxième</i>).....	" 29	54	18	72		
	St. Félicien, Township of Demarest... do (Second— <i>Deux- ième</i>).....	" 30	35	17	3	55	4		
	do (Second— <i>Deux- ième</i>).....	" 31	19	3	1	23		
	Normandin and Parent.....	" 32		
	County of Saguenay.
	L'Anse St. Etienne.....	No. 1	48	48	48	1
Township of Albert.....	" 2	4	27	23	54		
do Saguenay and Tadoussac.....	" 3	6	36	41	82		
do Bergeronnes.....	" 4	35	26	2	63	6		
														1,582	Bergeronnes do	

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	5	9	48	6	63	101	520	Sault-au-Cochon do do do
<i>do</i> Escoumains	5	9	48	6	63	101	520	Sault-au-Cochon do
Sault-au-Cochon	6	39	39	.....	39	95	.....	do
Mille Vaches and Portneuf	6	14	34	.....	48	60	1,115	do
Bersimis	8	.....	6	1	7	70	120	Bersimis
Manicouagan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	do
Pointe de Monts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	do
Pointe aux Esquimaux .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,775	do
Isle of Anticosti .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	676	do
Natashquan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	do
Mecatina .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	do
Bonne Espérance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	do
St. Alexis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,749	do
St. Alphonse .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,071	do
St. François .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,687	do
St. Dominique .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,571	do
Keogami .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	do
St. Gédéon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	654	do
Notre Dame du Lac .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,886	do
Pèrebouka .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322	do
Ste. Anne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,262	do
Unorganized Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,416	do
Totals—Totaux	1,209	1,122	590	2,921	49	3)	4,797	32,409

Majority for } PAUL COUTURE, 87.
Majorité pour }

Courtois

	23	40	63	128	417
Auckland	23	40	63	128	417
Bury, Robinson	72	70	142	180	.....
do Moss School House	73	49	122	156	1,605
do Canterbury	38	26	64	92	.....
Ste. Hedwige	43	61	104	202	.....
Olifton, Martinville	71	37	108	192	1,639
do East	44	31	75	149	.....
Compton Village	56	60	116	235	.....
do G. T. R. Station	33	48	86	177	.....
do Moe's River	48	22	70	122	2,580
do Fuller School House	42	27	69	114	.....
Chatham	20	71	91	180	831

Moe's River not mentioned
in census. Non men-
tionné dans le recense-
ment.

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	List in each Subdivision. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée</i> dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral</i> d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		T. B. MURRO.	J. H. POPS.							
COMPTON..... (Continued.) (Suite.)	Ditton, La Patrie.....	No. 14	55	89	181	898	Cookshire, Birchton and Sand Hill not men- tioned in census. Non mentionnés dans le ré- censement. Hereford, Bean's Hall. do Perryboro'.
	do School House.....	" 14	31	47	.....	.....	.....	119	2,456
	Eaton, Eaton's Corner.....	" 15	78	130	.....	.....	.....	182	1,498
	do Cookshire, West.....	" 16	114	132	.....	.....	.....	187	383
	do do East.....	" 17	92	104	.....	.....	.....	129	547
	do Jordan Hill.....	" 18	35	73	108	.....	.....	147	1,085
	do Sand Hill.....	" 19	24	74	98	.....	.....	159	502
	Emberton.....	" 20	32	29	61	.....	.....	91	378
	Hereford, East.....	" 21	24	93	117	.....	.....	180	1,134
	do Perryton.....	" 22	13	49	62	.....	.....	114	.....
	do Workman's School House.....	" 23	8	73	81	.....	.....	113	.....
	Pampden.....	" 24	38	119	157	.....	.....	241	.....
	Tingwick, Gould.....	" 25	69	35	104	.....	.....	156	.....
	do K. McIver School House.....	" 26	32	35	67	.....	.....	158	.....
	Marston, Marboro'.....	" 27	24	38	62	.....	.....	145	.....
	South Marston, Piopolis.....	" 28	13	44	57	.....	.....	143	.....
	Wegantic Village.....	" 29	14	56	70	.....	.....	140	.....
	Newport, Island Brook.....	" 30	45	70	115	.....	.....	197	.....
	do Randboro'.....	" 31	48	65	113	.....	.....	154	.....

	38	46	63	87	150	945
Whitton, Spring Hill	32	46	63	87	150	945
do Ste. Cécile	33	48	97	101	101	866
St. J.omain, North Winslow	31	52	97	148	148	944
South Winslow, Belliveau House	35	11	15	67	67	510
do Angus Smith, School H.	36	13	51	100	100	413
Westbury	37	28	64	105	105	19,581
Waterville	38	4	151	231	231	5
	39	43	87	107	107	8
Totals—Totaux	1,333	2,157	3,490	5	5,861	19,581

Majority for } J. H. POPE, 824.
Majorité pour }

	H. J. J. DOUGHERTY.	DR. LESAGE.				
St. Anselme	No. 1	75	172	2	218	2,206
do	2	89	163	2	205	
St. Isidore	3	124	193	4	238	2,139
do	4	79	125	5	165	
St. Bernard	5	67	120	5	161	1,731
do	6	98	127	2	157	
St. Hénéline	7	121	171	4	208	1,169
St. Marguerite	8	81	99	2	130	1,518
do	9	69	98	2	139	
St. Claire	10	32	115	4	202	2,132
do	11	63	122	4	174	
St. Malachie	12	71	99	2	153	1,278
do	13	41	84	2	151	
St. Rose	14	15	33	3	49	511
St. Prosper	15	49	74	3	99	312
St. Odilon (Cranbourne)	16	113	125	5	223	869
St. Edouard	17	63	74	2	136	
do	18	45	91	4	140	1,836
do	19	33	81	3	134	

Buckland, Watford and Metgermette

RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		DR. LEAAGE.		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision.	Nombré total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.		Number of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	H. J. DUCHESNAY.	DR. LEAAGE.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision.	Nombré total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
DORCHESTER	Ste. Germaine.....	No. 20	94	37	131	2	187	1,089	1,089		Ste. Germaine.....	37	131	2	187	1,089	1,089		St. Zacharie, Ste. Rose, St. Prosper. Not mentioned in Census—Non mentionné dans le recensement.				
(Continued.)	St. Léon de Standon ..	" 21	95	66	161	3	226	1,323	1,323		St. Léon de Standon ..	66	161	3	226	1,323	1,323						
(Suite.)	Ste. Justine	" 23	18	60	78	1	112	571	571		Ste. Justine	60	78	1	112	571	571						
Totals—Totaux.....	Totals—Totaux.....	.....	1,565	1,059	2,154	3	3,723	18,710	18,710		Totals—Totaux.....	1,059	2,154	3	3,723	18,710	18,710					
DUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA	Joseph Lavergne, Acclamation.....		Majority for } H. J. J. DUCHESNAY, 476. Majorité pour }											37,360									

GASPS.	No.	A. F. C. A. P.		L. Z. JON.		3	9	43	2,361	1,219	1,145	9	3,580	25,001	Rivière à Marthe and Rivière Claude not mentioned in Census.—Rivière à Marthe et Rivière Claude non mentionnés dans le recensement.
		RIBR.	CAS.	RIBR.	CAS.										
Cap Chat.....	1	75	54	139	180	3	180	3	139	54	75	180	1,427		
Pointe Ste. Anne.....	2	43	25	67	257	2	257	2	67	25	43	257	1,844		
Village Ste. Anne.....	3	32	89	121	30	1	30	1	121	89	32	30			
Rivière à Marthe.....	4	4	17	21	35	7	35	7	21	17	4	35			
Rivière Claude.....	5	7	17	24	117	1	117	1	24	17	7	117	789		
Mont Louis.....	6	48	25	71	46	.....	46	.....	71	25	48	46		
Rivière Madeleine.....	7	17	11	28	46	1	46	1	28	11	17	46			
Grande Vallée.....	8	10	4	14	18	.....	18	.....	14	4	10	18	713	
Gloridomes "Les".....	9	26	16	52	75	1	75	1	52	16	26	75	484		
Rivière-au-Bernard.....	10	44	73	117	175	.....	175	.....	117	73	44	175	1,218	
Anse à Grisfonds.....	11	75	37	112	166	11	166	11	112	37	75	166	907		
Cap Rosier.....	12	17	20	37	43	.....	43	.....	37	20	17	43	870	
do (Grand Grève).....	13	19	18	37	83	3	83	3	37	18	19	83			
Gaspé Bay and Sydenham.....	14	18	46	61	94	1	94	1	61	46	18	94	609		
Gaspé Bay, South.....	15	13	31	45	71	.....	71	.....	45	31	13	71	587	
Gaspé Village.....	16	14	21	35	72	.....	72	.....	35	21	14	72	174	
York.....	17	15	25	40	71	.....	71	.....	40	25	15	71	485	
Douglas, West.....	18	46	16	64	81	2	81	2	64	16	46	81	1,360		
Douglas.....	19	85	20	105	161	1	161	1	105	20	85	161			
Malbaie No. 2.....	20	16	26	42	88	.....	88	.....	42	26	16	88	1,545	
do 1.....	21	43	23	66	95	1	95	1	66	23	43	95			
Percé Falls.....	22	18	29	47	65	2	65	2	47	29	18	65	1,805		
do Village.....	23	65	56	121	176	4	176	4	121	56	65	176			
do Bonaventure Island.....	24	10	2	12	17	.....	17	.....	12	2	10	17		
Anse du Cap.....	25	50	70	120	153	4	153	4	120	70	50	153	1,490		
Petite Rivière, East.....	26	30	40	70	86	1	86	1	70	40	30	86	2,150		
Grande Rivière.....	27	21	107	128	161	.....	161	.....	128	107	21	161	1,200	
Petit Pabos.....	28	24	24	48	85	1	85	1	48	24	24	85			
Ste. Adélaïde.....	29	35	51	86	142	3	142	3	86	51	35	142	1,154		
Newport.....	30	47	60	107	185	.....	185	.....	107	60	47	185		
Amherst.....	31	23	12	35	199	.....	199	.....	35	12	23	199	1,410	
Bassin.....	32	19	14	33	249	.....	249	.....	33	14	19	249	1,530	
Etang du Nord.....	33	59	25	84	156	.....	156	.....	84	25	59	156		
Cap aux Meules.....	34	14	60	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	60	14	.....		
Havre aux Maisons.....	35	54	46	100	.....	1	.....	1	100	46	54	.....	999	
Grosse Isle.....	36	2	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	2	.....	377	
Totals—Totaux.....	1,145	1,219	2,361	3,580	43	3,580	43	2,361	1,219	1,145	9	25,001		

Majority for—Majorité pour—L. Z. JONCAS, 74.

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Province of QUEBEC. de QUEBEC.	Electorat Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Subdivision.	ALPH. DESARDINS.	JOSEPH LANCOT.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.	
		Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Subdivision.	ALPH. DESARDINS.														
HOUELAGA.....	St. Henry (Town—Ville).....	No. 1	1	51	36	87	1	1	1	1	1	139	6,415				
		do	2	49	61	111	2	2	2	2	2	193					
		do	3	45	76	121	1	1	1	1	1	114					
		do	4	35	39	74	1	1	1	1	1	192					
		do	5	82	48	130	1	1	1	1	1	166					
		do	6	45	60	105	2	2	2	2	2	198					
		do	7	68	65	131	2	2	2	2	2	183					
		do	8	41	80	131	2	2	2	2	2	165					
		do	9	44	67	111	3	3	3	3	3	182					
		do	10	43	81	124	1	1	1	1	1	113					
		do	11	31	45	76	1	1	1	1	1	127					
		do	12	33	59	92	3	3	3	3	3	160					
		do	13	56	44	110	4	4	4	4	4	193					
		do	14	86	56	142	1	1	1	1	1	195					
do	15	92	42	134	7	7	7	7	7	162							
do	16	36	51	90	1	1	1	1	1	144							
do	17	36	51	90	1	1	1	1	1	191							
do	18	85	33	118	1	1	1	1	1	197							
do	19	60	41	104	6	6	6	6	6	201							
do	20	72	43	115	2	2	2	2	2	198							
do	21	60	39	99	4	4	4	4	4	144							

.....Statement of D. R. O. in-
complete. Relevé du
S. O. R. incomplet.

do	5	48	31	79	5	2	196	Statement of D. R. O. incomplete. <i>Relève du S. O. R. incomplet.</i>
do	6	51	33	84	2	1	166	
do	7	69	36	105	3	3	190	
do	1	111	37	148	5	2	245	
Côte St Paul do	1	20	6	26	1	1	82	
do (Parish—Paroisse)	1	27	3	30	1	4	142	
Verdun Village	1	52	35	87	2	2	949	
do	2	27	33	65	2	2	1,524	
Notre-Dame des Grâces Village	1	26	28	64	2	2	884	
do	2	33	23	71	4	2	184	
Côte St. Antoine	1	62	91	153	4	2	220	
do	1	48	11	59	1	1	988	
Côte des Neiges	1	95	40	135	4	4	387	
Outremont	2	80	47	107	9	4	196	
St. Louis du Mile-End.	1	53	49	102	3	3	1,537	
do	2	14	77	91	3	3	184	
do	3	63	60	123	2	3	110	
St. Jean-Baptiste (Town—Ville)	2	52	59	111	8	1	198	
do	3	49	48	95	3	1	184	
do	4	60	56	116	7	7	170	
do	5	59	48	107	1	7	195	
do	6	61	52	113	2	1	191	
do	7	44	24	62	1	2	200	
do	8	40	24	64	3	2	102	
do	9	16	69	85	2	2	142	
do	10	26	48	74	1	1	148	
Hochelaga Village	1	14	66	80	3	1	131	
do	2	55	39	94	1	1	154	
do	3	49	49	98	3	3	157	
do	4	42	57	99	5	5	166	
do	5	29	41	70	1	1	163	
do	6	14	26	45	5	1	139	
do	7	38	7	45	2	2	102	
Maisonnette (Town—Ville)	1	76	41	117	1	1	76	
Longue-Pointe (Parish—Paroisse)	1	92	49	141	1	1	167	
do	2	35	41	76	5	1	138	
Rivière des Prairies	1	32	56	88	2	2	224	
do	1	40	43	83	5	2	130	
Sault-au-Récollet	2	72	46	118	1	1	126	
do	3	25	55	80	1	1	180	
Côte Visitation Village	1	21	58	82	1	1	133	
do	1	3,050	2,832	5,979	113	69	139	
Totals—Total								4,508
								5,874
								4,111
								1,114
								1,063
								837
								2,588
								463
								278
								40,079

Maisonnette not mentioned in census. *Non mentionné dans le recensement.*

Majority for } ALPH. DES JARDINS, 218.
Majorité pour }

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Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>																																																																																																	
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Province of QUEBEC. de QUÉBEC.																																																																																																													
HUNTINGDON.....	JULIUS SCRIVER, Acclamation..... 14,495																																																																																																												
ISREVILLE.....	FRANÇOIS BÉCHARD, Acclamation..... 14,459																																																																																																												
JOLIETTE.....	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.</td> <td>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</td> <td>Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision.</td> <td>Nombre total des bulletins écartés.</td> <td>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</td> <td>Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.</td> <td>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.</td> <td>Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.</td> <td>196</td> <td colspan="4">The Returning Officer reports that at the final addition by him he declared Mr. Guilbeault elected, as having the majority of votes, but</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Joliette (Town—Ville).....</td> <td>113</td> <td>145</td> <td>.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>196</td> <td>3,268</td> <td>1,181</td> <td colspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>do.....</td> <td>81</td> <td>131</td> <td>.....</td> <td>2</td> <td>201</td> <td>1,181</td> <td>1,822</td> <td colspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>do.....</td> <td>99</td> <td>138</td> <td>.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>196</td> <td>1,181</td> <td>1,822</td> <td colspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>do.....</td> <td>58</td> <td>131</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>260</td> <td>1,181</td> <td>1,822</td> <td colspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>St. Charles Borromée.....</td> <td>4</td> <td>73</td> <td>.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>184</td> <td>1,181</td> <td>1,822</td> <td colspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>St. Paul.....</td> <td>16</td> <td>129</td> <td>.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>184</td> <td>1,181</td> <td>1,822</td> <td colspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>do.....</td> <td>29</td> <td>155</td> <td>.....</td> <td>2</td> <td>190</td> <td>1,181</td> <td>1,822</td> <td colspan="4"></td> </tr> </table>												Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision.	Nombre total des bulletins écartés.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	196	The Returning Officer reports that at the final addition by him he declared Mr. Guilbeault elected, as having the majority of votes, but				Joliette (Town—Ville).....	113	145	1	196	3,268	1,181					do.....	81	131	2	201	1,181	1,822					do.....	99	138	1	196	1,181	1,822					do.....	58	131	260	1,181	1,822					St. Charles Borromée.....	4	73	1	184	1,181	1,822					St. Paul.....	16	129	1	184	1,181	1,822					do.....	29	155	2	190	1,181	1,822				
Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision.	Nombre total des bulletins écartés.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	196	The Returning Officer reports that at the final addition by him he declared Mr. Guilbeault elected, as having the majority of votes, but																																																																																																				
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that on the recount by a judge, here given, showing each candidate to have received an equal number of votes, he gave his casting vote in favor of Mr. Guilbault.

L'officier-rapporteur dans son rapport à l'addition finale par lui faite, déclare M. Guilbault élu, ayant la majorité des votes, mais sur nouveau dépouillement par un juge, ici donné, il est démontré que chaque candidat a reçu un nombre égal de votes; il a donné son vote prépondérant en faveur de M. Guilbault.

St. Thomas	7	87	49	136	1	4	178	1,535
do	8	35	87	122	2	1	185	
do	9	63	68	131	1	.....	187	
Ste. Elizabeth	10	43	105	148	.....	1	200	2,980
do	11	47	105	152	.....	2	184	
do	12	95	26	121	.....	.....	197	
St. Félix de Valois	13	58	37	95	.....	2	147	2,448
do	14	69	60	139	.....	1	181	
do	15	71	87	158	.....	1	245	1,372
Ste. Mélanie	16	116	34	150	.....	.....	204	302
Ste. Béatrix	17	39	62	101	1	4	168	2,133
St. Jean de Matha	18	41	78	119	1	2	178	
do	19	76	44	120	.....	.....	168	800
Ste. Emmélie	20	75	48	123	.....	1	141	811
St. Côme	21	93	53	146	.....	3	197	950
St. Alphonse	22	69	46	115	.....	.....	161	
St. Ambroise	23	59	94	153	2	.....	199	1,786
do	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totaux	.....	1,532	1,532	3,064	12	29	4,341	21,988
Returning Officer—casting vote. Officier Rappporteur—vote prépondérant	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Majority for } ENOUDAU GUILBAULT, 1. { As declared by the Judge.
Majorté pour } { Tel que déclaré par le juge.

JACQUES CARTIER.....	D. GIBOUARD.	MAP. CHAR. BONNEAU.	84	890
Pointe Claire Village..... No. 1	8	59	67	890
do (Parish—Paroisse)..... 2	11	72	83	443
do do 3	8	97	105	
do do 4	50	39	89	842
Lachine (Parish—Paroisse)..... 5	59	25	84	
do do 6	63	21	84	
do (Town—Ville)..... 7	118	80	198	2,406
do do 8	108	61	169	
do do 9	112	44	156	
St. Laurent (Parish—Paroisse)..... 10	163	38	201	3,084
do do 11	83	69	142	
do do 12	66	77	143	623
do do 13	88	87	175	1,163

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		D. GIROUARD.	NAP. CHAR- BONNEAU.	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i>										
JACOBS CARRÉE (Continued) (<i>Suite.</i>)	Ste. Geneviève (Parish— <i>Paroisse</i>).... No. 11	46	73	119	1,312		
	do do " " 15	28	65	83	126		
	do do " " 16	68	27	95	751		
	St. Raphaël de l'Île Bizard " 17	82	51	133	881		
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,161	965	2,126	9	21	2,797	12,345						
Majority for } DÉSIRÉ GIROUARD, 196.														
KAROLINEA.....	Mont Carmel	D. GIROUARD.		A. DESSAINT.		104	185	1	176	1,166	
		104		31										

Rivière Ouelle	No. 1	45	85	180	161	2,080
do	" 2	10	107	117	177	
St. Alexandre	" 1	86	52	138	165	1,579
do	" 2	71	61	132	158	
St. André	" 1	80	47	127	163	2,259
do	" 2	55	24	79	97	
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	" 1	87	68	155	195	2,878
do	" 2	53	58	111	140	
do	" 3	32	40	72	97	
St. Denis	No. 1	116	23	139	167	950
St. Hélène	" 2	48	62	110	137	1,729
do	" 1	28	58	86	106	
St. Louis de Kamouraska	" 1	18	48	66	121	1,386
do	" 2	34	75	109	138	
St. Onésime	No. 1	66	46	102	131	789
St. Pacôme	" 2	45	52	97	126	2,385
do	" 1	30	37	67	81	
do	" 2	41	45	86	109	
St. Paschal	" 3	29	112	151	188	3,313
do	" 1	18	155	184	206	
do	" 2	18	50	108	116	
St. Philippe de Nory	" 3	74	57	131	169	1,034
Village de Kamouraska	" 1	33	33	66	86	771
Township Pobégamook	" 2	29	52	81	95	
Totals—Totaux		1,261	1,518	2,779	3,525	22,181

Majority for } A. DESSAINT, 257.
Majorité pour }

LAPRAIRIE	CYRILLE DOYON.	Jos. TASSÉ.				
Laprairie Village	No. 1	60	141	201	247	1,340
do (Parish—Paroisse)	" 2	25	101	126	145	
do	" 3	63	18	81	109	1,841
do	" 4	50	63	116	136	
St. Philippe	" 5	88	33	131	143	1,655
do	" 6	62	60	122	155	
St. Jacques-le-Mineur	" 7	43	57	99	134	1,603
do	" 8	49	77	128	153	

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	Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Subdivision.	For. TABLE.								
Province of QUEBEC. de QUÉBEC.	LAPRAIRIE	No. 9	73	108	2	123	1,722		
	do	" 10	101	124	149			
	do	" 11	48	33	81	96		
	St. Isidore	" 12	66	62	128	1	159	1,591	
	do	" 13	91	41	132	162		
	do	" 14	46	90	136	1	172		
	Résérve Oauginawaga	" 15	53	57	110	2	146	1,684	Sault St. Louis.
	do
	Totals—Totaux	917	894	1,811	7	16	2,229	11,436	
	CYRILLE DOYON, 23.									
L'ASSOMPTION	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i>									
	B. ROCHER.	Jos. GAV-THIER.	77	130	2	173			
	36	98	133	2	163			
	37	116	152	1	187	2,722		

	No. list in the box—Pas de liste dans la boîte.	187	118	153	128	64	93	53	95	4	159	2,177
Mascouche	4	18	58	44	113	61	148	207	706	1,490	813	2,177
do	5	35	69	82	143	71	162	248	1,313	1,580	1,503	
Lachenaie	6	46	83	94	138	174	121	172	2,490	15,382		
do	7	36	89	100	153	183	193	186				
St Paul l'Ermite	8	40	94	94	105	153	172	119				
do	9	46	87	88	137	101	119	86				
Repentigny	10	24	106	51	73							
St. Sulpice	11	88	40									
L'Assomption Village	12	45										
do	13	44										
do	14	89										
L'Epiphanie	15	87										
do	16	87										
St. Roch	17	106										
do	18	51										
do	18	40										
Totals—Total		1,096	1,117	2,213	32	15	2,811	15,382				
Majority for } JOSEPH GAUTHIER, 21. Majorité pour }												
LAVAL		ADOLF. QUIMET.	J. ALB. QUIMET.									
Ste. Rose Village	No. 1	15	119	134	1	168	839					
do	2	35	112	147	173	173	1,674					
do	3	17	83	100	133	133						
St. Martin	4	38	102	140	136	136						
do	5	32	63	95	129	129	2,613					
do	6	38	32	70	83	83						
do	7	18	51	69	1	94						
Ste. Dorothee	8	53	85	138	1	178	939					
do	9	63	68	131	1	166						
Paroisse St. Vincent de Paul	10	80	60	140	3	194	2,492					
do	11	71	27	98	2	170						
do	11	71	27	98	2	170						
do	12	74	52	126	1	182	905					
St. Francois de Sales	12	74	52	126	1	182						
Totals—Total		534	854	1,388	8	14	1,806	9,462				
Majority for } JOS. ALBRIQ. QUIMET, 320. Majorité pour }												

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			CHAS. DARVAU.	Pierre M. GRAY.								
Lévis	Lévis	St. Nicholas	No. 1	62	97	123	2,346	St. Téléphore not mentioned in census. Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
		do	" 2	109	134	164		
		do	" 3	25	65	90	97	
		St. Etienne	" 4	50	66	116	189		810
		St. Lambert	" 5	27	69	116	145		1,516
		do	" 6	69	37	106	135	
		St. Jean Chrysostôme	" 7	23	123	146	187		1,924
		do	" 8	27	85	112	163	
		St. Romuald	" 9	46	72	118	175	
		do	" 10	26	93	124	180		3,641
		do	" 11	24	90	114	164	
		do	" 12	14	94	108	164	
		do	" 13	17	22	39	47	
		St. Téléphore	" 14	100	21	121	145	
		St. David	" 15	56	26	82	111	
		Notre Dame	" 16	61	21	72	91	
		do	" 17	62	31	156	150	
		St. Henri	" 18	22	106	128	147	
		do	" 19	7	82	89	115	
		do	" 20	100	28	128	190	

do	29	113	1	143	29	113	1	143
do	40	128	2	165	40	128	2	165
do	31	89	1	107	31	89	1	107
do	17	70	1	96	17	70	1	96
do	43	112	2	147	43	112	2	147
do	44	116	4	141	44	116	4	141
Lévis, Quartier St. Laurent	43	148	4	180	43	148	4	180
do	103	106	1	161	103	106	1	161
do	44	71	3	90	44	71	3	90
Lévis, Quartier Lauzon	23	23	1	177	23	23	1	177
do	68	148	2	189	68	148	2	189
do	31	118	11	169	31	118	11	169
Bienville	48	111	1	183	48	111	1	183
Lauzon	31	80	1	121	31	80	1	121
do	37	45	1	135	37	45	1	135
do	34	82	3	150	34	82	3	150
do	55	95	4	182	55	95	4	182
do	35	109	6	150	35	109	6	150
do	34	136	4	182	34	136	4	182
St. Joseph	74	136	6	182	74	136	6	182
Totals—Totaux	1,776	3,946	47	5,216	1,776	3,946	47	5,216

Majority for } PIERRE MALCOLM GUAY, 394.
Majorité pour }

L'Islet Parish	15	101	1	132	15	101	1	132
do	60	150	1	190	60	150	1	190
do	46	133	1	177	46	133	1	177
St Jean Port-Joli (Parish—Paroisse)	28	139	4	200	28	139	4	200
do	107	154	1	209	107	154	1	209
Totals	286	1,177	8	1,511	286	1,177	8	1,511

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		P. R. A. BLANGERS.	P. B. CAS- GRAIN.							
L'Islet (Continued.) (Suite.) of QUEBEC. de QUÉBEC. Province 471	St. Roch des Aulnets (Parish, <i>Paroisse</i>) No. 1	62	69	121	6	1	181	1,985	St. Roch, No. 2 :—R. O. reports that no votes for Mr. Casgrain were given in D. R. O.'s statement, but that a sealed envelope was endorsed by him stating it contained 41 votes for him which he consequently counted—St. Roch, No. 2 :—L'O. R. fait rapport qu'il n'avait pas de vote marqué pour M. Casgrain, mais il y avait dans sa boîte une enveloppe scellée et sur laquelle était constaté qu'elle contenait 41 votes pour M. Casgrain, et que par conséquent les a comptés pour lui.	
	do " " " 2	46	41	87	171			
	do " " " 1	19	91	110	2	127			
	St. Louise do " " " 2	25	18	43	1	73	1,632		
	do do " " " 3	41	32	73	3	118			
	St. Eugène East do " " " 1	38	33	71	139	1,448		
	do do " " " 2	11	61	72	10	109			
	do do " " " 1	32	40	72	116	1,325		
	St. Perpétue, Elgin and Taché do " " " 1	26	60	87	4	2	149			
	St. Pamphile do " " " 1	18	35	53	3	5	74	1,309		
	St. Cyrille (Parish— <i>Paroisse</i>) do " " " 2	45	30	75	3	3	114			
	do do " " " 1	57	37	94	1	177	1,622		
	St. Aubert do do " " " 2	54	37	91	2	2	151			
Totals—Totaux.....		843	883	1,726	33	24	2,617	14,917		
		Majority for } P. B. CASGRAIN, 40. <i>Majorité pour</i>								

LOTBRIÈRE	ANGÈS BAKER.	O. ISAÏE RINFRET.					
St. Edouard (Parish—Paroisse)	No. 1	133	149	3	224		
do do	" 1	49	68		120		
St. Philomène do do	" 1	69	92		123		
St. Jean do do	" 2	47	69		106		2,771
do do do	" 3	49	62		77		
Leclercville	" 4	51	55		67		1,269
do do do	" 1	78	88		126		
St. Emmélie (Parish—Paroisse)	" 1	45	74	1	99		2,010
Lotbinière	" 2	11	90	1	123		1,388
do do do	" 3	14	64	1	81		
do do do	" 1	31	77		151		
St. Croix (Parish—Paroisse)	" 2	8	108	2	132		2,377
do do do	" 3	6	63	4	84		
do do do	" 1	67	30	4	116		
St. Flavien do do	" 2	30	34		93		1,603
do do do	" 3	5	43		65		
St. Agathe do do	" 1	36	109	1	152		981
St. Antoine do do	" 1	73	147		180		1,786
do do do	" 2	32	29		105		
do do do	" 1	36	65		101		1,605
do do do	" 2	36	48		119		
do do do	" 1	83	47	4	188		854
St. Agapit do do	" 1	69	13	3	121		648
St. Gilles do do	" 1	87	30	3	163		1,033
St. Patrice do do	" 1	53	49	1	145		639
St. Narcisse do do	" 1	33	45		116		
St. Sylvestre do do	" 2	23	24		70		
do do do	" 3	32	27	1	83		1,893
do do do	" 4	29	17		59		
Totals—Totaux	955	1,464	2,419	26	3,380		20,857

Majority for } CÔME ISAÏE RINFRET, 509.
Majorité pour }

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	C. J. COULOMBE. Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	No.											
PROVINCE de QUÉBEC. of QUEBEC. MASKINONGÉ.....	Louiseville	34	43	77	114	1,381	1	2	116	116	1,381	Returning Officer at final addition by him, de- clared Mr Coulombe to have received 994 votes, and Mr. Desaut- niers 993 votes, giving Mr Coulombe a major- ity of 1 vote. L'Officier-Rapporteur, d'après l'addition finale par lui faite, déclara que M. Coulombe avait obténu 994 votes, et M. Desautniers 993, don- nant une majorité de un vote à M. Coulombe.	
	do	23	100	117	164	1,863	1	2	173	173	1,863		
	Rivière du Loup	4	77	128	93	93	2,193	1	2	165	165		2,193
	do	5	8	64	72	80	1,954	1	6	180	180		1,954
	Maskinongé	6	24	67	91	165	1,954	1	6	180	180		1,954
	do	7	39	52	91	165	1,954	1	6	180	180		1,954
	do	8	144	17	161	180	1,954	1	6	180	180		1,954
	St. Justin	9	76	15	91	113	2,390	3	3	146	146		2,390
	do	10	63	61	124	146	2,390	3	3	146	146		2,390
	St. Ursule	11	61	34	95	117	1,787	3	3	175	175		1,787
	do	12	34	52	86	115	1,787	3	3	175	175		1,787
	St. Léon	13	61	79	140	149	1,285	2	1	149	149		1,285
	do	14	50	63	113	132	1,285	2	1	132	132		1,285
	St. Paulin	15	39	51	90	89	798	2	7	89	89		798
	do	16	30	9	39	81	798	2	7	81	81		798
	Hunterstown	17	38	2	40	81	798	2	7	81	81		798
	do	18	53	66	108	156	2,408	2	7	156	156		2,408
	St. Didace	19	26	32	58	91	2,408	2	7	91	91		2,408
	do	20	14	1	15	19	2,408	2	7	19	19		2,408
	do	21	16	11	26	45	2,408	2	7	45	45		2,408

	St. Alexis	do	Totals—Totaux	65 39	44 14	99 53	1 2	1 3	144 73	1,039 400	Mastigoche.	
	Majority for } C. J. COULOMBE, 6. { As declared by the Judge. Majorité pour } { <i>Tel que déclaré par le Juge.</i>											
	L. D. LAROSE. } G. J. TURCOT.											
Mégantic	Halifax, South	No. 1	39	11	47	50	1	1	101	2,516		
	do	" 2	68	47	115	148			148			
	do	" 3	68	43	111	129			129			
	do	" 4	29	27	56	87	1	1	87			
	do North	" 1	30	69	99	139			139	1,895		
	do	" 2	31	80	111	169			169			
	do	" 3	23	52	75	120			120			
	Somerset, South	" 1	22	11	33	61	1	1	61	1,449		
	do	" 2	18	81	99	161	1	1	161			
	do	" 3	18	53	71	109	1	1	109	776		
	Plessisville		64	114	178	201			201			
	Somerset, North	No. 1	46	45	91	151			151	1,674		
	do	" 2	47	94	141	273	1	1	273	1,393		
	do	" 3	116	65	182	273			273	1,428		
	Ste. Anastasie		37	21	58	91	1	2	166	1,748		
	Nelson		53	63	121	178	2	3	178			
	Leeds	No. 1	51	81	132	135			135			
	do	" 2	5	48	53	106	2	1	106	2,026		
	do East	" 3	39	57	96	176	1	1	176			
	Inverness	" 1	23	59	82	137			137	631		
	do	" 2	54	76	130	149			149	798		
	do	" 3	37	70	107	137	1	1	137			
	do West	" 1	35	68	103	149			149			
	Thetford	" 1	39	27	66	98			98			
	do	" 2	61	37	98	133			133			
	do South	" 1	60	10	70	102	1	1	102	2,021		
	Ireland, North	No. 1	43	20	63	118			118			
	do	" 2	36	23	59	81			81			

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	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.								
MONTAGIC (Continued.) (Suite.)	Geo. LAROSE.	Geo. TURCOT.	196	2	196	
	76	76	1,671	
			2,807	15	2,807	19,056	
	Totals—Totaux.....		1,471	11	1,471	
			Majority for } Geo. Turcote, 136. Majorité pour }							

MISSISSQUOI	Township of Farnham.	No.	G. B. BAKER.	Geo. CLAYES.	A. H. GILMORE.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 1	12	75	3	90	1	147	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 2	27	44	2	73	1	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 3	26	38	6	70	1	122	.....	.....	.....	1,305
	do	" 4	31	40	9	80	1	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 1	52	19	1	72	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	" 2	19	57	7	83	1	121	.....	.....	.....	1,880
	do	" 3	40	37	5	82	1	178	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Village of Phillipsburg. ....	.....	19	23	3	45	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	259
	St. Armand West (Parish— <i>Paroisse</i>). No. 1	.....	73	27	3	103	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	1,190
	do do " 2	.....	47	39	10	96	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do " 1	.....	51	65	2	118	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	1,080
	do do " 2	.....	37	37	9	83	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Village of Freightsburg. ....	.....	26	21	9	56	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	278
	Township of Dunham. ....	.....	56	75	11	142	.....	182	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do " 1	.....	75	33	11	119	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	3,702
	do do " 2	.....	66	46	.....	112	.....	171	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do " 3	.....	71	38	.....	118	.....	162	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do " 4	.....	27	13	9	41	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Village of Cowansville	.....	74	33	1	108	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Sweetsburgh. ....	.....	51	10	.....	61	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Township of Stanbridge. ....	.....	43	49	30	120	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do " 1	.....	37	45	37	119	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do " 2	.....	31	48	10	89	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do " 3	.....	6	78	8	92	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do " 4	.....	32	85	13	130	.....	177	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do " 5	.....	15	58	18	91	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	5,348
	do do " 6	.....	10	67	17	94	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do " 7	.....	19	65	2	86	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do " 8	.....	19	60	4	83	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do " 9	.....	19	60	4	83	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do " 10	.....	11	55	15	81	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do " 11	.....	45	34	5	81	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	458
	do do " 12	.....	26	39	13	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Notre Dame des Anges de Stanbridge (W.P.)	.....	88	40	1	129	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. George de Claienceville (Parish— <i>Paroisse</i>).....	No. 1	57	40	8	105	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	1,186
	do do " 2	.....	91	57	2	150	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	812
	St. Thomas (Parish— <i>Paroisse</i>).....	.....	1,410	1,690	285	3,285	.....	4,607	.....	.....	.....	17,784
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cowansville and Sweetsburgh not mentioned in Census—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*

Majority for *Majorité pour* } GEORGE CLAYES, 189.

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		FIRMIN DUGAS.	OLAUS THÉRIEN.								
MONTREAL	St. Eusèbe	71	124	195	6	4	265	1,685			
	St. Julien	21	108	129	174	1,132			
	Rawdon	132	31	163	233	1,431			
	Cherisey	39	114	154	231	1,626			
	Wexford	9	41	50	108			
	St. Donat	9	32	43	57	343			
	St. Calixte Village	42	38	80	186			
	do	17	43	60	141	1,234			
	do	51	150	201	262	1,245			
	St. Alexis	9	71	162	185			
	St. Jacques, No. 1	84	69	153	197			
	do	3	57	173	173			
	do	12	49	87	155			
	do	13	38	88	155			
	St. Liguori	14	66	22	159			
do	15	86	101	174				
Totals—Totaux		836	953	1,789	12	10	2,750	12,966			

Wexford not mentioned
in census—Non men-
tionné dans le recense-
ment.

Majority for } OLAUS THÉRIEN, 118.
Majorité pour }

	P. A. CHOQUETTE.		A. O. P. R. LANDRY.																
MONTMAGNY																			
Isle aux Grues	No. 1	36	41	77	6	107	630												
Berthier	" 2	141	38	169	11	212	1,352												
St. François	" 3	73	29	102	3	119	1,625												
do	" 4	89	29	118	2	130	1,236												
St. Pierre	" 5	94	84	178	4	203	3,162												
St. Thomas	" 6	114	82	196	3	279	1,738												
do	" 7	138	69	197	3	237													
Montmagny (Town—Ville)	" 8	49	45	94	5	137													
do	" 9	66	31	97	2	126													
Cap St. Ignace	" 10	77	151	228	3	277	3,889												
do	" 11	52	71	123	10	168													
do	" 12	41	66	108	5	142													
Montminy Canton	" 13	47	75	122	1	159	1,636												
do	" 14	37	44	81	3	101													
Patton Canton	" 15	8	24	32	3	39													
do	" 16	8	19	27	.....	33													
Rolette Canton																			
Totals—Totaux		1,071	878	1,919	54	2,460	15,268												

	P. V. VALIN.		CHAS. LARSEN.						
MONTMORENCY									
St. Laurent, I. O.	68	67	135	1	1	147	861		
St. Jean, I. O.	46	61	108	.....	3	128	1,412		
do	27	81	168	3	.....	126	496		
St. François, I. O.	38	39	77	.....	1	84	817		
Ste. Famille, I. O.	20	38	58	3	64			
do	40	29	69	2	85			

MajORITY for } P. AUG CHOQUETTE, 193.
 Majorité pour }

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	P. V. VALIN.	CHAS. LANGR. LIBR.										
MONTMORENCY..... (Continued.) (Suite.)	86	13	99	112	763			R. O. does not say what his final addition was. L' O. R. ne dit pas quel était son addition finale.
St. Pierre, I. O.	23	41	64	79	333			
St. Péronille, I. O.	37	33	70	1	97	690			
St. Brigitte de Laval	63	38	101	3	113	1,135			
Angé Gardien	61	49	110	1	121				
do	82	67	149	170	1,820			
Chateau Richer	51	107	158	176				
do	37	45	82	3	95	1,245			
St. Anne	63	39	107	4	120				
do	74	54	128	164	959			
St. Joachim	70	51	121	160	727			
St. Titre	47	86	133	159	1,061			
St. Féréol	938	939	1,877	19	15	2,180	12,322					
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>												

Majority for } CHARLES LANGRIBER, 1. {
Majorité pour } *Tel que déclaré par le juge.*

MONTREAL (West—Ouest.)		St. Lawrence (Ward—Quartier)		St. Antoine		St. D. A. SMITH.		J. K. WARD.		14,318	
No.	do	No.	do	No.	do	No.	do	No.	do	No.	do
1	do	1	do	1	do	54	66	66	120	2	186
2	do	2	do	2	do	52	47	47	99	1	167
3	do	3	do	3	do	44	43	43	87	1	163
4	do	4	do	4	do	60	34	34	94	2	169
5	do	5	do	5	do	36	33	33	69	1	121
6	do	6	do	6	do	69	55	55	124	1	196
7	do	7	do	7	do	52	56	56	108	2	177
8	do	8	do	8	do	49	58	58	107	4	185
9	do	9	do	9	do	48	34	34	82	3	166
10	do	10	do	10	do	75	43	43	118	1	179
11	do	11	do	11	do	50	32	32	82	1	133
12	do	12	do	12	do	43	69	69	102	1	154
13	do	13	do	13	do	65	43	43	108	5	184
14	do	14	do	14	do	65	37	37	102	4	164
15	do	15	do	15	do	100	23	23	123	4	184
16	do	16	do	16	do	108	31	31	139	1	184
17	do	17	do	17	do	33	50	50	83	1	135
18	do	18	do	18	do	74	36	36	110	3	168
19	do	19	do	19	do	53	35	35	88	2	162
20	do	20	do	20	do	37	53	53	90	1	152
21	do	21	do	21	do	54	34	34	88	1	178
22	do	22	do	22	do	53	54	54	107	14	179
23	do	23	do	23	do	49	31	31	80	1	149
24	do	24	do	24	do	73	31	31	104	1	164
25	do	25	do	25	do	70	34	34	104	2	178
26	do	26	do	26	do	87	35	35	122	1	174
27	do	27	do	27	do	87	37	37	124	1	182
28	do	28	do	28	do	84	14	14	98	1	141
29	do	29	do	29	do	100	17	17	117	1	181
30	do	30	do	30	do	45	38	38	123	1	176
31	do	31	do	31	do	97	31	31	131	1	199
32	do	32	do	32	do	101	30	30	132	1	185
33	do	33	do	33	do	97	37	37	134	1	184
34	do	34	do	34	do	70	35	35	105	1	172
35	do	35	do	35	do	96	48	48	141	1	204
36	do	36	do	36	do	97	44	44	141	1	201
37	do	37	do	37	do	48	60	60	108	1	172
38	do	38	do	38	do	63	39	39	102	5	185

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Electorals Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	No. 39 " 40 " 41 " 42 " 43 " 44 " 45 " 46 " 47 " 48 " 49 " 50 " 51 " 52 " 53 " 54 " 55 " 56 " 57	Names of Candidates and Number of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
			Sir D. A. SMITH.	J. K. WARD.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.		
MONTREAL (West—Ouest.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	St. Antoine (Ward—Quartier)	57			39	96	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	42			70	112	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	56			65	120	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	44			63	107	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	43			46	110	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	44			39	90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	45			51	102	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	46			66	126	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	47			76	132	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	48			67	108	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	49			43	115	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	50			75	133	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	51			43	118	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	52			39	113	113
	do	53			60	89	89
	do	54			74	101	101
	do	55			62	89	89
do	56			92	130	130	
do	57			70	100	100	

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		H. J. CLORAN.	J. J. CURRAN.									
MONTREAL (Centre—Centre.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	St. Ann's Ward— <i>Quartier Ste. Anne, No. 32</i>	93	31	124	2	3	178					
	do " 33	36	46	82	1	112					
	do " 34	32	69	101	2	2	134					
	do " 35	60	46	106	147					
	do " 36	60	48	98	3	1	168					
	do " 37	40	66	105	16	1	161					
	do " 38	63	51	114	5	158					
	do " 39	60	28	88	4	143					
	do " 40	52	47	99	1	145					
	do " 41	44	52	96	2	5	123					
	do " 42	39	62	101	3	4	160					
	do " 43	43	93	176	2	2	176					
	do " 44	32	45	77	3	2	100					
	do " 45	45	60	109	176					
	do " 46	49	57	97	1	159					
	do " 47	22	62	84	1	126					
	do " 48	46	74	120	1	1	164					
	do " 49	38	58	96	1	1	152					
	do " 50	55	60	115	3	1	163					
	do " 51	29	41	70	3	1	106					
	20,443											

921
Province
of QUEBEC.
de QUÉBEC.

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		ATHARNE	ZEPHIRIN	ATHARNE	ZEPHIRIN								
Province of QUEBEC de QUÉBEC.	NICOLET	1	No. 1	66	19	85	85	1	1	146	2,578		
		2	do	47	10	57	57			38			
		3	do	70	10	80	80			162			
		4	Ste. Sophie de Lévrard	41	1	42	42			119		887	
		5	do	42	3	45	45			136			
		6	Gentilly	110	2	112	112			183		2,711	
		7	do	101	101	101	101			138			
		8	do	100	5	105	105			144			
		9	do	17	17	17	17			54			
		10	Ste. Marie de B	39	30	69	69			121		2,325	
		11	Bécancour	53	26	79	79			116			
		12	do	32	11	43	43			77			
		13	do	73	25	98	98			145		2,030	
		14	Ste. Gertrude	60	36	96	96			158			
		15	do	60	29	89	89			130			
		16	do	55	23	78	78			187		1,131	
		17	Ste. Angèle de Laval	23	18	41	41			86			
		18	Ste. Grégoire	46	17	63	63			144		2,164	
		19	do	25	34	59	59			102			
		20	do	21	15	36	36			83		371	
	La Rochelle												

	21	45	6	51	1	101	
Nicolet.....	21	45	6	51	1	101	
do	23	45	7	52	2	137	
do	23	71	4	75	1	161	
do (Town—Ville).....	24	71	17	88	1	168	
do	25	91	8	100	1	155	3,761
do	26	41	.....	41	.....	77	
do	27	62	37	99	1	145	
Ste. Monique	28	43	33	76	1	129	2,274
do	29	33	32	65	.....	172	
do	30	57	16	73	.....	184	465
Ste. Perpétue.....	31	5	22	27	1	93	784
Ste. Brigitte des Sauteurs.....	32	51	18	69	3	122	
do	33	17	39	56	.....	138	
St. Léonard	34	13	18	31	1	78	1,349
do	35	5	19	24	.....	61	
do	36	18	14	32	1	102	825
Ste. Enlalie	37	23	25	48	1	118	
do	38	4	7	11	.....	39	
St. Samuel	39	51	22	73	1	150	
St. Wenceslas	40	33	32	65	.....	157	1,297
do	41	41	52	93	1	188	
St. Célestin	42	55	37	92	1	150	1,656
do							
Totals—Totaux.....		1,957	779	2,736	23	5,198	26,611

Nicolet not mentioned in Census—Non mentionné dans le recensement.

St. Samuel not mentioned in Census—Non mentionné dans le recensement.

Majority for } A. GAUDET, 1,178.
Majorité pour }

	A. PAPINEAU	A. WRIGHT			
City of Hull.....	9	58	1	67	106
do	47	60	.....	107	132
do	58	52	5	110	148
do	66	62	3	128	186
do	58	32	12	90	161
do	62	56	5	118	161
do	89	69	7	168	267
do	70	55	8	125	228
do	69	41	100	149
do	100	39	1	139	202
do	46	53	1	99	156
Totals.....				6,890	

OTTAWA.....
(County—Comté.)

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		A. S. C. PAPINEAU.	A. WRIGHT. EM						
OTTAWA (County—Comité.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Village of Buckingham	37	94	131	7	2	307	1,479	
	do do	10	13	23	1	42		
	Township of Joly	2	8	10	76		
	Glyde	6	17	23	68	448	
	Cameron	17	11	28	2	75	229	
	Kensington	4	29	33	57	463	
	St. Malachy	15	10	25	78	903	
	Bouchette	14	19	33	77	907	
	Stuffed	17	7	24	4	1	59	727	
	Hartwell	18	11	29	56	585	
	Blake, Biglow, Wells and McGill	1	36	37	61	495	
	Hincks	9	11	20	2	1	74	537	
	Mulgrave and Derry	13	3	16	2	62	413	
	Northfield	1	20	21	1	146	310	
	Ponsonby	27	27	131	597	
	Montebello	19	55	74	2	126	847	
	N. D. de Bonsecours	40	43	83	201	1,113	
	Egan	16	36	52	160		
	Maniwak	29	55	84	2	2	109		
	Ripon	27	33	60	3	56		
	do	17	6	23	1	1,602	

L'Ange Gardien	48	19	67	2	207	1,549
Eardley	7	40	47		110	1,475
do	25	62	77		107	
Thurso	30	19	49	2	76	359
Portland	No. 1	28	28		95	
do	No. 2	3	12		39	
Wright	"	10	79	3	197	1,119
do	"	5	15		58	
Buckingham	"	16	36		151	1,882
do	"	2	31	1	108	
W. P. Hull	"	23	79	2	170	
do	"	1	62	2	122	4,162
do	"	2	57	1	191	
do	"	3	79		151	
do	"	4	78		151	
Pointe Gatineau	"	41	95	2	144	1,460
do	"	22	56	2	153	
Lowee	No. 1	34	38	1	133	1,230
do	"	6	32		188	
Hull, S. P.	"	13	66		188	
do	"	17	60	1	143	
do	"	41	68		188	
Templeton	"	21	27	3	70	
do	"	2	6		143	
do	"	31	69		143	
do	"	3	37		95	451
Lochaberand Gore	"	13	24		112	
do	"	26	38	1	63	
do	"	2	13		63	
do	"	22	35	1	119	625
Aylwin	"	11	48	1	142	421
do	"	17	18		189	1,965
Aumond	No. 1	11	66	2	82	
Wakefield	"	5	21		141	1,881
do	"	2	29	7	144	
Masham	"	30	29		212	2,217
do	"	5	43	4	135	
do	"	90	44	2	239	2,131
Ste. Angélique	"	17	85	1	210	1,762
do	"	63	17		231	5,608
St. André Avellan	"	1	93	2	111	
do	"	60	33	2	137	
do	"	25	61	2	137	
Village of Aylmer	"	36	131	8	137	
do	"	11	120	1	414	
do	"	11	137	1	111	
Other places—Autres endroits	"	10	147		41	43,432
Totals—Totaux	1,781	2,630	4,414	111	9,288	

Majority for } ALOXZO WRIGHT, 816.
Majorité pour }

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		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.												
PONTIAC.....	Aldfield.....	No. 1	19	19	38	1
	Onslow.....	" 2	50	36	86	1
	do.....	" 3	45	18	63	1
	do.....	" 4	25	42	67
	do.....	" 5	14	10	24
	Quyon.....	No. 6	42	40	82	3
	Bristol.....	" 6	47	76	123	1
	do.....	" 7	47	44	91
	do.....	" 8	26	58	84
	do.....	" 9	43	55	98
	Clarendon.....	" 10	94	39	133	2
	do.....	" 11	61	56	97	2
	do.....	" 12	88	19	107
	Shawville.....	" 13	50	22	72
	Portage-du-Fort.....	" 14	83	29	112	2
	Bryson.....	" 15	38	48	86	1
	Litchfield.....	" 16	21	13	34
	do.....	" 17	74	37	111
do.....	" 18	29	11	40	
do.....	" 18a	63	18	81	

Leslie, Clapham, &c.	48	29	77	94	786
do " 19	33	1	34	51	330
Allyn and Caywood	158	14	172	199	1,165
Mansfield Pontefract, 1st	25	1	26	48	
do 2nd	71	35	106	209	1,269
Calumet Island	No. 22	8	46	83	
do " 23	38	5	46	80	393
Waltham and Bryson	" 24	5	51	80	702
Chichester	" 25	101	120	193	
Allumette Island	" 26	36	89	172	
do " 27	43	91	134	221	
Chapeau Village	" 28	13	47	62	
Sheep, &c.	" 29	49	93	141	1,715
do " 30	23	1	24	23	833
Unorganized Territory					1,550
Totals—Total	1,681	966	2,647	4,300	19,939

Allumette Island not mentioned in Census. Non mentionné dans le recensement.

Majority for } JOHN BRYSON, 715.
Majorité pour }

POBTNEUF	J. P. A. DES G. (GEORGE)	R. DUCHESNEAU	7	2	157	1,569
St. Augustin	No. 1	88			125	
do " 2	35	79			181	1,591
Pointe aux Trembles	" 1	51	1		81	
do " 2	11	46			161	1,202
St. Catherine	" 1	31	2	3	75	
do " 2	19	38			103	579
Keureuil	" 1	48			33	
do " 2	11	2			91	
Rivière-à-Pierre	" 1	76			13	
do " 2	58	59			153	1,950
St. Raymond Nonnat	" 1	23			80	
do " 2	44	67			145	
do " 3	47	75			163	
do " 4	47	68			132	
do " 5	61	82			112	
Cap Santé	" 1	103			136	
do " 2	73	7			129	1,291
Ste. Jeanne de Neuville	" 1	74	3		171	
do " 2	64	6	2		109	1,452
do " 1	109	37	1		204	
St. Basile	" 1	98		1	153	1,950
do " 2		32				

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	J. E. A. DE ST (GEORGES.)	ED. JOHNSON (DESSAVY.)											
PORTNEUF (Continued.) (Suite.)	Grondines	1	91	J. E. A. DE ST	47	138	3	0	172	1,707			
	do	2	43	ED. JOHNSON	27	70	5	0	104	1,883			
	St. Alban	1	15	J. E. A. DE ST	71	86	0	0	116	1,872			
	do	2	87	ED. JOHNSON	54	141	1	0	197	2,687			
	Portneuf	1	131	J. E. A. DE ST	10	141	0	0	182	365			
	do	2	87	ED. JOHNSON	23	110	1	0	159	776			
	Deschambault	1	65	J. E. A. DE ST	35	100	0	0	131	2,662			
	do	2	18	ED. JOHNSON	40	58	1	0	71	1,689	Bourg Louis.		
	do	3	51	J. E. A. DE ST	31	82	0	0	100	25,175			
	do	4	58	ED. JOHNSON	55	113	0	0	130				
	Notre Dame des Anges	1	21	J. E. A. DE ST	31	52	1	0	80				
	St. Urbain	1	31	J. E. A. DE ST	73	104	0	0	160				
	do	2	21	ED. JOHNSON	30	51	0	0	80				
St. Casimir	1	62	J. E. A. DE ST	81	145	0	0	175					
do	2	71	ED. JOHNSON	77	148	1	0	189					
do	3	40	J. E. A. DE ST	48	88	0	0	120					
Totals—Totaux			1,962	1,661	3,623	32	6	4,757					

Majority for
Majorité pour
J. E. A. DE ST. GEORGES, 301.

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		F. X. DROUIN.	Hon. W. LAURIER.	Hon. W. LAURIER.	Hon. W. LAURIER.							
QUEBEC..... (East—Est.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	St. Sauveur de Quebec..... No. 11	26	66	92	1	149	2,686	St. Roch, North.				
	do " 12	18	61	80	1	145						
	do " 13	6	48	54	106						
	do " 14	8	66	63	2	111						
	Totals—Totaux.....	695	2,632	3,359	43	5,461	31,900					
		Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i>		HON. WILFRID LAURIER, 1,927.								
QUEBEC..... (Centre—Centre.)	St. Louis (Ward—Quartier)..... No. 1	53	55	108	170	3,015					
	do " 2	49	38	87	1	150						
	do " 3	31	41	72	122						

	4	5	67	44	111	2	169
Falsec	4	5	67	44	111	2	169
do	5	69	46	115	3	3	176
do	6	95	23	118	3	3	183
do	7	93	56	149	1	1	186
do	8	119	47	166	2	2	207
St. John's	9	105	30	135	5	5	179
do	10	92	14	106	1	1	128
do	11	80	17	97	5	5	131
do	12	74	36	110	3	3	136
do	13	88	28	116	3	3	149
do	14	63	28	126	3	3	126
do	15	67	27	94	1	1	153
do	16	51	25	76	7	7	114
do	17	88	20	108	1	1	124
do	18	38	51	89	1	1	124
Totals—Totaux.....	1,331	626	1,937	32	2,696	17,898	
Majority for } Hon. F. LANGELIER, 705. Majorité pour }							
St. Peter's (Ward—Quartier).....	No. 1	57	134	4	175	2,480	
do	2	65	130	6	183		
do	3	63	131	1	171		
do	4	55	111	6	153		
do	5	52	77	.....	100	
do	6	77	103	2	133		
do	7	73	132	5	185		
do	8	30	107	15	159		
do	9	49	111	3	160		
do	10	56	114	4	155		
do	11	47	68	.....	146	
do	12	38	115	2	148		
do	13	74	126	16	167		
do	14	77	151	7	192		
do	15	29	41	.....	53	
do	16	7	13	.....	21	
Totals—Totaux.....	770	816	1,586	63	2,153	12,648	
Majority for } Hon. T. MCGREVEY, 46. Majorité pour }							
St. Peter's (Ward—Quartier).....	No. 1	77	134	4	175	5,169	
do	2	65	130	6	183		
do	3	63	131	1	171		
do	4	55	111	6	153		
do	5	52	77	.....	100	
do	6	77	103	2	133		
do	7	73	132	5	185		
do	8	30	107	15	159		
do	9	49	111	3	160		
do	10	56	114	4	155		
do	11	47	68	.....	146	
do	12	38	115	2	148		
do	13	74	126	16	167		
do	14	77	151	7	192		
do	15	29	41	53		
do	16	7	13	21		
Totals—Totaux.....	770	816	1,586	63	2,153	12,648	

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Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Province de QUÉBEC.	of QUÉBEC. de QUÉBEC.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Names of Candidates for each of them in each Subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
QUÉBEC.....	(County—Comité.)		Ancienne Lorette.....	No. 1	52	111	2	135	2,488	R. O. reports that the names of the candidates were not mentioned in the statement of D. R. O. for poll No. 2, and that at poll No. 3, in addition to the 64 votes recorded, there were 67 votes marked but no name of candidate. L'officier rapporteur fait rapport que les noms des candidats n'étaient pas mentionnés dans le relevé du sous-officier-rapporteur pour le poll n° 2; et au poll n° 3, en sus des 64 votes don-	
do		do	do	No. 2	64	64	4	.....	.....	170	
do		Beauport	do	No. 3	61	121	3	3	.....	154		
do		do	do	No. 4	69	134	4	6	.....	160		
do		do	do	No. 5	89	136	7	.....	.....	161	4,429
do		do	do	No. 6	89	105	.....	1	.....	140	
do		do	do	No. 7	89	105	.....	.....	.....	140	
do		do	do	No. 8	41	150	1	6	.....	189		
do		Charlesbourg	do	No. 9	69	128	.....	2	.....	177	2,333
do		do	do	No. 10	48	89	1	.....	.....	109	
do		do	do	No. 11	36	120	.....	.....	.....	145	
do		St. Ambroise	do	No. 12	74	139	2	.....	.....	160	
do		do	do	No. 13	70	134	.....	.....	.....	163	3,513
do		do	do	No. 14	42	112	3	.....	.....	142	
do		do	do	No. 15	37	127	2	.....	.....	159	
do		Sylverie	do	No. 16	28	42	1	3	.....	69		
do		do	do	No. 17	61	115	4	.....	.....	181	
do		do	do	No. 18	50	74	.....	.....	.....	125	
do		do	do	No. 19	63	113	6	.....	.....	169	

nés il y avait 67 votes marqués mais pas de nom de candidat.

St. Dunstan (Lac Beauport)	20	41	10	61	1	71	286
Cap Rouge (St. Félix)	21	98	22	120	1	144	678
St. Foye	22	63	50	113	2	149	1,085
do	23	30	28	58	.....	88	.....
St. Gabriel, East (Valcartier)	24	47	19	66	2	128	592
do	25	62	25	87	2	154	777
Stoneham and Tuquesbury	26	37	29	66	.....	101	.....
do	27	11	23	34	.....	58	.....
St. Ambroise (Village Huron)	28	29	5	34	.....	39	.....
Totals—Totaux .....	.....	1,451	1,192	2,613	43	3,790	20,378

Majority for }
Majorité pour }
HON. SIR A. P. CARON, 269.

RICHMOND AND WOLFE	Shipton, 1	No. 1	6	63	69	1	1	95	2,347
	do 3	32	68	79	104
	do 4 .....	.....	11	69	117	.....	154	.....	.....
	Danville .....	.....	48	61	103	.....	186	.....	825
	Cleveland, A .....	.....	51	103	153	.....	199	.....	1,715
	do B .....	.....	37	97	134	.....	143	.....	.....
	do .....	.....	44	67	111	4	1	263	.....
	Richmond, A to K .....	.....	96	80	176	2	.....	236	1,571
	do L to Z .....	.....	85	82	167	2	.....	66	305
	Melbourne Village .....	.....	22	22	44	1	.....	.....	.....
	do .....	.....	11	57	132	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do and Brompton Gore, 1 .....	.....	12	97	170	2	2	220	2,396
	do .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do .....	.....	59	69	128	4	4	177	.....
	Brompton St Frs-X .....	.....	30	58	88	1	1	288	1,425
	do Falls .....	.....	138	70	208	4	.....	268	771
	do .....	.....	93	75	168	1	2	248	921
	Windsor .....	.....	74	88	162	1	.....	203	879
	Windsor Mills .....	.....	106	49	155	1	1	131	1,443
	St George de Windsor, 1 .....	.....	19	78	102	1	.....	187	.....
	do .....	.....	32	118	150	1	1	169	1,311
	do .....	.....	20	34	164	1	.....	166	.....
	Dudswell	120	53	111	1	179	1,783
	do	58	31	128	203
	Weedon	97	33	149
	do	116	33	1
WOLFE,

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		W. B. IVES.	J. N. GREEN- SHIELDS.											
PROVINCE of QUEBEC. de QUÉBEC.	RICHMOND AND WOLFE (Continued.) (Suite.)													
		Stratford.....	No. 5	39	82	1	123	720					
		Garby.....	" 6	56	119	2	4	170	792					
		D'Iraki.....	" 7	49	92	148					
		Wolfestown, 2.....	" 8	52	30	1	110	842					
		St. Fortunat.....	" 9	66	38	2	3	174	1,109					
		Ham, North—Nord, 1.....	" 10	83	31	1	1	189	1,109					
		do 2.....	" 11	24	59	104	453					
		St. Adrien.....	" 12	39	30	141					
		Watton, 1.....	" 13	30	39	88	1,993					
		do 2.....	" 14	57	37	138					
		do 3.....	" 15	100	35	4	4	190	731					
		St. Camille.....	" 16	74	56	11	185	601					
		Ham, South—Sud.....	" 17	61	31	136	1,506					
		Wolfestown, 1.....	" 18	46	46	1	1	201	26,319					
		Totals—Totaux.....		2,355	2,218	4,573	41	42	6,369					St. Julien de Wolfestown.
		Majority for Majorité pour												

Majority for
Majorité pour } W. B. IVES, 137.

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		J. B. R. FISHER.	LOUIS TACHE.									
cf QUEBEC. de QUÉBEC.	RIMOUSKI	St. Mathieu	No. 1	60	68	4	83	1,175			
	do	do	2	36	42	49	1,286			
	do	St. Simon	3	107	166	4	185	1,816			
	do	St. Fabien	4	87	123	1	146	2,772			
	do	do	5	77	103	139	189			
	do	do	6	72	144	182	750			
	do	St. Cécile du Bic	7	59	113	147	1,417			
	do	do	8	44	106	186	1,736			
	do	St. Valérien	9	53	90	2	114	500			
	do	Notre Dame du Sacré-Cœur	10	26	30	94	1,437			
	do	Rimouski (Town—Vile)	11	41	52	1	111	1,736			
	do	do	12	17	43	69	500			
	do	do (Parish—Paroisse)	13	27	72	150	1,437			
	do	do	14	17	59	107	1,437			
	do	St. Blandine	15	21	23	1	66	1,437		
	do	St. Anne Pointe-aux-Fères	16	47	88	72	1,437		
	do	St. Anaclet	17	20	40	80	1,437		
	do	Canton Neigette	18	45	11	1	72	1,437		Neigette not mentioned in census—Non men- tionné dans le recense- ment.
	do	St. Luce	19	90	42	2	148	1,437		
	do	St. Donat	20	64	20	109	1,437		

St. Gabriel	45	56	101	2	1	137	975
St. Flavie	103	52	155	5	1	181	1,968
Mont Joly	29	22	51	4	.....	60	.....
St. Angèle de Méricé	63	86	149	1	1	182	1,199
St. Joseph de Lépage	34	15	49	2	2	59	536
St. Octave de Mévis	39	37	76	2	2	84	.....
do	81	39	120	.....	.....	154	570
do	27	39	94	3	1	126	.....
St. Moïse	60	34	94	.....	.....	.....	465
Notre Dame de L'Assomption	40	16	56	3	.....	74	.....
do	29	40	116	5	.....	171	.....
St. Damase	31	60	117	.....	1	147	.....
St. Ulrich	32	44	76	1	1	108	465
do	33	15	92	3	1	121	.....
St. Jérôme de Matane	52	17	69	.....	.....	118	2,017
do	34	38	126	1	.....	181	.....
do	73	14	87	.....	.....	103	2,611
Canton Tessier	40	8	48	1	.....	69	.....
St. Félicité	63	59	123	.....	.....	148	1,641
Canton Cherbourg	19	38	57	6	.....	95	690
do Dalibaire	17	31	51	.....	.....	60	.....
do Romieux	17	13	30	.....	.....	38	.....
Cedar Hall	35	62	97	.....	4	129	2,364
Amqui	52	23	74	10	.....	96	729
Causapascal	13	10	23	.....	.....	22	2,093
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	2,228	1,660	3,888	59	23	5,040	33,791

Majority for } J. B. R. FISSET, 568.
Majorité pour }

do
 Mont Joly
 do
 Canton Tessier
 do
 do Dalibaire
 do Romieux
 do
 McNider
 St. Edmond, Lac au Saumon.
 St. Octave.

ROUVILLE	18,547
GEORGE AUGUSTE GIGAUT, Acclamation

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Province de QUÉBEC.	St. Hyacinthe (City—Ville).....No. 1	126	1	127	1	1	1	127	1	1	1	1	194	5,321				
	do do " 2	60	1	60	2	2	2	60	2	2	2	2	101					
	do do " 3	125	1	125	1	1	1	125	1	1	1	1	177					
	do do " 4	126	1	127	4	4	4	127	4	4	4	4	237					
	do do " 5	69	1	70	1	1	1	70	1	1	1	1	128					
	do do " 6	54	1	54	1	1	1	54	1	1	1	1	99					
	do do " 7	42	3	45	1	1	1	45	1	1	1	1	88					
	do do " 8	72	1	73	1	1	1	73	1	1	1	1	160	3,240				
	do do " 9	97	4	101	4	4	4	101	4	4	4	4	161					
	do do " 10	50	1	50	1	1	1	50	1	1	1	1	89					
	do do " 11	65	1	66	1	1	1	66	1	1	1	1	187	2,112				
	do do " 12	26	1	27	1	1	1	27	1	1	1	1	172					
	St. Madeleine " 13	43	1	44	1	1	1	44	1	1	1	1	73	995				
	do do " 14	54	1	55	1	1	1	55	1	1	1	1	130					
	St. Charles " 15	47	22	69	22	22	22	69	22	22	22	22	22	153	1,043			
	do do " 16	18	1	19	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	73				
	do do " 17	33	6	39	6	6	6	39	6	6	6	6	6	179				
	La Présentation..... " 18	30	12	42	12	12	12	42	12	12	12	12	12	186	1,318			

St. Denis.	19	3	40	43	109	2,286
do	20	5	26	31	102	
do	21	7	47	54	195	
do	22	8	63	61	162	
do	23	8	17	29	87	
St. Jules	24	12	21	83	184	1,959
do	25	40	29	190	190	
do	26	16	6	22	71	1,316
St. Barnabé	27	53	3	69	149	935
do	28	119	6	125	220	208
St. Hyacinthe le Confesseur.	28	119	6	125	220	
St. Louis de Bonsecours.	29	27	.....	27	55	
Totals—Totaux	.....	1,489	314	1,803	4,094	20,631
Majority for } M. E. BERNIER, 1,175. Majorité pour }						
St. John's	No.	F. BOURASSA.	ELIZ. PARADIS.	103	163	4,314
do	1	19	84	88	102	
do	2	38	20	31	58	
do	3	14	17	68	137	
do	4	30	32	67	126	
do	5	35	81	124	191	
do	6	43	78	133	182	
do	7	56	11	85	137	
do	1	74	10	49	78	816
do	2	39	12	120	193	764
St. Luc	.....	108	25	123	200	2,030
St. Valentin	.....	98	46	143	191	
do	.....	97	12	75	123	
L'Acadie	.....	63	24	130	204	1,472
do	.....	108	22	40	89	
Lacolle	.....	18	37	112	180	2,879
do	.....	34	39	71	225	
do	.....	73	10	54	146	
do	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totaux	.....	988	628	1,616	2,725	12,265
Majority for } F. BOURASSA, 360. Majorité pour }						

RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
	F. S. DESAULNIERS.	L. A. LORD.													
ST. MAURICE	1	79		35	114	1	1	137	1,607						
do	2	93		14	107	2	2	149							
do	3	81		44	125	1	1	167							
do	4	66		51	117	1	3	167							
do	5	23		64	87	1	1	104							
do	6	62		40	102	1	1	122							
do	7	40		79	119	1	1	174							
do	8	77		29	141	1	1	187							
do	9	75		29	104	3	3	167							
do	10	24		63	87	4	4	151							
do	11	9		3	9	1	1	43							
do	12	61		30	91	1	1	132							
do	13	47		32	79	6	6	138							
do	14	57		56	113	1	1	180							
do	15	71		26	107	1	1	186							
do	16	56		11	67	1	1	143							
Three Rivers															
Shawenegan															
Unorganized Territory—Territoire non organisé.															
Totals—Totaux	918	651		1,569	14	16	2,333	228	12,986						

St. Boniface not mentioned in Census—Non mentionné dans le recensement.

Majority for—Majorité pour—FRS. S. DESAULNIERS, 267.

Province
of QUEBEC.
de QUÉBEC.

Stukely North.	do	South.	A. AUDET.		M. AUDET.		Stukely North.		do		South.	
No.												
183	1	150	3	147	3	150	1	183	1	150	3	147
163	4	99	17	82	17	99	4	163	4	99	17	82
148	.....	107	19	88	19	107	.....	148	.....	107	19	88
145	.....	104	81	23	81	104	.....	145	.....	104	81	23
98	2	41	29	22	29	41	2	98	2	41	29	22
149	.....	108	59	49	59	108	.....	149	.....	108	59	49
147	3	93	71	21	71	93	3	147	3	93	71	21
99	.....	69	59	69	59	69	.....	99	.....	69	59	69
96	2	70	44	26	44	70	2	96	2	70	44	26
105	.....	66	46	20	46	66	.....	105	.....	66	46	20
186	.....	92	41	51	41	92	.....	186	.....	92	41	51
125	1	85	72	13	72	85	1	125	1	85	72	13
127	.....	91	60	31	60	91	.....	127	.....	91	60	31
136	4	80	36	36	36	80	4	136	4	80	36	36
185	1	88	44	38	44	88	1	185	1	88	44	38
180	3	100	76	24	76	100	3	180	3	100	76	24
165	.....	109	54	55	54	109	.....	165	.....	109	54	55
76	.....	39	22	17	22	39	.....	76	.....	39	22	17
101	.....	55	20	35	20	55	.....	101	.....	55	20	35
189	1	137	52	38	52	137	1	189	1	137	52	38
125	.....	85	45	40	45	85	.....	125	.....	85	45	40
189	.....	135	60	77	60	135	.....	189	.....	135	60	77
190	1	135	58	77	58	135	1	190	1	135	58	77
60	.....	45	30	15	30	45	.....	60	.....	45	30	15
115	.....	80	48	32	48	80	.....	115	.....	80	48	32
146	3	89	41	41	41	89	3	146	3	89	41	41
148	.....	65	33	33	33	65	.....	148	.....	65	33	33
150	3	82	77	5	77	82	3	150	3	82	77	5
151	.....	90	38	38	38	90	.....	151	.....	90	38	38
146	2	88	46	43	46	88	2	146	2	88	46	43
164	1	91	21	70	21	91	1	164	1	91	21	70
60	.....	40	16	24	16	40	.....	60	.....	40	16	24
140	1	86	48	33	48	86	1	140	1	86	48	33
68	.....	128	21	23	21	128	.....	68	.....	128	21	23
192	1	88	47	81	47	88	1	192	1	88	47	81
130	.....	88	55	33	55	88	.....	130	.....	88	55	33
156	.....	69	41	28	41	69	.....	156	.....	69	41	28
87	.....	69	41	28	41	69	.....	87	.....	69	41	28
5,124	5	3,311	1,640	1,671	1,640	3,311	5	5,124	5	3,311	1,640	1,671
23,233	36	11,640	11,640	11,671	11,640	23,233	36	23,233	36	11,640	11,640	11,671

Totals — Totaux
 Majority for ANTOINE AUDET, 31.
 Majorité pour ANTOINE AUDET, 31.

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Province of QUEBEC. de QUÉBEC.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	L. C. BÉLAN.	R. N. HALT.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.											
SHERBROOKE..... (Town, Ville.)	Township of Orford.....	No. 1	13	48	61	2	95	1,336	95	.....	1,336	1,336	North Ward—Quartier Nord.
	do	" 2	22	57	79	1	79	1,861	164	.....	1,861	1,861	South Ward—Quartier Sud
	Village of Lennoxville.....	" 3	2	43	45	2	45	1,947	58	.....	1,947	1,947	East do
	do	" 4	18	79	97	2	97	1,124	152	2	1,124	1,124	Centre do	
	Sherbrooke (City, Cité).....	" 5	37	72	72	109	1	184	.....	.....	184	2,205	
	do	" 6	87	40	72	127	2	185	.....	.....	185		
	do	" 7	23	31	31	54	1	72	.....	.....	72		
	do	" 8	58	56	56	114	9	190	.....	.....	190		
	do	" 9	34	48	48	82	2	123	.....	.....	123		
	do	" 10	55	51	51	89	2	155	.....	.....	155		
	do	" 11	8	137	137	145	2	199	.....	.....	199		
	do	" 12	29	110	110	139	2	196	.....	.....	196		
	do	" 13	31	36	36	67	1	119	.....	.....	119		
	do	" 14	53	64	64	117	2	179	.....	.....	179		
	Township of Ascot.....	" 15	15	15	45	60	3	123	123			
	do	" 16	*169	*169			*No return in ballot box. (Pas de relevé dans la boîte.)
	do	" 17	7	88	95	1	173	173			

do	" 18		73		105		1		199		boite de scrutin.)
	Totals—Totaux.....		504		1,885		32		2,724			12,221
Majority for } ROBERT NEWTON HALL, 577. Majorité pour }											
Majority for } J. W. BAIN, 171. Majorité pour }											
Soulanges Village.											
Joteau Landing	No. 1	70	J. W. BAIN.	24	J. O. MOUS- BEAU.	94	1	117	511		
St. Olet (Parish—Paroisse)	" 2	83		79		161	3	192	939		
St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac (Parish— Paroisse)	" 3	42		74		116	.....	145	1,417		
St. Ignace, Pont Chateau	" 4	25		102		129	1	161	208		
St. Joseph Village	" 5	16		8		24	1	31	208		
do (Parish—Paroisse)	" 6	95		57		155	.....	175	1,617		
St. Dominique and St. Férol en la paroisse de St. Joseph	" 7	92		37		130	1	155	1,580		
St. Zotique (Parish—Paroisse), fleuve and concession Ste. Catherine	" 8	74		40		114	.....	155	1,580		
Rivière Beaudette and concession St. Thomas (Paroisse St. Zotique)	" 9	59		63		121	2	163	2,603		
St. Polycarpe, Côte sud de la Rivière Delisle	" 10	66		37		103	.....	118	2,603		
Coteau Station and le Ruissseau en la Paroisse St. Polycarpe	" 11	91		52		147	.....	174	2,603		
Concession Ste. Catherine and St. Philippe and sud Côte St. Antoine en la Paroisse St. Polycarpe	" 12	37		38		76	1	94	2,603		
Rivière Delisle, St. Polycarpe	" 13	60		60		120	1	152	2,603		
Côte St. Georges and Côte St. Patrice en la Paroisse de St. Telesphore	" 14	56		27		88	.....	113	1,385		
Paroisse St. Telesphore, comprenant Ste Catherine, Côte des Anges, St. Ardé and Nord St. Antoine	" 15	58		58		127	1	176	1,385		
Totals—Totaux		927		756		1,711	3	2,121	10,220		

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Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		H. M. RIDER. pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		CHARLES O. CORBY									
STANSTEAD	Barford Township	46	61	107	2	184	1,416	
	do do	84	56	139	202		
	Barnston do	89	53	142	1	213	2,618	
	do do	61	67	118	1	153		
	do do	51	73	124	4	199		
	do do	60	67	127	171		
	do do	56	49	105	2	137	372	
	Beebe Plain Village	75	61	136	1	202		
	Coaticook (Town-Ville)	74	71	145	193	2,682	
	do do	84	38	122	1	181		
	do do	47	53	100	168		
	do do	4	4	8	147	380	
	Dixville Village	72	36	108	1	147		
	Hatley Township	78	72	150	2	180		
	do do	42	42	84	1	151	2,485	
	do do	71	71	142	175		
	do do	61	79	140	1	175		
do do	74	44	118	161			
Magog do	92	30	122	1	174	1,248		
do do	99	27	126	184			
do do	119	25	144	189			
do do	62	38	100	130			
Stanstead Township	No. 1										
do do	" 2										
do do	" 3										
do do	" 4										
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do do	" 6										
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do do	" 99										
do do	" 100										

	2	53	86	149	1	185	3,727	
do do	" 2	64	67	149	1	185		
do do	" 3	79	83	131	1	182		
do do	" 4	53	60	132	1	189		
do do	" 5	89	60	149	1	231		
do do	" 6	32	73	105	1	144		
do do	" 1	72	46	118	1	170		578
Stantstead Plain Village.....		1,844	1,410	3,254	15	4,595		15,556
Totals--Totalux.....		1,844	1,410	3,254	15	4,595		15,556

	P. M. GRAND BOIS.	O. E. POUTLON						
Rivière du Loup.....	47	72	119	2	163	1,280		
Notre Dame du Portage.....	31	45	79	1	114	734		
Oacousa (Parish--Paroisse).....	58	45	103	1	161	1,047		
do Village.....	57	19	76	1	116	648		
St. Modeste.....	56	56	112	1	148	733		
St. Antonin	75	71	146	4	200	1,284		
St. Eloi	47	72	119	1	163	1,193		
Notre-Dame des Sept Douleurs	39	8	47	50	62	833		
Armand.....	28	25	51	105	195	833		
St. Paul de la Croix.....	44	31	75	169	216	1,276		
Notre Dame du Lac.....	121	48	169	1	110	672		
Ste. Rose du Dégelé.....	65	27	92	169	216	833		
do No. 1.....	58	54	112	65	55	672		
do No. 2.....	31	25	46	55	55	833		
Township Bégin.....	37	67	104	119	119	1,015		
do No. 1.....	20	87	107	140	140	570		
St. Clément.....	65	34	99	1	111	1,467		
St. Louis du Ha ! Ha !	93	60	153	104	216	3,131		
St. Arsène.....	21	49	70	176	176	922		
Township Hocquart.....	19	53	128	213	213	659		
Isle Verte No. 1.....	81	85	166	1	103	1,280		
do No. 2.....	18	46	77	1	122	280		
St. François-Xavier.....	22	28	48	1	30			
Ste. Françoise.....	23	48	77	1	8			
Township Cabano.....	24	17	28					
d) Packington.....	17	11	10					
St. Jean de Dieu.....	9	1						
St. Honoré.....								

Notre-Dame des Sept Douleurs and Armand not mentioned in census. Non mentionnés au recensement. Vigier Nos. 1 and 2, and Township Bégin not mentioned in census. Non mentionnés au recensement.

Cabano and Packington Townships not mentioned in census. Non mentionnés au recensement.

Majority for } C. O. COLBY, 434.
Majorités pour }

TÉMISCOUATA.....

RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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PROVINCE of QUEBEC. de QUÉBEC.	Electorals Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	G. E. POLLING. Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.		
		P. R. GRAND- BIS.	C. E. POLLING.											
TEMISCOUATA (Continued) (Suite.)	Township Beaudet.....	No. 16	4	2	6	1	7	Beaudet Township not mentioned in census. Non mentionné au re- censement.		
	do do 1.....	" 27	26	73	99	1	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	
	do do 2.....	" 28	19	86	105	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	2,872
	do do 3.....	" 29	21	111	132	.....	.....	.....	154	.....	.....	
	do do 4.....	" 30	77	42	119	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	
	Fraserville do 1.....	" 31	49	61	110	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	
	do do 2.....	" 32	86	49	134	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	2,291
	do do 3.....	" 33	114	41	155	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	
	do do 4.....	" 34	66	26	92	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	
	do do 5.....	" 35	33	29	62	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	
	Township Demers.....												1,337	Demers Township not mentioned in census. Non mentionné au re- censement.
	Ste. Epiphane.....												25,484	
Totals—Totaux.....			1,707	1,641	3,348	9	10	4,562						
		Majority for Majorité pour		P. E. GRANDBIS, 66.										

TERREBONNE.....	No.	HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU.		M. J. TERRIBIN.						
Terrebonne Town	1	38		52	90				130	1,398
do (Parish—Paroisse)	2	68		32	100				132	
do (Parish—Paroisse)	3	29		65	94				171	891
Ste. Thérèse Village	4	73		26	89				143	
do	5	90		23	112				150	1,314
do (Parish—Paroisse)	6	65		44	109				168	
do	7	118		20	138				212	1,664
St. Janvier	8	122		43	165				214	1,150
do	9	46		43	117				197	
St. Jérôme Tqwn.	10	75		39	85				134	2,032
do	11	62		47	109				175	
do	12	45		32	77				147	
do (Parish—Paroisse)	13	70		81	151				228	2,567
do	14	21		137	168				200	
St. Anne des Plaines.	15	27		89	116				142	1,677
do	16	87		68	145				249	1,625
St. Sophie	17	11			11				22	300
New Glasgow	18	129		25	154				223	1,616
St. Sauveur	19	110		26	166				283	
St. Adèle	20	137		48	175				293	1,663
Ste. Azalhe des Monts	21	49		17	66				95	1,643
St. Marguerite	22	93		27	123				181	700
St. Hippolyte	23	103		10	115				233	835
St. Lucie	24	41		6	47				86	
St. Faustina	25	86		46	132				175	
St. Jovite										
Sakberry, Grandison										
Wolf										
Doncaster.....										
Totals—Totaux		1,819		1,034	2,853				4,180	21,892

Ste. Lucie, St. Faustina and St. Jovite not mentioned in Census—Non mentionnés dans le recensement.

Majority for } Hon. J. A. CHAPLEAU, 785.
Majorité pour }

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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Polling Station..... do do do do do do do do do	No. 1 " 2 " 3 " 4 " 5 " 6 " 7 " 8 " 9	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	L. P. FELLER- TIER, A. J. J. J.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
	HON. SIR H. L. LANGRVAIN.	L. P. FELLER- TIER, A. J. J. J.															
THREE RIVERS.....	78	56				134	2	1	189	2,686	St Philippe (Ward— <i>Qr.</i>)						
	80	65				145	1	1	191	2,404	do						
	83	69				152	5	5	185	1,268	St. Louis do						
	74	75				149	5	5	184	2,312	St. Ursule do						
	73	82				155	5	1	190	826	Notre Dame do						
	67	85				152	.....	.....	150		Trois Rivières (Parish— <i>Paroisse.</i>)				
	62	68				130	.....	.....	160						
	53	76				129	1	1	164								
	70	34				104	.....	.....	125						
Totals—Totaux	640	610				1,250	14	10	1,558	9,296							

Majority for }
Majorité pour }
HON. SIR HECTOR L. LANGRVAIN, 30.

	J. B. DAoust.	DAVID MARTEL.							
TWO MOUNTAINS									
Ste. Scholastique Village.....No. 1	14	75	89	1	128	790			
do (Parish—Paroisse) .. " 2	33	83	116	.....	168	1,987			
do .. " 3	12	138	150	.....	180	1,149			
do .. " 4	87	59	146	1	181	685			
do .. " 5	16	68	84	.....	143	590			
do .. " 6	12	37	49	2	95	1,253			
do .. " 7	88	101	189	.....	219	1,116			
do .. " 8	84	48	132	.....	179	1,343			
St. Placide .. " 9	59	24	83	1	130	1,167			
L'Annonciation .. " 10	71	50	121	.....	179	1,560			
St. Joseph .. " 11	99	46	145	.....	144	814			
do .. " 12	81	24	105	2	134	1,981			
do .. " 13	51	50	101	.....	158	1,462			
do .. " 14	86	31	120	.....	173				
do .. " 15	96	43	139	6	130				
do .. " 16	50	38	88	.....	123				
do .. " 17	63	35	97	.....	213				
St. Augustin .. " 18	90	68	156	3					
do .. " 18				.....				
Totals—Totaux	1,091	1,019	2,110	12	2,806	15,856			

Majority for } JEAN BRE. DAoust, 72.
Majorité pour

	F. LALORDE.	H. McMILLAN.							
VAUDREUIL									
Vaudreuil (Parish—Paroisse).....No. 1	47	73	119	3	166	1,857			
do .. " 2	54	31	85	4	115	439			
do .. " 3	18	40	58	1	90	924			
do .. " 4	9	37	46	79				
do Village..... " 5	35	19	54	85				
do .. " 6	21	58	77	1	119				
do .. " 7	3	69	72	93				
do .. " 7								

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collige électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
	E. LALORDE.	H. McMILLAN.									
VAUDEVILLE (Continued.) (Suite.)	Rigaud Village.....	No. 8	23	73	96	1	121	Très-Saint Rédempteur not mentioned in Cen- sus.—Très-Saint Rédem- pteur non mentionné dans le recensement.
	do (Parish—Paroisse).....	" 5	19	36	55	1	.....	85	.....	.....
	do	" 10	29	85	124	.....	1	180	2,926	.....
	do	" 11	26	67	93	.....	1	132	.....	.....
	do	" 12	7	37	44	.....	.....	161	607	.....
	Pointe Fortune Village.....	" 13	40	48	88	.....	3	139	.....	.....
	Très-St. Rédempteur (Parish—Paroisse).....	" 14	93	31	124	.....	.....	166	.....	.....
	Ste. Marthe (Parish—Paroisse).....	" 15	103	35	138	.....	.....	173	1,971	.....
	do	" 16	20	11	31	.....	.....	49	.....	.....
	do	" 17	27	23	50	.....	2	72	.....	.....
	Ste. Justine de Newton (Parish— Paroisse).....	" 18	88	35	121	.....	5	181	1,671	.....
	do	" 19	22	70	92	.....	.....	166	.....	.....
	do	" 20	60	64	124	.....	1	173	1,190	.....
St. Lazare	" 21	41	47	88	.....	.....	168	.....	.....
Totals—Totaluz.....	.....	763	996	1,779	17	21	2,696	11,485	.....	.....
Majority for Majorité pour			H. McMILLAN, 213.								

91K
Province
of QUEBEC.
de QUÉBEC.

VERCHÈRES	No.	N. E. DUCH- ARMH.		HON. F. GROU- PRION.		1	6	134 177	612 1,789
Varennes Village	1	65	40	105	1	6	134	612	
do (Parish—Paroisse)	2	36	116	151	2	2	177	1,789	
do	3	53	76	129	1	.....	170	2,303
Verchères	4	26	106	132	1	.....	160	1,705
do	5	8	86	95	1	1	110	546	
do	6	18	122	140	1	2	162	1,540	
Contrecoeur	7	59	82	143	2	2	176	1,036	
do	8	94	45	139	3	.....	171	1,732
Ste. Théodose	9	19	84	105	2	3	140	1,181	
do	10	107	36	143	1	4	174	12,449	
St. Antoine	11	108	30	138	2	4	169	2,858	
do	12	86	70	156	3	3	204	.....
St. Marc	13	77	60	137	2	3	171	.....
Belœil	14	93	56	148	3	3	202	.....
do	15	79	64	143	1	2	165	.....
Ste. Julie	16	66	52	118	.....	.....	173	.....
do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totaux	.....	991	1,125	2,123	21	35	2,858	12,449

YAMASKA	No.	H. VANASSE.		DR. MIGNAULT.		2	157 165	1,771
St. Zéphirin	1	119	13	132	2	.....	157	1,771
do	2	100	33	133	.....	.....	165	.....
do	3	41	25	66	.....	.....	97	.....
LaBale	4	83	67	150	2	.....	182	2,576
do	5	91	48	137	4	.....	147	.....
do	6	86	55	141	4	.....	167	.....
Pierreville	7	91	40	131	.....	.....	155	8,973
do	8	99	49	148	.....	.....	168	456
do	9	50	50	140	1	.....	171	.....
do	10	52	48	98	2	142

Majority for } Hon. F. GROFFION, 134.
Majorité pour }

St Michel Village.

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	Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.								
YAMASKA. (Continued) (Suffiz.)	St. François	No. 11	67	134	7	191	2,331			
	do	" 12	29	106	7	145				
	do	" 13	65	109	3	166				
	Yamaska	" 14	108	118	162				
	do	" 15	86	96	144				
	do	" 16	10	170	170				
	do	" 17	7	71	104				
	do	" 18	76	136	174				
	St. David	" 19	61	139	191				
	do	" 20	55	114	157				
	do	" 21	35	102	165				
	St. Pie	" 22	84	100	167				
	Totals—Totaux.....		1,383	2,635	71	3,471	17,091			

St. Michel (Parish—Paroisse.)

818
Province
of QUEBEC.
de QUÉBEC.

Majority for } F. VANASSE, 31.
Majorité pour }

8 of NOVA SCOTIA
de la NOU.
VELLE ECOSSE

ANNAPOLIS.....

Melvyn Square.....
Middleton.....
Clarence.....
Bridgetown.....
Belleisle.....
Granville Ferry.....
Lower Granville.....
Clements.....
Bear River.....
Annapolis Royal.....
Carleton's Corner.....
Nickaux.....
New Albany.....
Meitland.....
Dalhousie.....
Meadowvale.....
Port George.....
Port Lorne.....
Hampton.....
Parker's Cove.....
Clement's Vale.....
Lequille.....
Round Hill.....
Laurencetown Lane.....
Springfield.....

Totals—Totaux.....

JOHN B. MILLS.

WM. H. RAY.

91	129	220	3	260
64	70	134	1	166
61	99	160	1	189
116	86	201	2	237
123	68	191	2	213
75	87	162	2	201
65	123	163	2	159
106	133	239	2	287
50	86	136	.....	162
101	66	163	1	193
71	83	154	3	173
60	75	135	1	160
15	29	44	.....	51
48	44	92	2	101
56	15	71	.....	81
56	88	144	2	168
35	98	133	.....	165
72	53	175	3	145
54	21	75	.....	81
48	35	83	.....	90
52	65	117	1	133
134	32	166	2	200
127	41	168	1	190
39	104	143	3	169
46	38	84	.....	115
1,768	1,730	3,488	29	4,069
				20,598

Places not mentioned in
census.—Places non
mentionnés dans le re-
censement.

Majority for } JOHN B. MILLS, 28.
Majorité pour }

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Hon. A. Mc- GILLIVRAY.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		Hon J. S. D. THOMPSON.	Hon. A. Mc- GILLIVRAY.												
ANTIGONISH	Ariseig	79	43	122	169	1,606	Linwood, North Grant, Maryvale and Pom- quette not mentioned in Census. Nos men- tionnés dans le recense- ment.	
	Cape George	146	52	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	1,348
	Morris-town	99	50	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	1,089
	North Grant	40	44	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	832
	Lochaber	68	54	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282	1,401
	South River	88	118	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	1,279
	St. Andrews	95	107	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	1,174
	Tracadie	91	59	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	2,133
	Harbor au Bouche	60	85	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	1,994
	Heatherton	99	68	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	.....	
	St. Joseph's	110	131	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	.....	
	Antigonish East	131	90	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	.....	
	do West	78	90	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	
	Maryvale	57	45	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
	Pomquette	61	78	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
Linwood	41	85	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Ohio	1,247	1,307	2,464	6	3	3,280	1,700
Totals—Totaux.							18,080

Majority for } Hon. J. S. D. THOMPSON, 40.
Majorité pour }

	HON. A. W. McLELAN.	E. D. McLELAN.					
COLCHESTER							
TURO	79	58	137	1	.....	177	.....
do	88	35	123	2	.....	145	.....
do	94	32	126	2	.....	134	.....
do	106	36	142	.....	1	177	.....
do	73	26	99	.....	.....	111	.....
Clifton	118	85	203	1	.....	243	.....
Brookfield	109	68	177	1	.....	199	.....
Lower Stewiacke	115	129	244	2	.....	295	.....
Middle do	69	47	116	.....	.....	131	.....
Upper do	62	69	131	.....	.....	150	.....
Salmon River	95	70	165	1	.....	197	.....
Kemptown	39	15	54	.....	.....	63	.....
Carlton	135	63	198	2	.....	223	.....
Waugh's River	111	123	234	.....	.....	276	.....
Tatamagouche, East	70	49	119	.....	.....	141	.....
do West	69	72	141	.....	.....	160	.....
New Annan	61	115	177	.....	.....	212	.....
North River	138	86	224	2	.....	254	.....
Lower Onslow	80	77	167	.....	.....	184	.....
Upper Londonderry	112	87	199	1	.....	235	.....
Middle do	95	114	209	4	.....	240	.....
Lower do	78	98	176	3	.....	192	.....
Economy	78	90	168	.....	.....	197	.....
Five Islands	71	66	137	1	.....	161	.....
Upper Stewiacke, East	86	62	148	.....	.....	168	.....
Acadia Mines, West	123	14	137	1	.....	178	.....
do East	91	33	124	.....	.....	169	.....
Totals—Totaux	2,446	1,819	4,265	24	19	5,010	26,720

Upper Stewiacke (East) and Acadia Mines not mentioned in census. *Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*

Majority for } Hon. A. W. McLELAN, 637.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
	Names of Candidates and Number of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.								
	J. T. BURMR.	W. T. PIPES.	Sir CHARLES TUPPER.							
222 PROVINCE de la NOU- VELLE ECOSSE										
UMBERLAND	15	75	73	163	1	.....	173			
Victoria, West	9	72	85	166	1	3	194			
Spring, West	18	60	83	169	2	.....	181			
Amherst Point	22	77	81	183	4	4	208			
Napan	7	96	71	174	2	.....	198			
Warren Hastings	1	28	36	63	.....	.....	67			
Fort Lawrence	2	60	106	168	1	1	194		1,061	
Westchester	3	60	63	126	.....	2	152			
Amherst Head	3	81	63	147	6	1	185			
Linden	3	64	79	146	4	.....	172			
Tidnish	4	67	137	208	3	.....	243		2,974	
River Philip	8	85	98	191	6	.....	235		2,025	
River Hibert	17	117	95	212	11	4	266			
Minidia	21	40	113	169	3	2	198			
Spring Hill, South	21	24	138	183	6	.....	202			
do North	11	124	55	190	.....	1	229			
Southampton	2	64	74	140	8	4	165			
Pugwash Harbor	1	44	47	92	3	3	117			
Head of Wallace Bay	4	63	100	167	3	2	201		2,279	
Pugwash (Town, Ville)	4	63	100	167	3	2	201		2,336	
Wallace	8	65	103	173	1	.....	216			

Wallace Bridge	69	64	133	.....	169	735
Wentworth	90	58	151	.....	181	1,103
Adrocks Harbor	77	109	190	1	232	3,340
Village, East	2	117	155	4	177	
do West	36	80	121	4	142	
Diligent River	6	38	163	1	170	
Lakeland	2	39	121	15	115	
.....	7	44	136	.....	.....
Brookville	49	126	175	3	211	4,457
Middleboro'	4	79	179	4	215	2,335
Malagash	2	85	160	1	189	952
Oxford	11	66	103	1	207	2,681
Little River	11	87	163	.....	189	1,406
Totals—Totaux	206	2,120	2,788	95	6,003	27,368

Other places not mentioned in census. *Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
 Amherst. Shores.
 do Victoria Cross Road.
 Maccan.
 Parrsborough Shore.

Majority for } SIR CHARLES TUPPER, 668.
 Majorité pour }

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Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.										Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque Subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Census. Population dans chaque recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
	JOH. A. GILLIE.	H. F. McDON- GALL.	DAVID MCKEYER	JOHN K. MCLROD	E. MILTON MOSKLEY	GEO. H. MURRAY.	MICHAEL SLATTERY	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.								
* Province de la NOU- VELLE ECOSSE	Letter A. Sydney	69	38	43	3.	44	117	107			449	3	3	316	3,667	Sydney, North, and Syd- ney Mines. Mira, North.	
	do B. North Sydney	11	75	60	2	4	9	68			312	3	3	685	5,484		
	Hillside	9	93	75	1	2	74	47			301	1	1	202	1,030		
	Forks	30	4	69	62	61	54	27			291	3	3	246	999		
	Main-a-tien	90	28	19	51	74	78	37			321	3	3	236	1,256		
	Louisburg	10	12	16	10	18	69	86			221	2	2	190	665		
	Gabarus	4	34	50	17	9	63	11			283	2	6	225	900		
	East Bay, South Side	21	31	29	34	51	131	60			357	2	2	167	1,359		
	Boisdale	131	11	4	100	16	16	3			280	2	2	175	2,117		
	Bouardarie	3	148	122	0	1	21	2			257	2	2	168	1,464		
	Glace Bay	7	76	64	0	3	77	30			398	1	1	238	2,117		
	Oow Bay	28	154	185	5	3	20	3			535	5	2	325	1,464		
	Big Pond	41	85	142	47	8	139	73			635	5	2	115	835		
	Grand Narrows	17	237	215	2	2	16	2			491	2	2	278	881		
	Catalone	35	11	19	58	13	51	70			257	1	1	146	924		
	Trout Brook	20	28	64	59	57	49	36			312	1	1	182	117		
	Grand Mira	49	48	33	15	38	8	5			196	2	2	117	120		
	Victoria	24	43	51	9	20	27	20			194	1	2	120			

	50	167	141	17	23	13	2	412	3	.....	257	1,331
East Bay, North	33	114	115	4	8	90	59	423	5	.....	261	4,125
Lingan	57	0	0	19	18	47	3	144	.....	.....	88	
Loch Lomond	0	130	103	0	3	64	20	320	.....	.....	201	2,529
Leitch's Creek	3	117	89	3	2	145	108	464	.....	.....	253	
Sydney Mines	30	87	95	11	32	41	27	323	6	.....	185	
Bridgeport	11	43	27	1	0	53	23	158	2	.....	101	
Little Bras d'Or	21	61	50	14	25	86	49	307	4	.....	197	
Ball's Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals — Totaux	998	1883	1873	606	538	1703	1071	8,570	43	29	5,364	31,258

Lingan and Little Glace Bay.
Leitch's and Ball's Creek.
Other places not mentioned in Census. *Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*

Majority for } H. F. McDougall.
Majorité pour } DAVID MCKEEN.

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Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	W. B. VAIR. <i>nommes de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>							
PROVINCE 226 of NOVA SCOTIA de la NOU- VELLE ECOSSE	Hillsburgh	71	113	184	214	1,077	Marshalltown and Bear River.
	Marshalltown	102	44	146	2	.....	182	1,879
	Digby	96	77	175	2	.....	225	1,090
	Sandy Cove	73	81	154	.....	.....	178	811
	Freepoint	58	26	84	.....	.....	118	733
	Westport	48	71	119	.....	2	147	850
	Plymouth	142	62	204	.....	.....	248	1,784
	Weymouth	165	64	219	1	.....	271	1,135
	St. Bernard's	103	81	184	3	.....	221	2,289
	Church Point	78	81	159	3	.....	174	2,453
	Metaghan	50	121	171	.....	.....	192	1,368
	Salmon River	79	115	194	2	1	225	805	
	Tiverton	11	49	60	.....	.....	88	537
	New Tusket	45	28	73	.....	.....	89	514
	Rosaway	43	17	60	.....	2	72	507
	Smith's Cove	40	44	84	.....	.....	105	.....
	Culloden	20	85	105	.....	.....	117	.....
Groses Coques	71	41	112	.....	.....	136	1,360	

Comeauville	65	120	136	Other places not men-
Meteghan River	83	148	165	tioned in Census—Non
Cheticamp	16	70	81	mentionné dans le re-
Totals—Totaux.	1,459	2,823	3,366	cueillement.
	1,364	13	8	19,881

Majority for } JOHN CAMPBELL, 95. { These figures were found by the Judge upon recount—Ces
 Majorité pour } *chiffres furent établis par le juge après dédoublement.*

Schedule of ballots with figures on the back in writing of Deputy Returning Officer :—

No.	CAMPBELL.	VAL.
1 Hillsburgh	3	11
8 Weymouth	45	18
10 Church Point	78	81
16 Rosway	43	17
3 Digby	1	...
	170	127

	ALLEX. F. VAL.	JOHN A. KIRK.							
Guysborough	95	101	196	2	242	1,703			
Intervale	44	65	109	4	153	990			
Manchester	99	72	171	1	208	1,438			
Malford	76	120	195	1	247	1,700			
Crow Harbor	33	27	60	2	88	775			
Canso	37	110	147	3	203	1,451			
County Harbor	48	11	59	3	65	437			
Sherbrooke	67	82	149	1	209	1,607			
Marie Joseph	13	52	65	1	79	919			
Glensig	34	107	141	1	189	1,326			
Port Felix	41	33	74	1	108	556			
Indian Harbor	18	64	82	1	101	785			
Caledonia	3	41	54	1	79	376			
Salmon River	43	22	65	2	96	717			
Isaac's Harbor	27	47	74	1	93	1,012			
New Harbor	34	23	47	1	53	326			
Tracadie	19	26	45	1	54	556			

Glensig, Port Felix and Liscomb not mentioned in Census.—Non mentionnés dans le recensement.

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	Names of Candidates and Number of them in each Subdivision.	JONES.	KENNY.	STAIRS.								
HALIFAX..... (Continued.) (Suite.) of NOVA SCOTIA <i>de la NOU- VELLE ECOSSE</i>	Meagher's Grant.....	52	37	36	4	112	Including Chezzetcook, East.	
	Musquodoboit, Middle.....	98	54	58	208	1,090		
	do.....	112	114	65	1	216	1,143		
	Prospect, Lower.....	28	38	38	1	74	505		
	Smith's Cove.....	24	45	33	97		
	Sheet Harbor.....	25	45	49	76	159	1,197		
	Spry Bay.....	26	77	30	30	2	1	135		
	Shoal Bay.....	26	62	59	49	131		
	Ship Harbor.....	27	62	65	36	2	1	126		
	Jeddore.....	27	56	53	91	4	177		2,073
	Chezzetcook, West.....	28	87	89	69	13	1	212		1,650
	Seaforth.....	28	42	43	17	64
	Lawrencetown.....	29	39	42	24	75		521
	Preston.....	30	32	32	30	2	1	67		794
	Dartmouth (Town—Ville).....	31	93	97	97	241
	do.....	31	65	68	109	1	223		5,563
	do.....	31	78	78	149	277
	do.....	31	23	25	29	68
	do.....	31	23	25	28	150
	Cole Harbor.....	31	69	72	34	1	1
	Ingram River.....	32	43	46	27	1	84

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Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.		Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Subdivision.	Number of electors inscrits sur la liste revêtée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		W. CURRY.	A. PUTNAM.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.							
NOVA SCOTIA de la NOU- VELLE ECOSSE	Forks	87	44	131	.....	.....	.....	141	844	
	Shubenacadie	124	119	243	.....	.....	.....	292	1,396	
	Walton	46	64	110	.....	.....	.....	141	911	
	Gore	103	108	211	.....	.....	.....	248	1,448	
	Hantsport	24	84	108	.....	.....	.....	164	862	
	Totals—Totaux	1,678	1,800	3,478	48	36	4,262	23,359			
Majority for } ALFRED PUTNAM, 122. Majorité pour }											

INVERNESS	HUGH CAMERON.	SAMUEL Mc-DONNELL.						
Port Hastings	94	75	169	2	225	2,357		
do	60	41	101	2	164			
Judique	38	60	98	1	153	2,027		
do	43	92	135	1	168			
River Inhabitants	59	80	139		194	1,077		
Port Hood	84	127	211	2	266	1,488		
Mabou	119	26	145	2	195	2,088		
do	83	71	154	7	179			
Strathorne	95	83	178	2	249	1,588		
Broad Cove Marsh	98	42	140		194	1,075		
Margaree	50	46	96		113	1,757		
do	96	68	164	2	214			
do South-West	75	90	165		204	1,451		
do North-East	83	107	190	1	235			
Cheticamp	207	30	237	1	300	2,726		
do	106	24	130		152			
Whycommagt	69	77	146		207	2,443		Including S. S. Whycommagt.
do	40	60	100		166			
River Dennis	95	53	147	3	194	1,097		
Lake Ainslie, East	33	51	84		125	742		
do	56	6	62		72	430		
West Bay	40	74	114		139			
Glencoe	112	41	153	1	213	1,216		West Bay not mentioned in Census—Non mentionés dans le recensement.
S. S. Whycommagh	78	39	117		142			
Totals—Totaux	1,913	1,462	3,375	25	4,453	25,651		Young's Bridge, North, or Marble Mountain.

Majority for Majorité pour HUGH CAMERON, 451.

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		F. W. BORDEN.	D. B. WOOD- WORTH.	F. W. BORDEN.	D. B. WOOD- WORTH.							
King's	Sheffield Mills	102	44	146	183
	Canning	96	32	127	167	3,260
	Kingport	93	31	124	167
	Scott's Bay	68	21	89	107	1,429
	Canada	69	35	104	166
	Port Williams	82	68	150	176	2,391
	Centreville	104	72	176	196
	Upper Drye Village	73	63	134	163
	Brooklyn West	83	43	126	149
	Woodville	59	43	100	120
	Somerset	84	79	163	196
	Kentville	63	114	177	204
	Canaan	82	60	142	181
	Gasperaux	114	44	158	180
	Grand Pré	91	59	150	168
	Wolfville	54	82	136	170
	Avonport	59	32	91	119
	Lockhartville	41	45	86	124
Millville	45	60	105	136	
Greenwood	53	47	100	120	
Kingston	64	37	101	136	
												Lower Horton.
												Lakeville.
												Aylesford South.
												do
												do
												North.

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	25	23	47	69	299
<i>Dalhousie</i>	67	56	129	149	
<i>Dumpey Corner</i>	80	88	168	194	
<i>Kingston North</i>	86	61	147	166	
<i>Cambridge</i>	49	80	129	167	1,698
<i>Berwick</i>	30	47	77	108	
<i>Janada Creek</i>	57	59	116	143	1,445
<i>Harborville</i>					
Totals—Totaux	1,970	1,522	3,492	4,235	23,469
Majority for } F. W. BORDEN, 448. Majorité pour }					
LUNenburg	JAMES D. EISENHARD. C. F. KAUBLACH.				
<i>West Lunenburg</i>	61	87	148	174	4,007
<i>Central do</i>	58	75	130	164	
<i>East do</i>	50	80	130	159	
<i>Garden Lots</i>	67	73	140	148	
<i>Lilly Dale</i>	51	173	224	261	
<i>Ritcey's Cove</i>	52	114	186	194	1,827
<i>Cross Roads</i>	173	33	206	238	
<i>Petite Rivière</i>	105	68	173	199	3,250
<i>New Dublin</i>	85	108	193	224	
<i>Vogler's Cove</i>	65	45	110	125	
<i>Conquerall Bank</i>	124	77	201	232	1,369
<i>Upper La Have</i>	117	137	254	283	
<i>Lower Bridgewater</i>	89	29	118	149	
<i>Central do</i>	133	31	164	197	
<i>Upper do</i>	101	132	233	265	
<i>Northfield</i>	143	98	241	261	3,487
<i>Chesley's Corner</i>	124	67	191	217	1,454
<i>Bars's do</i>	69	64	133	163	3,608
<i>Oakland</i>	114	87	201	219	536
<i>Mahone Bay</i>	149	100	249	291	
<i>Block House</i>	75	93	168	195	3,888
<i>New Cornwall</i>	41	71	112	122	
<i>Tancook Island</i>	53	24	77	85	572
<i>Chester Basin</i>	55	95	150	168	2,974
					Summerside, New Germany, Bayswater.

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		J. N. FREEMAN	J. M. MACK.	J. N. FREEMAN	J. M. MACK.								
QUEEN'S	Liverpool	No. 1	A	64	55	119	4	172	Names of places not given in Census—Non mentionnés dans le recensement.		
	do	"	1 B	45	21	66	4	73			
	do	"	2 A	46	29	75	4	107			
	do	"	2 B	41	40	81	4		91	
	do	"	3	28	53	81	3	1		96
	do	"	4	99	34	133	1	1		161
	do	"	5 A	57	56	113	3	1		141
	do	"	5 B	13	51	64	3	3		82
	do	"	6	51	56	107	14	140
	do	"	7	71	66	137	146
	do	"	8	61	73	133	2	171
	do	"	9	43	62	105	123
	do	"	10	28	43	71	88
do	"	11	48	47	95	112		
do	"	12	77	76	153	178		
do	"	13	52	43	95	1	109		
Totals—Totaux		824	809	1,633	37	15	1,979	10,677					

Majority for—Majorité pour—J. N. FREEMAN, 15.

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RICHMOND		E. P. FLYNN.	S. P. LEBLANC.	H. N. PAINT.					
Archat, Court House	65	33	32	130	1	184	910	
do East	79	40	15	134	.....	3	176	.....
D'Escoisse	111	36	15	161	.....	1	184	1,492	
River Inhabitants	34	12	122	168	.....	5	205	1,341	
Black River	32	2	50	84	.....	2	131	697	
River Bourgeoise	73	16	32	121	.....	3	152	1,100	
St. Peters	76	5	48	129	.....	1	162	1,299	
Red Islands	82	4	19	105	.....	1	126	822	
Grand River	34	11	89	134	.....	1	164	869	
L'Ardoise	176	13	90	279	.....	4	328	1,968	
Archat, West	8	124	22	164	.....	2	192	1,686	
Loch Lomond	38	3	24	65	.....	1	77	437	
Framboise	31	3	44	78	.....	1	91	.....	Framboise not mentioned in Census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.
Petit de Grat	71	16	7	94	.....	1	108	1,922	Forchu.
Totals—Totaux	910	317	609	1,836	.....	20	2,278	680	
Majority for } E. P. FLYNN, 301. Majorité pour }									
SHELBURNE		GEN. LAURIE.	T. ROBERTSON.						
Louis Head	1	50	116	166	.....	1	180	.....
Lockport	2	66	117	181	.....	1	237	1,918	
Grand Harbour	3	60	110	110	.....	1	3	.....
Jordan River	4	55	34	89	102	604	
Jordan Bay	5	28	32	60	68	
Sandy Point	6	99	7	106	115	

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	GEN LAVERIE.	T. ROBERTSON.											
SHELburne	138	29	167	167	1	205	2,055	2,055	Other places not men- tioned in Census—Non mentionnés dans le re- censement. Birtchtown, Gunning Cove.
(Continued.)	42	32	74	74	77	333	333	
(Suite)	71	18	89	89	3	101	
Churchover	94	61	155	155	170	
North East Harbour	61	80	141	151	3	2	199	1,257	1,257	
Port Olyde	53	123	176	182	2	205	1,798	1,798	
Port La Tour	56	102	158	168	216	1,662	1,662	
Barrington Head	25	81	106	106	1	133	
do Passage.	49	55	104	104	115	
Shag Harbour	16	86	102	146	162	
Wood's Harbour	109	44	153	153	181	
Cape Island	46	111	157	157	168	
Clark's Harbour	
Sable River, Louis Head	
Totals—Totaux	1,160	1,194	2,354	2,354	13	15	15	15	2,733	2,733	14,913	14,913	

Majority for } THOMAS ROBERTSON, 34.
Majorité pour }

Electoral Districts.
Districts électoraux.

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SHELburne
(Continued.)
(Suite)

VICTORIA.....		JOHN A. McDONALD.	W. M. McQUIDDY.							
Grand Narrows.....	80	76	156	6	1	179	1,280			
Middle River.....	85	78	163	1	4	184	866			
Baddeck.....	60	91	161	1	3	202	1,765			
South Gut.....	29	65	94	2	.....	124	585			
Englishtown.....	43	26	68	1	1	203	1,504			
Boulevardie.....	101	68	169	.....	.....	131	1,083			
Ingonish.....	54	60	114	.....	.....	142	1,215			
Cape North.....	76	48	124	4	.....	81	515			
Bay St. Lawrence.....	67	7	74	2	.....	41	332			
Little Narrows North.....	22	18	40	.....	.....	92	697			
North Shore.....	41	47	88	1	.....	62	482			
New Campbellton.....	27	22	49	2	.....	96	768			
North River.....	32	53	85	2	.....	31	485			
Little Narrows South.....	52	31	83	1	2	30	.....		
New Haven.....	9	20	29	.....	.....	138	788			
Baddeck Forks.....	53	67	120	.....	.....	1,854	12,470			
North Gut.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totaux.....	830	777	1,607	22	11	1,854	12,470			

South Gut, New Haven and Baddeck Forks not mentioned in Census. —Non mentionnés dans le recensement.

Majority for } JOHN A. McDONALD, 53.
Majorité pour }

YARMOUTH.....		JOHN LOVITT.	JOSEPH R. KINNEY.	J. K. HATFIELD.					
Yarleton.....	107	32	139	1	.....	166	724		
Fusket Lakes.....	37	26	63	3	.....	72	344		
Ohio.....	101	39	143	6	.....	184	2,643		
Maitland.....	93	59	152	211		
Hebron.....	83	52	135	214		
Chegoquin.....	124	41	167	1	231		
Milton.....	91	19	110	137		

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		JOHN LOVITT. for each of them in each Subdivision.	JOS. R. KINNEY. J. K. HATFIELD.							
YARMOUTH (Continued.) (Suite.)	Yarmouth (Town—Ville)	64	81	145	1	184		
	do	51	82	134	180		
	do	78	83	162	1	204		
	do	69	59	129	160		
	do	79	38	120	1	166		
	Rockville	138	43	182	1	219		
	Arcadia	94	132	227	3	280		
	Plymouth and Wedge	128	96	228	3	282		
	Tusket	173	70	243	1	279		
	Belleville	152	41	194	1	225		
	Argyle	90	60	141	1	150		
	Punico, East	87	127	214	1	230		
	do West	33	10	45	45		
	Kemptville	1,866	Other places not men- tioned in census—Non mentionnés dans le re- censement.
	Kempt	443	
Totals — Totaux.		1,872	1,180	8,073	22	12	3,779	21,284		

Majority for } JOHN LOVITT, 692.
Majorité pour }

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Province of NEW BRUNSWICK.		ALBERT.		F. O. WELDON.		ALEX. ROBERTS.		F. O. WELDON.		ALEX. ROBERTS.		F. O. WELDON.		ALEX. ROBERTS.		F. O. WELDON.		ALEX. ROBERTS.	
Alma	No. 1	22	10	32	2	36	1,283	32	2	36	1,283	32	2	36	1,283	32	2	36	1,283
do	" 2	93	54	147	1	163	1,486	147	1	163	1,486	147	1	163	1,486	147	1	163	1,486
Coverdale	" 3	49	85	134	4	144	2,621	134	4	144	2,621	134	4	144	2,621	134	4	144	2,621
do	" 4	74	55	129	6	159	1,900	129	6	159	1,900	129	6	159	1,900	129	6	159	1,900
Elgin	" 5	95	64	159	8	173	3,012	159	8	173	3,012	159	8	173	3,012	159	8	173	3,012
do	" 6	72	43	114	9	123	2,047	114	9	123	2,047	114	9	123	2,047	114	9	123	2,047
do	" 7	41	90	131	1	132	1,900	131	1	132	1,900	131	1	132	1,900	131	1	132	1,900
Harvey	" 8	37	61	98	3	101	3,012	98	3	101	3,012	98	3	101	3,012	98	3	101	3,012
do	" 9	38	57	95	6	101	2,047	95	6	101	2,047	95	6	101	2,047	95	6	101	2,047
do	" 10	76	48	124	1	125	1,900	124	1	125	1,900	124	1	125	1,900	124	1	125	1,900
Hillsboro	" 11	27	35	62	1	63	3,012	62	1	63	3,012	62	1	63	3,012	62	1	63	3,012
do	" 12	29	88	117	2	119	2,047	117	2	119	2,047	117	2	119	2,047	117	2	119	2,047
do	" 13	31	111	142	1	143	1,900	142	1	143	1,900	142	1	143	1,900	142	1	143	1,900
do	" 14	26	102	127	1	128	3,012	127	1	128	3,012	127	1	128	3,012	127	1	128	3,012
Hopewell.	" 15	55	63	118	1	119	2,047	118	1	119	2,047	118	1	119	2,047	118	1	119	2,047
do	" 16	90	34	124	4	128	1,900	124	4	128	1,900	124	4	128	1,900	124	4	128	1,900
do	" 17	69	48	117	1	118	3,012	117	1	118	3,012	117	1	118	3,012	117	1	118	3,012
Totals—Totaux	.....	923	1,047	1,970	14	2,359	13,329	1,970	14	2,359	13,329	1,970	14	2,359	13,329	1,970	14	2,359	13,329

Majority for R. C. WELDON, 124.
Majorité pour

CARLETON.		F. H. HALL.		DONALD VINCO.	
Lower Woodstock	No. 1	47	69	116	188
Woodstock	" 2	59	42	101	147
Wellington (Ward—Quarter)	" 3	109	70	179	254
Queen's	" 4	83	80	163	283
King's	" 5	94	50	144	218
Upper Woodstock	" 6	34	17	51	92
North Richmond	" 7	81	64	145	197
McKenzie Corner	" 8	52	30	82	116
South Richmond	" 9	44	43	86	117
Totals—Totaux	623	528	1,184	1,481

Province of NEW BRUNSWICK.

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	Names of Candidates et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Number of Candidates and for each of them in each Subdivision.											
CARLTON (Continued) (Suite.) of NEW BRUNSWICK. du NOUVEAU- BRUNSWICK.	Northampton	No. 10	143	46	189	1	1	1	262	1,118			
	Wakefield, East	" 11	66	66	132	169	2,075			
	do West	" 12	63	34	97	116				
	Jacksonville	" 13	100	59	159	188				
	Brighton Front	" 14	125	31	156	2	222				
	do Carlisle	" 15	83	24	112	1	167	2,496			
	do Rockland	" 16	78	10	86	147				
	Wilmot, North	" 17	79	63	142	7	5	196	2,081		
	do East	" 18	88	24	112	1	149			
	do West	" 19	51	45	96	1	123			
	Simonds	" 20	77	48	125	195	981		
	Peel	" 21	123	69	192	4	296	1,389		
	Tracey's Mills	" 22	83	52	135	170			
	Wicklow Frost	" 23	81	26	87	1	109	2,207		
	do South	" 24	87	38	125	169			
	Kent, Bristol	" 25	95	31	126	213			
	Upper Kent	" 26	77	29	106	164			
	Kent, Johnville	" 27	96	13	109	1	167	3,001		
	do Beaufort	" 28	23	13	23	26			

	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i>		FREDERICK H. HALE, 1,119.		J. D. CHIPMAN.		A. H. GILMOR.		Totals—Totaux.		Totals	
	No.	39	73	40	113	2	362	1,343	3,605	25	18	5,236
		29	85	41	126	2	85	41	126	2	3	1,389
Aberdeen, West	1	29	73	40	113	2	236	1,343	3,605	25	18	5,236
do East	2	30	85	41	126	2	85	41	126	2	3	1,389
Totals—Totaux			2,362	1,343	3,605	25	18	5,236				23,365
CHARLOTTE												
Dufferin	No. 1	23	23	23	46	1	23	23	46	1	.....	60
Oak Bay	" 2	85	85	41	126	1	85	41	126	1	.....	155
Tower Hill	" 3	60	60	61	121	1	60	61	121	2	.....	172
Dumbarton	" 4	66	66	54	120	4	66	54	120	4	.....	149
Saint Patrick	" 5	100	100	73	173	3	100	73	173	3	.....	219
Saint Croix	" 6	73	73	46	118	3	73	46	118	3	.....	143
Fennfield	" 7	96	96	104	200	2	96	104	200	2	.....	251
Lepreaux	" 8	23	23	37	60	1	23	37	60	1	.....	78
Clarendon	" 9	20	20	18	38	.....	20	18	38	.....	.....	65
Wilson's Beach	" 10	42	42	38	82	.....	42	38	82	.....	.....	93
Welsh Pool	" 11	53	53	36	89	2	53	36	89	2	.....	99
North Head	" 12	65	65	93	158	6	65	93	158	6	.....	197
Grand Harbor	" 13	50	50	86	136	2	50	86	136	2	.....	160
White Head	" 14	11	11	25	36	6	11	25	36	6	.....	44
Oak Hill	" 15	46	46	25	71	.....	46	25	71	.....	.....	105
Scotch Ridge	" 16	83	83	48	131	.....	83	48	131	.....	.....	182
Baillie	" 17	82	82	44	126	1	82	44	126	1	.....	175
Létete	" 18	26	26	133	159	6	26	133	159	6	.....	195
St. George, East	" 19	41	41	111	152	1	41	111	152	1	.....	197
do West	" 20	51	51	105	156	.....	51	105	156	.....	.....	186
Second Falls	" 21	32	32	66	98	2	32	66	98	2	.....	125
Upper Mills	" 22	33	33	31	64	6	33	31	64	6	.....	80
Milltown (Ward—Quarter) 1	" 23	40	40	55	75	1	40	55	75	1	.....	93
do do 2	" 24	22	22	68	110	.....	22	68	110	.....	.....	140
do do 3	" 25	58	58	31	89	.....	58	31	89	.....	.....	97
St. Stephen, Queen's (Ward—Quarter)	" 26	90	90	67	157	1	90	67	157	1	.....	205
do King's	" 27	70	70	43	113	1	70	43	113	1	142
do Duke's	" 28	60	60	28	88	60	28	88	101
Old Ridge	" 29	33	33	49	82	33	49	82	113

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		J. D. CHIPMAN.	A. H. GILMOR.	J. D. CHIPMAN.	A. H. GILMOR.								
Province of NEW BRUNSWICK du NOUVEAU- BRUNSWICK.	CHARLOTTE	72	54	126	.....	1	160	2,128	Other places not men- tioned in census—Non mentionnés dans le re- censement.				
	(Continued.)	103	53	156	.....	2	182						
	Chocolate Cove	51	59	110	.....	1	133						
	Lord's Cove	62	85	147	.....	3	172						
	Totals—Totaux	1,811	1,892	3,703	.....	34	4,676	26,087					
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } A. H. GILMOR, 81.													
GLOUCESTER	Bereford Parish—Paroisse	75	63	138	.....	4	193						
	do	55	116	171	.....	1	200						
	do	116	76	192	.....	.....	237	3,636					

Bathurst	do	4	134	10	144	8	176	St. Isidore not mentioned in Census.— <i>Non mentionné dans le recensement.</i>
do	do	5	155	24	161	2	243	
do	do	6	207	31	238	1	303	
do	do	7	157	23	185	1	217	
New Bardon	do	8	165	34	199	2	287	
do	do	9	119	24	213	3	256	
Oranquet	do	10	110	78	188	1	203	
do	do	11	85	69	154	1	165	
do	do	12	59	101	182	5	182	
do	do	13	22	108	130	1	138	
Inkerman	do	14	48	97	145	1	180	
do	do	15	57	95	152	2	189	
Skamarez	do	16	39	141	180	1	225	
do	do	17	85	198	213	1	276	
St. Isidore	do	18	36	62	98	2	127	
Shippegan	do	19	123	30	153	3	175	
do	do	20	42	68	100	2	111	
do	do	21	16	49	65	1	92	
Totals—Totaux.								
			1,978	1,493	3,400	41	4,176	21,614

Majority for } K. F. BURNS, 416.
Majorité pour }

Karr	do	No. 1	98	30	128	1	158	St. Isidore not mentioned in Census.— <i>Non mentionné dans le recensement.</i>
Dundas	do	2	88	19	117	1	141	
do	do	3	91	37	118	4	143	
do	do	4	107	26	133	1	171	
Wellington	do	1	94	44	138	3	190	
do	do	2	80	42	132	6	198	
do	do	3	43	41	84	2	110	
do	do	4	113	24	168	1	188	
St. Mary's (Parish, Perseus)	do	1	124	27	151	1	185	
do	do	2	55	55	110	2	134	
do	do	3	103	23	125	3	176	
Richibucto	do	1	18	93	111	2	162	
do	do	2	36	91	128	1	154	
do	do	3	106	53	161	1	200	
do	do	4	64	79	133	1	169	
Totals—Totaux.								
			1,978	1,493	3,400	41	4,176	21,614

Majority for } K. F. BURNS, 416.
Majorité pour }

Majority for } K. F. BURNS, 416.
Majorité pour }

Majority for } K. F. BURNS, 416.
Majorité pour }

Majority for } K. F. BURNS, 416.
Majorité pour }

Majority for } K. F. BURNS, 416.
Majorité pour }

Majority for } K. F. BURNS, 416.
Majorité pour }

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Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	George V. McLENNAN.							
Province of NEW BRUNSWICK. du NOUVEAU- BRUNSWICK.	Kent.....	Weldford	21	2	189		
	(Continued.)	do	88	1	.....	.....	187
	(Suite.)	do	19	1	.....	.....	86
		do	21	.....	.....	.....	194
		do	6	.....	.....	.....	28
		Harcourt.	41	1	.....	.....	129
		do	36	.....	.....	.....	89
		St. Louis	113	2	.....	.....	191
		do	119	2	.....	.....	174
		Carlston	12	3	.....	.....	164
	do	9	.....	.....	.....	60	
	Acadieville.....	101	10	.....	.....	197	
	Totals—Totaux	1,765	44	11	4,017	22,618			

Majority for } P. A. LANDRY, 351.
Majorité pour }

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Hon. PATRICK ADAMS.	Hon. PATRICK MITCHELL.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of bulletins <i>écartés</i> .	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of bulletins <i>maqués</i> .	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population of each college electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	ADAMS.	MITCHELL.													
NORTHUMBERLAND....	Newcastle.....	No. 1	69	61	170	2	2	175	4,209		
	do	" 2	55	70	125	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	195
	do	" 3	64	65	129	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	243
	do	" 4	57	123	180	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	262
	do	" 5	59	38	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141
	do	" 6	35	146	181	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
	do	" 7	71	202	273	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	360
	do	" 8	60	157	207	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	303
	do	" 9	60	97	157	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	212
	do	" 10	36	68	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
	do	" 11	17	44	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
	do	" 12	27	70	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
	do	" 13	25	68	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
	do	" 14	72	107	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226
	do	" 15	42	82	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
	do	" 16	17	33	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
	do	" 17	88	62	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
	do	" 18	44	125	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219
do	" 19	63	70	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	
do	" 20	101	74	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	

250
Province
of NEW
BRUNSWICK.
de NOUVEAU
BRUNSWICK.

Glasgow.....	" 19	77	104	181	.....	281	1,465
do	" 20	14	46	60	.....	71	
Hardwick	" 21	73	102	175	1	216	1,085
Alnwick	" 22	21	30	51	2	66	
do	" 23	60	77	137	2	168	2,846
do	" 24	98	121	219	7	281	
do	" 25	184	48	237	1	278	
Rogersville.....					3		.....
Totals—Totaux.....		1,535	2,271	3,796	50	5,250	25,109

Rogersville not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionné au recensement.*

HON. PETER MITCHELL, 748.
Majorité pour
Majorité pour

	Geo. F. Baird.	Geo. G. King.					
Brunswick.....	No. 1	36	37	72	1	85	499
Canning.....	" 2	75	94	169	1	218	1,005
Cambridge.....	" 3	101	177	312	2	278	1,482
Chipman.....	" 4	75	172	247	1	302	1,772
Gagetown.....	" 5	98	78	176	1	230	1,177
Hampstead.....	" 6	141	108	249	1	306	1,368
Johnston, No. 1.....	" 7	55	66	121	.....	149	
do " 2.....	" 8	49	31	80	2	103	1,735
do " 3.....	" 9	34	71	105	3	149	
Petersville, No. 1.....	" 10	73	72	145	1	182	
do " 2.....	" 11	103	27	130	.....	166	2,318
do " 3.....	" 12	64	59	123	1	148	
Waterborough.....	" 13	83	146	229	2	258	1,449
Wickham.....	" 14	144	53	197	1	248	1,212
Totals—Totaux.....		1,180	1,191	2,321	15	2,847	14,017

Majorité pour
Majorité pour
Geo. G. King, 61.

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.			Names of Candidates and Number of them in each Subdivision.	G. HADDOW.	J. McALISTER.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	
	ROBT. MOFFAT.	ROBT. MOFFAT.	ROBT. MOFFAT.												
PROVINCE of NEW BRUNSWICK. <i>du NOUVEAU- BRUNSWICK.</i>	Durham (Parish— <i>Paroisse</i>)	45	129	42	216	216	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	251	1,783	
	do	34	68	22	124	124	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	880	
	Colbourne	1	40	5	141	141	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	2,363	
	Dalhousie	2	42	13	65	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	91		
	do	3	22	9	98	98	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	140		
	do	1	64	17	247	247	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	1,878	
	Addington	1	64	17	247	247	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	1,878	
	do	2	72	21	99	99	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	164	
	do	
	do	
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>													1,337	7,068	

Majority for
Majorité pour } ROBERT MOFFAT, 127.

SUNBURY	CHAS. BURRIN.	ROBT. D. WILMOT, JUN.	190	2	2	235 }	1,677
.....	81	109	95	.....	2	133 }	894
.....	40	55	170	1	2	221 }	1,034
.....	84	86	140	.....	.....	173 }	917
.....	59	91	137	2	6	210 }	548
.....	61	73	125	.....	.....	156 }	894
.....	75	50	115	.....	.....	162 }	.....
.....	61	63	161	.....	.....	200 }	.....
.....	100	61	.....	.....	.....	..... }	.....
..... }
.....	555	588	1,143	5	11	1,499 }	6,651
.....	Totals—Totaux }

Majority for } ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT, JUN., 33.
Majorité pour

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Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.				Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		O. A. FERRIS.	E. MOLROD.	O. N. SKINNER.	O. W. WELDOM.							
ST. JOHN. (City and County.) (Cité et Comté.)	King's (Ward—Quartier)	1	28	26	136	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186
	do	2	52	52	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
do	do	3	72	76	65	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
	do	4	64	61	70	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178
Wellington	do	5	88	91	61	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193
	do	6	74	71	69	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
do	do	7	74	69	76	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
	do	8	88	83	74	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189
do	do	9	64	60	96	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192
	do	10	58	55	76	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179
Bruce	do	11	38	33	53	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
	do	12	81	88	71	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192
do	do	13	95	85	70	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208
	do	14	35	38	107	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182
do	do	15	43	42	88	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168
	do	16	56	57	89	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Queen's	do	17	68	65	92	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191
	do	18	69	65	47	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144
do	do	19	48	45	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
	do	20	86	82	73	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189
do	do	21	25	25	50	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
	do	22	42	42	50	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
12,060												

Province
of NEW
BRUNSWICK.
du NOUVEAU-
BRUNSWICK.

	22	48	46	91	97	1	170
do	23	58	60	67	58	1	144
do	24	77	78	86	87	1	201
do	25	44	41	79	77	4	165
Sidney	26	63	59	75	7	4	175
do	27	43	42	69	6	4	146
do	28	103	98	38	38	1	171
Guy's	29	54	48	43	46	2	135
do	30	55	55	30	31	2	107
do	31	118	115	132	131	1	299
Albert	32	93	91	107	105	1	239
Brooks	33	87	84	74	74	3	200
City of Portland (Ward-Quartier)	34	67	61	70	68	2	177
do	35	78	74	68	63	5	190
do	36	57	56	92	88	1	182
do	37	56	52	78	80	1	169
do	38	59	57	44	39	6	117
do	39	58	53	58	53	2	136
do	40	82	72	69	46	1	163
do	41	70	63	83	84	3	190
do	42	64	62	73	72	2	167
do	43	48	53	70	64	1	151
do	44	79	77	58	52	5	177
do	45	115	105	56	53	2	201
do	46	41	41	36	34	3	101
do	47	57	57	37	37	3	113
do	48	31	26	47	59	2	114
do	49	60	52	48	57	3	148
Parish of Simonds	50	4	38	62	64	1	148
do	51	65	64	75	74	3	192
do	52	33	29	37	38	11	170
Parish of St. Martin's	53	67	58	69	72	1	100
do	54	77	69	29	25	3	134
do	55	42	33	61	60	3	112
do	56	46	46	40	40	2	120
Parish of Lancaster	57	89	89	74	79	11	201
do	58	64	61	103	101	2	215
do	59	46	17	60	34	2	103
do	60	83	73	89	82	7	243
Parish of Musquash	60	83	73	89	82	5	998
Totals—Totaux	3840	3628	4136	4063	15,667	112	26,839

3,166

3,724

2,558

4,333

998

26,839

Majority for } N. SKINNER.
Majorité pour } O. W. WELDON.

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Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	F. E. BARKER.		JOHN HILLS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
				40	53	129	169								
PROVINCE of NEW BRUNSWICK. du NOUVEAU- BRUNSWICK.	King's (Ward—Quartier)	No. 1	.....	1	40	129	169	7	3	205	3,070			
	do do	" 2	.....	59	62	121	148	3	1	182				
	do do	" 3	.....	77	63	140	133	5	.....	181				
	do do	" 4	.....	67	66	133	163	6	4	192				
	Wellington	" 5	.....	102	61	61	144	3	1	176	4,478			
	do do	" 6	.....	81	63	144	156	1	4	187				
	do do	" 7	.....	79	77	156	162	.....	2	3	189			
	do do	" 8	.....	95	67	160	137	3	3	191				
	do do	" 9	.....	73	87	160	90	3	1	176				
	do do	" 10	.....	64	73	137	113	1	.....	113				
	do do	" 11	.....	37	53	90	161	1	.....	194				
	do do	" 12	.....	94	67	161	165	1	.....	206	5,132			
	do do	" 13	.....	92	73	165	141	3	1	181				
	do do	" 14	.....	39	73	141	106	15	1	169				
	do do	" 15	.....	34	72	106	183	27	5	203				
	do do	" 16	.....	63	88	183	164	.....	2	.....	144			
	Queen's	do do	" 17	.....	68	96	164	.....	.....	.....	134			
	do do	" 18	.....	69	96	164	98	.....	.....	.....	190			
	do do	" 19	.....	53	45	98	154	.....	.....	.....		
	do do	" 20	.....	90	64	154	.....	3	.....	.....			

do	31	45	76	1	3	112	2,987
do	22	85	159	4	1	168	
do	23	60	128	1	1	145	
do	24	80	166	1	2	202	
do	25	48	87	2	4	166	
Sidney	26	88	82	1	4	176	2,484
do	27	72	120	2	4	151	
do	28	42	147	1	1	179	
Guy's	29	105	60	2	1	137	1,978
do	30	50	35	4	1	109	
do	31	95	85	4	3	303	1,294
Albert	32	107	246	7	2	303	1,292
Brooks	33	107	200	1	2	240	
Totals—Totaux		2,162	4,537	96	38	5,632	26,127

Majority for } JOHN V. ELLIS, 213.
Majorité pour }

Andover	(Parish—Paroisse)	No. 1	89	190	302	1,219
Perth	do	2	91	234	399	1,683
Gordon	do	3	16	108	174	747
do	do	4	2	49	86	316
Lorne	do	5	54	151	285	1,501
Drummond	do	6	13	74	131	584
Lower Grand Falls	do	7	34	149	222	1,584
Upper do	do	8	47	82	166	
Lower St. Leonard's	do	9	54	75	98	2,180
do	do	10	63	115	166	
Upper do	do	11	66	116	166	
St. Ann's	do	12	55	148	298	911
St Basil	do	13	45	203	221	1,350
Madawaska	do	14	95	145	173	986
St. Jacques	do	15	66	131	212	766
St. Hilaire	do	16	66	131	196	893
Lower St. Francis	do	17	4	166	125	1,600
Upper do	do	18	4	101	125	
Totals—Totaux			978	2,364	3,430	16,686

Majority for } Hon. JOHN COSTIGAN, 308.
Majorité pour }

Hon. JOHN COSTIGAN
L. THERRIAULT

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Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Subdivision.	Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
			H. R. EMERSON.	JOSIAH WOOD.									
WESTMORELAND	Dorchester (Parish—Paroisse)	No. 1	113	56	169	2	198	6,552	
		do	67	53	110	3	.....	.....	144	.....		
		do	46	60	106	.....	.....	.....	116	.....		
		do	4	63	97	2	1	.....	127	.....		
		do	5	53	91	1	.....	.....	113	.....		
		do	6	41	112	3	.....	.....	186	.....		
		do	7	23	55	78	.....	.....	98	.....		
		do	8	48	76	124	.....	.....	145	.....		
		do	9	60	48	106	.....	.....	140	.....		
		do	1	67	43	110	.....	.....	134	.....		
		do	2	61	48	109	.....	.....	129	.....		
		do	3	48	63	111	2	.....	132	.....		
		do	4	48	83	129	.....	.....	167	.....		
		do	5	35	84	119	.....	.....	138	.....		
do	6	49	80	129	5	.....	139	.....				
do	7	37	106	143	.....	.....	163	.....				
do	8	44	44	88	.....	.....	104	.....				
do	9	37	96	133	.....	.....	160	.....				
do	1	68	15	83	93					
do	2	60	70	130	156					
do	3	4,882		
do	4				
do	Westmoreland	2,381	
do	do			

Printed
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 of NEW
 BRUNSWICK.
 du NOUVEAU
 BRUNSWICK.

Botsford	do	33	86	118	1	135
do	do	45	77	132	7	153
do	do	44	44	88	2	107
do	do	30	82	112	.....	120
do	do	80	81	161	.....	186
Shediac	do	46	77	123	.....	156
do	do	56	68	124	1	165
do	do	67	90	157	2	195
do	do	62	37	99	.....	122
do	do	54	54	84	1	102
do	do	29	73	82	1	104
do	do	8	54	75	1	87
do	do	16	54	75	5	87
Moncton	do	53	85	110	2	134
do	do	61	49	104	4	128
do	do	55	47	102	.....	138
do	do	66	32	100	2	145
do	do	63	72	135	.....	160
do	do	36	40	77	1	107
do	do	29	53	82	3	103
do	do	67	78	137	1	186
(Town—Ville)	do	75	83	159	2	185
do	do	75	87	149	1	181
do	do	62	81	145	.....	173
do	do	34	54	100	2	119
do	do	38	45	87	4	109
do	do	63	79	144	1	174
do	do	59	49	108	2	144
Salisbury (Parish—Paroisse)	do	52	69	111	.....	158
do	do	62	57	119	.....	151
do	do	76	35	111	.....	139
do	do	74	39	113	.....	139
do	do	95	49	145	2	170
do	do	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals—Totaux,.....	2,710	3,252	6,043	71	7,377
					48	37,719

Majority for } JOSIAH WOOD, 542.
Majorité pour }

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Electorat Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		THOMAS. nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		G. F. GREGORY.	THOMAS.											
YORK.....	Wellington (Ward— <i>Quart. er</i>).....	No. 1	32	49	81	103	Tweedside, Harvy not mentioned in Census. —Non mentionné dans le recensement. Ste. Croix not mention- ed in Census.—Non mentionné dans le re- censement.
	St. Anne's do.....	" 2	85	118	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	.....	6,218	.....
	Carleton do.....	" 3	100	183	66	176	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	.....
	Queen's do.....	" 4	110	66	44	115	.....	.....	.....	247	.....	.....	.....
	King's do.....	" 5	71	44	34	54	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	.....
	New Maryland do.....	" 6	20	34	43	108	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....
	Harvey Station do.....	" 7	65	43	49	114	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	.....
	Tweedside do.....	" 8	65	49	70	111	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	.....
	North Lake do.....	" 9	41	70	46	75	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....
	Prince William, Back do.....	" 10	29	46	52	100	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....
	do do.....	" 11	48	52	66	100	.....	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....
	Dumfries, Front do.....	" 12	34	66	10	100	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	.....
	Sainte Croix do.....	" 13	4	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
	Lower Kingsclear do.....	" 14	47	43	77	90	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....
	Upper do.....	" 15	45	45	40	122	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	.....	.....
	Canterbury, Front do.....	" 16	18	40	88	68	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....
	do do.....	" 17	57	88	50	145	.....	.....	.....	194	.....	.....	.....
	do do.....	" 18	30	50	81	80	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....
	Southampton, Front do.....	" 19	39	81	129	129	.....	.....	.....	154	.....	.....	.....

PROVINCE
of NEW
BRUNSWICK.
du NOUVEAU-
BRUNSWICK.

Temperance Vale	31	101	132	2	169	1,672	169
Millville	27	56	83	1	97	1,628	97
Queensbury, Front	90	72	162		216		216
do Back	23	47	92		132		132
Bright, Back	24	61	88		132		132
do Front	80	64	144	4	185		185
Nashwaakais	63	73	136		181		181
Keswick	63	54	119		194		194
Jay Settlement	28	35	125		192		192
Stanley Village	29	50	140	1	176		176
Cross Creek	56	70	126		166		166
Bloomfield	31	44	65		89		89
St. Mary's Ferry	32	74	132		160		160
Mouth Nashwaak	33	29	80		96		96
Town of Marysville	34	59	96	1	130		130
Nashwaak Village	35	57	116		162		162
Upper Nashwaak	36	40	59		113		113
Douglas	19	40	59		113		113
Totals—Totals	1,768	2,172	3,940	27	5,304	3,873	3,873

Temperance Vale and Millville not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
Nashwaakais, Keswick and Jay Settlement not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
Cross Creek and Bloomfield not mentioned in Census.—*Non mentionnés dans le recensement.*
Manner's Sutton.

Majority for } THOMAS TEMPLE, 404.
Majorité pour }

Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
de L'ILE DU PRINCE EDOUARD.

KING'S

A. C. McDONALD.	P. A. McINTYRE.	E. B. MOTTARD.	J. E. ROBERTSON.				
No. 1	64	42	69	36	1	132	132
" 2	66	78	65	77		175	175
" 3	86	147	101	123	6	288	288
" 4	64	93	64	8	2	184	184
" 5	43	66	49	67	1	143	143
" 6	28	89	43	74	2	160	160
" 7	62	139	71	128	2	247	247
" 8	24	92	22	90	4	141	141
" 9	82	55	91	49		167	167
" 10	46	80	46	72		148	148
" 11	59	81	55	78	2	184	184
" 12	62	88	68	82	1	193	193
" 13	58	71	59	70	1	186	186
" 14	122	59	115	50	3	204	204
" 15	58	78	68	78	1	154	154

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Electoral Districts. [Districts électoraux.]	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.	
		A. C. McDonald.	P. A. McINTYRE	R. B. MURTAGH.	J. E. ROBERTSON.								
of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. de L'ILE DU PRINCE EDOUARD.	King's.....	52	49	50	47	120	1	1	120	120			
	(Continued.)	71	83	96	87	206	.....	.....	206	206			
	(Suite.)	18	96	109	92	255	1	4	255	255			
		19	63	67	138	47	163	6	1	259	259		
		20	119	119	112	117	282	2	.....	282	282		
		21	107	115	99	126	284	2	.....	284	284		
		22	122	83	106	90	248	4	.....	248	248		
		23	38	19	26	17	75	.....	.....	75	75		
		24	36	65	29	83	155	1	1	155	155		
		26	49	102	42	133	280	2	1	280	280		
		26	96	97	88	130	309	2	.....	309	309		
		27	94	49	87	59	169	1	.....	169	169		
		28	87	43	85	47	156	2	3	159	159		
		29	81	41	81	47	156	1	1	156	156		
		30	109	99	111	97	249	1	1	249	249		
		31	144	69	121	60	251	1	.....	251	251		
		Totals—Totaux.....	2398	2431	2355	2431	6,123	45	27	6,123	6,123	26,433	
	Majority for Majorité pour	J. E. ROBERTSON.		PETER A. McINTYRE.									

Places not mentioned in
Census—Pas men-
tionnés dans le recense-
ment.

PLACE.	EDWARD HAUBERTY.				JOHN LEWIS.				S. F. PERRY.				JAMES YEO.				Places not mentioned in Census - Non mentionné dans le recensement.
	No.	Acres.	Value.	Rate.	No.	Acres.	Value.	Rate.	No.	Acres.	Value.	Rate.	No.	Acres.	Value.	Rate.	
Sea Cow Pond.....	1	82	74	52	48	2	2	150									
Tignish.....	2	89	81	57	57	2	2	178									
Peterville.....	3	76	71	51	47	.....	.....	138							
Skinner's Pond.....	4	80	74	106	98	.....	.....	162							
Greenmount.....	5	76	68	57	64	.....	.....	201							
Deblois.....	6	62	53	135	124	.....	.....	192							
Kildare.....	7	99	93	57	62	1	2	204									
Mimingash.....	8	41	30	44	54	.....	.....	108							
Alberton.....	9	84	81	90	86	.....	.....	220							
Puisville.....	10	76	62	106	109	3	1	220									
Campbleton.....	11	36	28	32	32	2	2	95									
Fortune Cove.....	12	38	36	45	43	3	7	99									
Duvar Road.....	13	51	39	39	87	.....	.....	119							
O'Leary Township, No. 6.....	14	71	66	87	83	10	8	208									
do do No. 7.....	15	30	29	81	101	1	2	192									
do do No. 8.....	16	18	14	123	128	.....	.....	193							
Lot 9.....	17	47	30	53	68	.....	.....	136							
do 10.....	18	12	4	38	32	1	1	57									
do 11.....	19	26	18	81	92	2	2	148									
do 12.....	20	55	45	77	92	3	1	156									
Port Hill, Lot 13.....	21	4	87	101	132	4	2	200									
Mount Pleasant, Lot 13.....	22	9	6	76	89	.....	.....	121							
St. Gilbert, Lot 14.....	23	53	52	51	49	1	1	114									
Arlington, Lot 14.....	24	67	58	95	103	.....	.....	207							
Abram's Village, Lot 16.....	25	160	148	83	73	1	4	281									
Fifteen Point.....	26	48	42	5	39	.....	.....	130							
Wellington, Lot 16.....	27	60	59	16	17	1	4	93									
Youth-West, Lot 16.....	28	29	29	63	75	2	2	144									
Princeton, Lot 18.....	29	25	23	84	90	.....	.....	120							
Indian River, Lot 18.....	30	67	65	95	96	4	1	221									
Miscouche, Lot 17.....	31	138	138	32	35	3	.....	200								
St. Eleonor's, Lot 17.....	32	48	54	68	82	.....	.....	162							
Summerside, West.....	33	107	115	45	52	.....	.....	280							
do Centre.....	34	105	106	85	93	.....	.....	239							
do East.....	35	84	89	54	66	.....	.....	137							
Kensington, Lot 19.....	36	108	107	88	88	.....	.....	251							
Travellers' Rest, Lot 19.....	37	43	49	65	70	4	4	142									
Freetown, Lot 26.....	38	52	61	97	107	1	1	208									
Centreville, Lot 26.....	39	70	70	69	80	180									
Newtop, Lot 26.....	40	67	67	22	28	1	1	183									

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		EDWARD HACKETT.	JOHN LEHRBEGY.	S. F. PERRY.	JAMES YEO.							
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. de VILLE DU PRINCE EDOUARD.	Kinkora, Lot 27.....	102	92	3	12	1	5	118		
	Carlton, Lot 27.....	55	59	57	60	5	166		
	Cape Traverse, Lot 28.....	64	54	59	147		
	Tryon's, Lot 28.....	58	63	112	126	1	230		
	Totals—Totaux.....	2763	2690	2988	3184	58	56	6,308		34,347

Majority for } JAMES YEO.
Majorité pour } STANISLAS F. PERRY.

QUEEN'S	WILLIAM CAMPBELL.	L. H. DAVIES.	DONALD FERGUSON.	W. WISH.				
Long River.....	No. 1	99	108	48	82			180
French River.....	" 2	41	68	30	57			114
Clifton.....	" 3	38	132	36	126			195
Granville.....	" 4	46	107	39	107			179
Hope River.....	" 5	99	59	101	63		2	199
Springton.....	" 6	54	100	42	100		3	188
Bradabane.....	" 7	109	70	100	67		2	208
Westmalland.....	" 8	56	22	56	22		2	78
Crapaud.....	" 9	67	90	67	85		2	178
Desable.....	" 10	69	83	61	76		2	158
Emyvale.....	" 11	79	26	79	26			120
Bonshaw.....	" 12	73	105	65	99			202
New Glasgow.....	" 13	94	76	98	77			181
Bunter River.....	" 14	70	81	72	81			168
North Rustico.....	" 15	111	41	112	42			158
South do.....	" 16	103	61	110	58		4	180
Wheatly River.....	" 17	131	47	130	49		1	198
North Wiltshire.....	" 18	70	125	67	121		3	228
Kingston.....	" 19	40	110	40	112			167
North River.....	" 20	38	84	39	80			138
Milton.....	" 21	41	68	37	64			121
Nine-Mile Creek.....	" 22	43	135	51	130			214
St. Catharines.....	" 23	19	82	20	73		2	114
Brackley Point Road do.....	" 24	24	118	33	111			166
Covehead.....	" 25	16	73	22	69			102
Little York.....	" 26	70	54	81	48		1	145
Bedford.....	" 27	64	66	84	61		1	152
Tracadie.....	" 28	85	53	91	53		2	156
Mount Stewart.....	" 29	77	17	83	23			103
Managhan.....	" 30	110	148	112	148		1	290
Johnston's River.....	" 31	104	49	124	76			190
Mount Herbert.....	" 32	33	55	51	67		1	120
Southport.....	" 33	26	61	34	49			75
Pownal.....	" 34	40	51	51	50			111
Plaquid Road.....	" 35	54	141	60	148		3	228
	" 36	36	44	38	46			100

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Electorals Districts. Districts Electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.				Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
	WILLIAM JARRELL.	L. H. DAVIS.	DONALD FERGUSON.	W. WELSH.								
QUEBEC'S (Continued.) (Suite.)												
Cherry Valley	64	53	60	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon River	52	117	56	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand View	73	9	70	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galedonia	40	15	41	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newtown	35	43	37	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eldon	42	64	83	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point Prim	43	29	41	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belle Creek	44	35	106	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood Islands	45	28	61	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlottetown— (Ward 1—Quartier 1)	69	68	74	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 1	72	54	74	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 2	48	61	60	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	49	31	41	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 4	50	45	69	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 5	51	41	53	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 6	53	50	85	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 7	53	34	99	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 8	54	51	84	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 9	73	183	84	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 10	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province
2972
de l'ILE DU
PRINCE
EDOUARD.

		do do do 5 West	110	118	119	111					Places not mentioned in census—Non mentionnés dans le recensement.	
		Royalty, West do	56	57	58	41	42	43	277	97	70	
			38	21	35	27	33		1			
		Totals—Totaux	3430	4882	3599	4314			46			9,031
			Majority for } L. H. DAVIES. Majorité pour } W. WELSH.									
Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA. de la COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE			Majority for } JAMES REID, 40. Majorité pour }									
CARBOO			G. FERGUSON	JAMES REID								
Richfield	No. 1	38	32	68	2	118	1,702					
Lightning Creek	" 2	7	7	14	2	47	799					
Questelle	" 3	2	21	23	2	49	1,015					
Keithley Creek	" 4	7	8	15	2	23	1,329					
Harvey Creek	" 5		2	2	2	32						
Alexandria	No. 6	2	8	10	2	28						
Soda Creek	" 7	2	8	10	2	28						
Williams Lake	No. 8	9	3	12	1	28						
Lac La Hache	" 9	8	7	15	2	24						
Alkali Lake	" 10	5	29	37	2	83						
Clinton	" 11	1	7	8	2	20						
Big Bar	" 12	2	5	7	1	41						
21-Mile House	" 13	{	6	22	1	41						
Lillooet	" 14	16	6	22	1	41						
Totals—Totaux		105	145	250	2	489						
												Other places are not mentioned in Census—Les autres endroits ne sont pas mentionnés au recensement.
												Lillooet and Clinton.
												Omineca.
												Lac La Hache, Alkali Lake, Big Bar and 21-Mile House not mentioned in Census—Non mentionnés dans le recensement.

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			D. CHISHOLM.	T. J. TRAPP.											
NEW WESTMINSTER... of BRITISH COLUMBIA. de la COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE	St. Patrick's (Ward—Quartier).....	No. 1	49	27	86	4	123	Cassiar, Northern Interior, coast of Main land. Other places are not mentioned in Census.—Les autres endroits ne sont pas mentionnés dans le recensement.			
	St. George's do	" 2	87	44	131	5	184				
	St. Andrew's do	" 3	32	17	49	82				
	Richmond	" 4	13	17	30	1	87				
	Surrey	" 5	33	14	47	101				
	Delta	" 6	55	11	66	125				
	Langley	" 7	35	13	48	126				
	Chilliwack	" 8	42	40	82	183				
	Maple Ridge	" 9	30	19	49	117				
	Vancouver City	" 10	60	19	79	1	169				
	Fraser River, north of	" 11	10	1	11	42				
	North Arm of Fraser	" 12	39	2	41	2	111				
	South River Fraser	" 13	31	9	40	110				
	South of Fraser River and Islands	" 14	17	5	22	56				
Totals—Totaux.....					533	238	781	12	7	1,617	15,417				

Majority for } DONALD CHISHOLM, 295.
Majorité pour }

VANCOUVER	D. W. GORDON	J. T. PLANTA										
Court House, Nanaimo—	63	28	91	1	.....	124	286					
North Ward— <i>Quartier</i> .....					.....	141	5,287					
City Hall, Nanaimo—	74	43	117	1	.....	129	2,803					
Middle Ward— <i>Quartier Centre</i> .....					.....	70						
Old Boys' School, Nanaimo—	81	34	115	1	.....	167						
South Ward— <i>Quartier</i> .....					.....	84						
Munro's Hall—	35	20	55	.....	.....	35						
Mountain District .....					.....	78						
School House, Wellington—	56	49	105	3	.....	128	279					
Nanoose and Newcastle Districts..					.....	33	488					
School House, Nanaimo River—					.....	163	848					
Oedar, Cranberry and Oysters	41	19	60	2	1	.....					
Districts .....					.....	.....
School House, Gabriola Island—	20	7	27	.....	.....	.....			
Mudge and DeCourcy Islands.....	34	8	42	2	.....	.....				
School House, Alberni	68	22	90	1	.....	.....				
do Comox.....					.....	.....				
do Denman Island, with	15	7	22	.....	.....	.....			
Horuby Island.....					.....	.....				
School House, Somenos—	53	43	96	2	.....	.....				
Cowichan, Somenos, Cormaken ...					.....	.....
Lock-up, Cowichan Wharf—	27	35	62	1	.....	.....				
Quawichan and Shawinigan	19	4	23	.....	.....	.....			
School House, Salt Spring Island North	35	4	39	3	.....	.....				
do do South .....					.....	.....
School House, Mayne Island, and ad-	13	10	23	.....	.....	.....			
acent Islands.....					.....	.....				
Agricultural Hall, for North and South	59	58	117	3	.....	.....				
Saanich .....					.....	.....
School House, Royal Oak—	20	47	67	.....	.....	.....			
Lake and Highland Districts .....					.....	.....
School House, Sooke—	.....	27	27	.....	.....	.....			
Sooke and Goldstream Districts ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	713	465	1,178	20	2	1,793	9,991					

Majority for } D. W. Gordon, 348.
Majorité pour }

Other places not men-
 tioned in census.—*Les*
autres endroits ne sont
pas mentionnés au re-
censement.

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Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.										Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>				
	E. C. Baker.	James Fell.	T. B. Humphreys.	A. E. McCallum.	W. A. Robertson.	N. Shakespeare.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of bulletins <i>errata</i> .	Number of spoiled Ballots.		Number of bulletins <i>maclés</i> .	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Number of electors inscribed sur la liste revisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.
VICTORIA	632	327	394	345	253	548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	6	11	1	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11	17	18	12	11	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10	30	22	30	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8	58	20	30	20	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	9	86	30	31	24	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7	66	35	40	34	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6	68	46	57	34	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	48	29	45	24	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	49	33	41	38	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	53	34	33	25	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	55	28	24	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	163	27	34	23	25	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totaux															
											16	13	2,230	7,301	

Majority for } E. C. BAKER.
Majorité pour } N. SHAKESPEARE.

270
Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA.
de la COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE

YALE	JOHN ANDREW MARR, Acclamation	9,200						Census of 1886. Recensement de 1886.
LISGAR	ARTHUR W. ROSS, Acclamation	17,886						
<p>Province of MANITOBA. du MANITOBA.</p>								
MARQUETTE.....								
	C. A. BOUTTON							
	ROBT WATSON							
Poplar Point (Parish—Paroisse).....	No. 1	42	17	59	127	1		
High Bluff, East.....	" 2	21	4	25	69			
do West.....	" 3	7	10	17	79			
Parish of Portage LaPrairie.....	" 4	30	41	71	198	1	3,956	
Townships 12, 13, 14, 15, R.S.M.....	" 5	27	16	43	142			
Prospect, East.....	" 6	46	40	86	174			
do West.....	" 7	34	67	101	189			
Burnside, West.....	" 8	24	44	63	161			
do East.....	" 9	22	20	42	188			
Elm River, East.....	" 10	4	6	10	132			
do Centre.....	" 11	7	5	12	86			
do West.....	" 12	50	49	99	183			
Portage LaPrairie, East.....	" 13	35	77	112	179	2	2,028	
do do East Centre.....	" 14	29	62	91	169			
do do Centre.....	" 15	44	29	73	128	1		
do do West Centre.....	" 16	47	37	84	168			
do do West.....	" 17	28	10	38	147			
Westbourne.....	" 18	5	10	15	79	1	1,697	
Woodside.....	" 19	17	15	32	160			
Richmond.....	" 20	3	12	15	85			
Blake.....	" 21	17	23	40	109			
Paletine.....	" 22	23	21	43	114			
Squirrel Creek.....	" 23	23	32	55	162	1	289	
Gladstone.....	" 24	11	23	34	114			
Beaver Creek.....	" 25	17	12	39	116	2		
McGregor.....	" 26	17	12	39	116	4		
Austria.....	" 27	19	50	69	149	1		
Treher.....	" 28	37	77	114	188	1		
Holland.....	" 29	46	63	109	180	3		
Cypress, South.....	" 30	63	31	94	167	8	792	
Carberry.....	" 31	51	39	90	166			
True Creek.....	" 31	61	59	120	167	9		

**Return of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,
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Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		O. A. BOUTTON.	ROBT. WATSON.												
MARQUETTE. (Continued.) (Suite)	Petrel	No. 32	12	51	63	3	143	292							
	Osprey	" 33	35	36	71	"	136	292							
	Glendale	" 34	61	35	96	"	213	553							
	Lanadawag	" 35	46	52	98	"	214	593							
	Neepawa	" 36	28	19	47	"	66	265							
	Rosedale	" 37	58	46	104	"	1	210	679						
	Clanwilliam	" 38	49	25	74	"	"	134	349						
	Ottanah, North	" 39	33	43	76	"	1	123	691						
	do South	" 40	48	38	86	"	"	119	597						
	Saskatchewan	" 41	41	76	117	"	4	235	597						
	Harrison	" 42	18	23	41	"	"	89	216						
	do	" 43	40	75	115	"	"	213	532						
	Strathclair	" 44	37	14	51	"	"	153	473						
	Bianhard, North	" 45	33	34	66	"	"	200	478						
	do South	" 46	70	55	125	"	1	274	478						
	Oak River	" 47	67	73	140	"	4	268	585						
	Shoal Lake	" 48	16	30	43	"	1	113	755						
	Birtle, East	" 49	29	32	61	"	"	141							
	do Centre	" 49	29	32	61	"	"	141							
	do West	" 50	24	27	51	"	"	147							

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Provinces
of MANITOBA.
du MANITOBA.

	51	43	35	78	1	2	172	889
Manitota, North	51	43	35	78	1	2	172	889
do South	52	42	29	71			166	266
Archib.	53	29	17	46			104	378
Ellice	54	39	33	72			142	
Shellmouth	55	60	26	86	1		175	
Silver Creek	56	44	42	86	1		198	404
Rosburn	57	29	25	54	1		96	61
Boulton	58	5	10	15			0	397
Shell River	59	55	16	91			208	549
Minnedosa	60	17	11	111	1		327	268
Rapid City	61	32	33	65			165	261
Birtle	62	22	23	45			84	560
Russell								1,090
Norfolk, South								1,716
do North								1,493
Cypress, North								1, 80
Riding Mountain								22,750
Totals—Totaux	2,090	2,148	4,238	42	23	9,136		

Other places are not mentioned in Census.—Les autres endroits ne se trouvent pas au recensement.
According to Census of 1886.—D'après le recensement de 1886.

Majority for Mayorie pour } ROBERT WATSON, 58.

PROVINCER	J. H. CYP	HOB. JOSEPH ROYAL.	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
St. Boniface (Town—Ville)	No. 1	96	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
do do	2	89	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
do do	3	94	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
do do	4	51	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
do (Municipality—Municipalité)	5	10	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
Taché do	6	15	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
do do	7	25	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
Ste. Anne do	8	51	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
do do	9	28	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
do do	10	34	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
do do	11	4	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
Labroquerie do	12	34	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
St. Norbert do	13	37	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
do do	14	11	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
do do	15	64	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
Cartier do	16	1	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
do do	17	10	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
D'Youville do	18	6	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
do do		8	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17
do do		11	132	126	160	68	24	27	64	85	66	59	15	83	47	10	10	120	17	18	17

Other places are not mentioned in Census.—Les autres endroits ne se trouvent pas au recensement.
According to Census of 1886.—D'après le recensement de 1886.

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Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écrits.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
	J. R. GYR.	Hon. JOSEPH ROYAL.													
PROVENCER			22	23	45	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	777	
(Continued.)			12	34	46	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145		
(Suite.)			7	8	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	2,107	
Salaberry (Municipality—Municipalité) No. 19			21	22	43	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	774	
do do			22	23	45	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251	210	
do do			23	24	47	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174		
do do			24	25	49	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118		
do do			25	26	51	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188		
do do			26	27	53	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	1,644	
do do			27	28	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183		
do do			28	29	57	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150		
do do			29	30	59	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	1,684	
do do			30	31	61	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188		
do do			31	32	63	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192		
do do			32	33	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	798	
do do			33	34	67	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126		
do do			34	35	69	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126		
Totals—Totaux.			778	1,081	1,859	1,859	4,994	13,410	Census of 1886.—Recensement de 1886.	

Majority for Hon. J. ROYAL, 303.
Majorité pour

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PROVINCES
of MANITOBA.
du MANITOBA.

	T. M. DAILY.	J. A. CHRISTIE.				
.....	No 1	44	56	100	1	172
.....	" 2	45	45	90	4	193
.....	" 3	34	59	87	1	177
.....	" 4	38	49	80	4	163
.....	" 5	40	40	109	2	166
.....	" 6	47	62	75	1	178
.....	" 7	32	43	66	1	162
.....	" 8	39	27	181	1	181
.....	" 9	62	42	101	1	162
.....	" 10	32	79	111	1	180
.....	" 11	41	49	90	1	191
.....	" 12	39	33	72	2	174
.....	" 13	28	34	62	1	148
.....	" 14	39	14	53	1	133
.....	" 15	29	53	82	1	178
.....	" 16	37	30	67	1	145
.....	" 17	31	42	73	2	161
.....	" 18	52	57	109	2	192
.....	" 19	45	59	104	2	171
.....	" 20	31	45	76	2	167
.....	" 21	46	61	107	1	190
.....	" 22	51	61	112	1	170
.....	" 23	33	58	90	1	180
.....	" 24	30	68	98	2	183
.....	" 25	5	19	74	1	148
.....	" 26	46	60	106	1	203
.....	" 27	42	53	95	3	182
.....	" 28	37	51	88	1	162
.....	" 29	53	42	95	3	168
.....	" 30	48	42	90	1	184
.....	" 31	40	35	75	1	175
.....	" 32	43	31	74	1	189
.....	" 33	42	34	76	1	171
.....	" 34	64	30	94	1	171
.....	" 35	24	29	63	1	158
.....	" 36	28	28	48	1	1286
.....	" 37	46	35	81	1	185
.....	" 38	29	29	53	1	181
.....	" 39	32	48	80	1	188
.....	" 40	42	47	89	1	154
.....	" 41	85	38	78	1	196
.....						3,964
.....						2,535
.....						878
.....						1,368
.....						2,681
.....						1,910
.....						966
.....						1,286
.....						1,814
.....						639
.....						835
.....						917
.....						1,049

SELKIRK

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Electorat Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		No. 42	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs dans chaque subdivision Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
	J. M. DALY.	J. A. CHRISTIE.										
SELEKIRK (Continued.) (Suite.)	Elton.....	46	39	85	1	170	1,019					
	Daly.....	32	39	71	.....	145	644					
	Turtle Mountain.....	2	17	19	.....	145	891					
	Deloraine.....	16	9	24	1	171	962					
	Whitewater.....	47	2	3	.....	141	997					
	Riverside.....	47	6	2	.....	118	828					
	Medora.....	1	2	3	.....	173	757					
	Arthur.....	39	14	53	.....	170	448					
	Inchiquin.....	6	2	8	.....	158	99					
	Brenda.....	4	4	10	.....	140	352					
	Sifton.....	44	62	106	.....	202	562					
	Pipestone.....	20	18	38	.....	116	837					
	Wallace.....	24	28	52	.....	158	1,184					
	Woodworth.....	34	32	65	.....	164	1,136					
	Brandon (City—City).....	20	34	54	.....	179	2,348					
	Nelson (Town—City).....	45	41	86	.....	173	73					
	Plot Mound (Town—Ville).....	77	33	110	1	191	54					
	.....	46	32	78	.....	183						
	.....	59	46	105	2	183						
	.....	60	59	119	2	183						
	.....	61	46	107	1	188						

PROVINCE
of MANITOBA.
du MANITOBA.

Winnipeg	Majority for No. 1										Census of 1886.—Recensement de 1886.						
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	Totals—Totaux	2,608	2,787	5,395	26	31	11,771	31,356
Fort Portage	76	59	135	2	2	309											
Fort Garry	75	54	129	3	4	245											
Trinity	174	104	278	2	2	488											
St. Mary's	154	85	239	4	4	463											
College	105	103	209	5	3	483											
St. James	27	31	58	6	7	88											
Post Office	67	77	144	7	3	254											
Louise	8	85	168	8	1	262											
Queen's	9	62	128	9	1	214											
City Hall	10	91	176	10	2	284											
McDermott	11	98	215	11	1	339											
Central School	12	103	208	12	3	375											
East Ross	13	107	229	13	1	430											
West Ross	14	58	140	14	1	254											
Argyle	15	88	196	15	3	368											
Tourecat	16	74	156	16	4	339											
Depot	17	67	127	17	1	233											
Logan	18	65	142	18	3	258											
Dufferin	19	67	151	19	4	321											
Railway	20	57	143	20	12	261											
Pritchard	21	21	50	21	4	174											
St. John's	22	61	92	22	8	288											
Totals—Totaux	1,755	1,743	3,498	32	53	6,670											

Other places not mentioned in Census.
Les autres endroits ne sont pas mentionnés au recensement.

Ward No. 1.
do 2.
do 3.
do 4.
do 5.
do 6.

Census of 1886.
Recensement de 1886.

Majority for
No. 1
THOMAS MAYNE DALY, 179.

W. B. SCARPH
High Street

As declared by the Returning Officer.
Tel que déclaré par l'officier rapporteur.

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		W. B. SCARTH	HERG SUTHER- LAND.									
WINNIPEG..... (Continued.) (Suite.)	Upon a recount by a Judge :— (<i>Sur nouveau dépouillement par un juge</i>) :—	No. 1	76	58								
	Fort Portage	" 2	78	54								
	Fort Garry	" 3	175	103								
	Trinity	" 4	155	85								
	St. Mary's	" 5	105	105								
	Collège	" 6	27	31								
	St. James	" 7	67	77								
	Post Office	" 8	72	85								
	Louise	" 9	66	62								
	Queen's	" 10	82	94								
	City Hall	" 11	98	116								
	McDermott	" 12	101	105								
	Central School	" 13	108	122								
	East Ross	" 14	58	82								
	West Ross	" 15	88	108								
	Argyle	" 16	74	82								
	Tanrekar	" 17	57	69								
Depot	" 17	69	57									

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PROVINCE
du MANITOBA.
of MANITOBA.

Logan	18	77
Dufferin	65	83
Railway	56	87
Pritchard	21	29
St. John's	61	32
Totals—Totaluz	1,754	1,746

Majority for } W. B. SOARTE, S. { As declared by the Judge.
Majorité pour } { *Tel que déclaré par le juge.*

	D. W. DAVIS.	R. HARDISTY.	J. D. LAWRENCE.				
North Fork, Old Man.	5	1	.....	6	.....	14	.....
Pincher Creek	97	1	.....	99	.....	106	.....
New Oxley	10	2	.....	13	.....	28	.....
Fort Macleod	201	3	.....	204	.....	297	.....
Stand Off	14	2	.....	17	.....	24	.....
St. Mary's	4	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....
Lethbridge	187	11	.....	204	.....	315	.....
High River	34	13	.....	49	.....	74	.....
Sheep Creek	33	4	.....	49	.....	89	.....
Pine Creek	18	7	.....	59	.....	91	.....
Gleichen	24	12	.....	36	.....	71	.....
Calgary	119	57	.....	278	.....	398	.....
do	55	38	.....	132	.....	191	.....
Cochrane	3	6	.....	21	.....	44	.....
Moreyville	8	12	.....	17	.....	19	.....
Bank	38	7	.....	45	.....	80	.....
Red Deer	38	12	.....	4	.....	68	.....
Wolf Creek	19	2	.....	22	.....	35	.....
Battle River Agency	3	12	.....	15	.....	23	.....
Battle River Settlement	33	20	.....	53	.....	69	.....
South Side Edmonton	7	55	.....	63	.....	77	.....
Edmonton	11	114	.....	3	.....	169	.....
Belmont	7	45	.....	53	.....	68	.....
Stoney Plain	3	21	.....	24	.....	48	.....
Clover Bar	2	31	.....	41	.....	41	.....
St. Albert	21	130	.....	154	.....	196	.....
Fort Saskatchewan	10	46	.....	56	.....	67	.....
Totals	1,754	1,746	5,487	5,616

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.
 TERRITOIRES du NORD-OUEST.

ALBERTA

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.			Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	
		D. W. DAVIS.	R. HARDISTY.	J. D. LAFRERRE.	Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.											
ALBERTA (Continued.) (Suite.)	Sturgeon River	1	22	1	24	2,055	2,055	Census of 1885.—Recense- ment de 1885.	
	St. Anne	9	17	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Beaver Lake	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Victoria	1	22	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Saddle Lake	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Whitefish Lake	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lac la Biche	1	30	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Athabaska	.....	13	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals—Totaux	1,037	783	236	2,055	2,055
	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } D. W. DAVIS, 264.																

ASSENIBOIA EAST.....	W. D. PER- LEY.	JAMES HAY DICKIN.	359	429	8,367	17,907
Moosomin.....No. 1	238	121	359	429	8,367	17,907
Fleming....." 2	27	16	42	42		
Wapella....." 3	78	28	106	130		
Benbecula....." 4	63	30	93	120		
Fairmede....." 5	25	12	37	66		
Glen Adelaide....." 6	12	24	36	39		
Moose Mountain....." 7	21	17	38	51		
Clare....." 8	18	31	49	54		
Carlyle....." 9	27	28	55	65		
Daleboro....." 10	11	14	25	37		
Alameda....." 11	54	8	64	43		
Boscureys....." 12	10	14	24	43		
Caruduff....." 13	50	38	88	113		
Antler....." 14	29	18	47	82		
Roanville....." 15	21	34	55	67		
Redpath....." 16	7	10	17	43		
Wolverine....." 17	9	2	11	30		
Pelly....." 18	2	12	14	35		
Phreant Forks....." 19	54	23	77	102		
Yorkton....." 20	61	39	100	142		
Orescent Lake....." 21	26	26	52	72		
Kinbrae....." 22	36	6	43	47		
Round Lake....." 23	9	4	13	23		
Whitewood....." 24	96	40	136	207		
Broadview....." 25	60	29	89	138		
do....." 26	22	14	36	62		
Dixons'....." 27	11	8	19	29		
Grenfell....." 28	93	47	140	190		
Mofatt....." 29	50	13	63	108		
Indian Head....." 30	59	19	78	126		
Qu'Appelle Station....." 31	88	75	163	214		
File Hills....." 32	22	13	35	48		
Wolseley....." 33	51	29	110	163		
Clarke's....." 34	44	34	78	112		
Fort Qu'Appelle....." 35	114	51	165	264		
Touchwood....." 36	18	15	33	37		
Katepew....." 37	43	40	82	110		
Balcarres....." 38	48	29	77	112		
Totals—Totanz.....	1,736	1,010	2,746	3,772	8,367	17,907

D. R. O. did not return
enumerator's list.
S. O. R. n/a pas transmet
la liste electorale.

Qu'Appelle and Regina.

Census of 1885.
Recensement de 1885.

Majority for—Majorité pour—WILLIAM D. PERLEY, 736.

RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		N. F. DAVIN.	J. H. ROSS.											
WEST ASSINIBOIA	Regina.....	233	71	304	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463	.....	.....	.....
	Balgoiné.....	61	16	77	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....
	Loon Creek.....	30	6	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
	Touchwood.....	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
	Strasburg.....	14	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
	Mariton.....	6	17	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....
	Crawa.....	61	14	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....
	Boles.....	37	12	49	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
	Pense.....	15	6	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
	Moose Jaw.....	59	109	168	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284	.....	2,616	.....
	Cafaratas.....	15	6	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
	Buffalo Lake.....	16	7	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....
	Caron (Seymour Green's).....	11	13	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
	Willow Bunch.....	1	55	56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....
	Swift Current.....	13	13	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
	Saskatchewan Crossing.....	3	8	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
	Maple Creek.....	50	20	70	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....
	Dunmore.....	12	3	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....

NORTH-WEST
TERRITORIES.
TERRITOIRES
DU NORD-OUEST.

SASKATCHEWAN	Polling Division.....No.	Majority for Majorité pour		N. F. DAVIN, 303.		D. H. MAGDOWALL.		HON. DAVID LAIRD.		Totals—Totaux		Census of 1885.—Recensement de 1885.	
		78 3	48 2	123 5	423	1,149	251 16	732 4,176					
do	1	182	67	249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	.....	.....	.....
do	2	37	31	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
do	3	60	57	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	.....
do	4	28	32	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....
do	5	22	12	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
do	6	27	74	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	.....
do	7	8	13	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
do	8	16	30	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....
do	9	21	15	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
do	10	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
do	11	19	17	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
do	12	3	25	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
do	13	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
do	14	15	21	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
do	15	71	54	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....
do	16	72	60	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....
do	17	12	19	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
do	18	10	5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
do	19	27	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
do	20	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
do	21	25	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....
do	22	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
do	23	21	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
do	24	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....
do	25	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
do	26	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
do	27	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
do	28	3	9	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
do	29	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totaux.....		718	552	1,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,708	.....	.....	.....
Majority for—Majorité pour—D. H. MAGDOWALL, 166.													
		Carrot River. Prince Albert. Battleford.										1,770 5,373 3,603	Census of 1885.—Recensement de 1885.
												10,746	

RETURN

OF THE

ELECTIONS HELD SUBSEQUENTLY TO THE GENERAL ELECTION

AND UP TO THE DATE HEREOF,

8th JUNE, 1887.

RAPPORT

SUR LES

ELECTIONS QUI ONT EU LIEU DEPUIS LES ELECTIONS GENERALES

ET A VENIR JUSQU'A CETTE DATE,

8 JUIN 1887.

RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Report sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Subdivision.		HENRY GARRETT.	BREWSTER THOMAS.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins manqués.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.													
of ONTARIO d'ONTARIO.	Brant	86	51	137	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	188			
	do	70	56	126	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	160			
	do	95	57	152	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	193		5,423	
	do	107	70	177	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	219			
	do	80	100	180	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	198			
	do	71	118	189	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	218			
	do	68	54	112	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	134			
	do	68	98	166	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	193			
	do	84	65	149	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	198			
	do	49	87	136	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	172		5,909	
	do	41	76	117	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	146			
	do	91	68	159	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	182			
	do	49	69	118	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	131			
	do	51	87	138	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	174			
	do	38	82	120	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	163			
	do	38	64	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	134			3,807
do	57	53	110	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	105				
do	48	35	83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	105				
do	68	16	84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	111				

	46	47	93	106						
Greenock	46	47	93	106	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	43	29	72	189	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	107	61	168	189	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	106	73	179	199	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	88	47	133	174	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	36	14	50	61	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teeswater	75	108	183	266	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walkerton	64	67	131	175	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	99	61	160	268	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	98	73	171	249	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals—Toloux	2,009	1,836	3,895	6,117	13	6	6	6	6	6
Majority for } HENRY CARGILL, 123. Majorité pour }										
	ADAM HUDS- PTH.	W. M. NEEDLER.								
Victoria (South Riding) (Division Sud.)	119	47	166	193	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	73	29	102	130	2	2	2	2	2	2
do	108	19	127	169	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	59	35	94	131	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	53	71	124	159	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	20	62	82	139	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	48	14	63	77	1	1	1	1	1	1
Verulam	58	23	112	128	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	29	74	103	128	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	51	29	80	85	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	55	46	101	143	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	63	30	93	134	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	43	27	69	115	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	7	42	79	115	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ops	26	80	108	151	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	72	58	130	180	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	61	56	117	158	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	41	91	135	159	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	73	41	114	141	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lindsay	40	40	80	105	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	58	87	145	201	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	54	45	99	140	1	1	1	1	1	1
Toloux										
Emily	No. 1	47	166	193	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 2	29	102	130	2	2	2	2	2	2
do	No. 3	108	127	169	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 4	59	35	94	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 5	53	71	124	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 6	20	62	82	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 7	48	14	63	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 8	29	74	103	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 9	51	29	80	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 10	55	46	101	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 11	63	30	93	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 12	43	27	69	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 13	7	42	79	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 14	26	80	108	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 15	72	58	130	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 16	61	56	117	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 17	41	91	135	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 18	73	41	114	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 19	40	40	80	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 20	58	87	145	1	1	1	1	1	1
do	No. 21	54	45	99	1	1	1	1	1	1

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins écartés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins maculés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		ADAM HUDSPETH.	WM. NEEDLER.	ADAM HUDSPETH.	WM. NEEDLER.								
VICTORIA. (South Riding.) (Division Sud.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Lindsay.	No. 4	66	63	129	129	2	4	247	5,080			
	do	" 5	53	69	122	122	2	1	188				
	do	" 6	45	21	66	66	1	2	109				
	do	" 7	54	49	103	103	1	1	170				
	do	" 8	71	46	117	117	1	1	167				
	do	" 1	73	85	158	158	1	1	185				
	do	" 2	61	30	91	91	1	1	114				
	do	" 3	71	89	160	160	3	1	201				
	do	" 4	68	91	159	159	1	1	203				
	do	" 5	68	109	163	163	1	1	196		5,631		
	do	" 6	31	89	120	120	1	1	155				
	do	" 7	55	101	156	156	1	1	217				
	do	" 8	33	24	57	57	1	2	80				
	Total—Totalux.....		1,927	1,873	3,800	3,800	18	19	5,186	20,913			

Majority for
Majorité pour } ADAM HUDSPETH, 54.

Province
of NEW
BRUNSWICK,
—
du NOUVEAU-
BRUNSWICK.

RUSTIGOUCHÉ.....	GEORGE MOFFAT, Acclamation—21st May, 1887. 21 Mai 1887	7,068
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RICHARD POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie, Canada.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada,
Ottawa, 8th June, 1887.
Bureau du Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie pour le Canada
Ottawa, 8 juin 1887.

RETURN

(54)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 11th May, 1887;—For a Return showing the quantity of grain of any kind, in bushels, carried over the Intercolonial Railway from Rivière du Loup to Halifax during the period 1st July, 1885, to 31st March, 1887, with the net amount of money received for freight thereon and passed to the credit of the same Railway.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

*Secretary of State.*Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 18th May, 1887.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER,
OTTAWA, 14th May, 1887.

SIR,—In response to an Order of the House for a Return showing the quantity of grain of any kind, in bushels, carried over the Intercolonial Railway from Rivière du Loup to Halifax during the period 1st July, 1885, and 31st March, 1887, with the net amount of money received for freight thereon and passed to the credit of the same Railway;

I have the honor to state that 1,113,686 bushels of grain of all kinds was carried on the I. C. Railway from Rivière du Loup to Halifax from 1st July, 1885, to 31st March, 1887, the freight on which amounted to \$41,318.76, which sum was placed to the credit of the Receiver General.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.

A. P. BRADLEY, Esq., Secretary Department Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

R E T U R N

(57)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 25th April, 1887;—For a Return giving :

- 1st. The total number of Chinese who have arrived at the different Ports in the Dominion from the 1st of January, 1886, to the 31st of March, 1887, specifying the Ports.
- 2nd. The amount of duty or head money collected from Chinese during that period.
- 3rd. The amount paid to the Provincial Governments under the Chinese Restriction Act during the same period.
- 4th. The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period under return certificates, and the reports (if any) of any Customs Officer with reference thereto.
- 5th. The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period as students, men of science, or travellers.
- 6th. The cost to the Dominion of administering the Chinese Restriction Act for the last fiscal year.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 25th May, 1887.

RETURN as asked for by an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th and 26th April, 1887, for details specifically set forth as to the Immigration of Chinese and as to the working of the Chinese Restriction Act.

1st. The total number of Chinese who have arrived at the different ports in the Dominion from the 1st of January, 1886, to the 31st of March, 1887, specifying the ports :—

Victoria.....	787
Montreal.....	1
Emerson.....	8
Port Arthur.....	1
Total.....	797

2nd. The amount of duty or head money collected from Chinese during that period:—From 127 individuals, \$6,350.

3rd. The amount paid to the Provincial Governments under the Chinese Restriction Act during the same period:—To British Columbia, \$2,525.

4th. The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period under return certificates, and the reports (if any) of any Customs officer with reference thereto:—Total number, 246. No reports have been received with reference thereto.

5th. The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period as students, men of science, or travellers:—The number who have entered as such, or under other exemptions in the Act, is 424.

6th. The cost to the Dominion of administering the Chinese Restriction Act for the last fiscal year:—Cost for fiscal year 1885-86, \$1,629.26.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Chief Controller.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st May, 1887.

RETURN

(59)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 19th April, 1887;—
For a Return of the names of those persons, outside of the Militia,
who have been recommended for Scrip for services of whatever kind in
the late rebellion.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 25th May, 1887.

Secretary of State.

Name.	Corps.	Nature of Force.	How Settled.
Adams, Charles.....	No. 3 Company.....	Prince Albert Irregulars.....	Scrip.
Adams, H. C.....	do	do	do
Adams, James.....	No. 4 do	do	do
Adams, Joseph.....	do	do	Land warrant.
Adams, Robert.....	do	do	do
Adams, Thomas.....	do	do	Not settled.
Adams, Thomas.....	No. 3 do	do	Scrip.
Agnew, Andrew.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	do
Agnew, F. H.....	No. 2 Company.....	do	Settled with in 86th Battalion.
Agnew, T. J.....	do	do	Land warrant.
Anderson, Caleb.....	No. 3 do	do	do
Anderson, Charles.....	No. 4 do	do	Scrip.
Anderson, Chas. T.....	No. 3 do	do	Land warrant.
Anderson, David.....	Scouts.....	do	Not settled.
Anderson, D.....	Kinistino Detachment.....	do	Scrip.
Anderson, D.....	No. 3 Company.....	do	do
Anderson, Geo.....	Kinistino Detachment.....	do	do
Anderson, John C.....	do	do	Land warrant.
Anderson, Joseph.....	No. 1 Company.....	do	Scrip.
Anderson, James.....	No. 4 do	do	do
Anderson, J. H.....	do	do	do
Anderson, J. M.....	do	do	do
Anderson, Robt.....	No. 1 do	do	do
Anderson, Thos.....	No. 4 do	do	do
Anderson, W. H.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	Land warrant.
Anderson, W. J.....	No. 1 Company.....	do	Scrip.
Ashby, Paul.....	do	do	Land warrant.
Astley, J. W.....	do	do	Scrip.
Atkinson, Geo.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	do
Atkinson, James.....	do	do	Not settled.
Atkinson, Peter.....	No. 2 Company.....	do	Scrip.
Atkinson, Phillip.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	Not settled.
Attick, John.....	No. 3 Company.....	do	Land warrant.
Baikie, Jas. (deceased).....	No. 1 do	do	Not settled.
Bain, H. W.....	Staff.....	do	Scrip.
Baker, F. C.....	No. 2 Company.....	do	do
Baker, T. E.....	do	do	do
Bannerman, D.....	No. 3 do	do	do
Bannerman, H.....	do	do	do

RETURN showing the Names of those Persons outside of the Militia, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Corps.	Nature of Force.	How Settled.
Ballentine, A.....	No. 2 Company.....	Prince Albert Irregulars.....	Scrip.
Ballentine, David.....	Supply Officer.....	do	do
Barker, W. J.....	Special Constable.....	do	do
Barnes, E.....	No. 1 Company.....	do	Land warrant.
Bartlett, W. H.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do	do
Beards, Wm.....	No. 3 Company.....	do	Scrip.
Bear, Wm.....	No. 2 do.....	do	do
Betts, J. F.....	Supply Officer.....	do	do
Bird, Chas.....	No. 3 Company.....	do	Land warrant.
Bird, C. G.....	do.....	do	Scrip.
Bird, O. T.....	do.....	do	do
Bird, G. R.....	No. 2 do.....	do	do
Bird, Wm.....	No. 3 do.....	do	do
Bishop, W. J.....	No. 1 do.....	do	do
Bishop, Wm.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	do
Bisson, Hy.....	No. 1 Company.....	do	do
Boswell, R.....	No. 2 do.....	do	do
Boylan, Robt.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	do
Boylan, A.....	No. 2 Company.....	do	Land warrant.
Bradley, Denis.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do	do
Bratnober, R. H.....	do do.....	do	Scrip.
Brass, F.....	No. 1 Company.....	do	do
Brass, Peter.....	No. 3 do.....	do	do
Brass, Wm.....	do.....	do	do
Brewster, Bernard.....	No. 4 do.....	do	Land warrant.
Brewster, Stephen.....	No. 2 do.....	do	Scrip.
Brinkman, James.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do	do
Brown, G. T.....	No. 2 Company.....	do	Land warrant.
Brown, James.....	No. 1 do.....	do	do
Brown, W.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do	do
Bruce, J. O.....	No. 2 Company.....	do	Scrip.
Buckley, R.....	do.....	do	Land warrant.
Burns, A.....	do.....	do	Scrip.
Butchart, Wm.....	do.....	do	do
Byrne, Chas.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do	do
Cadwallader, A. T.....	Kinistino do.....	do	Land warrant.
Cadwallader, O.....	do do.....	do	do
Campbell, Angus.....	No. 3 Company.....	do	do
Campbell, D. J.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do	Scrip.
Campbell, Capt. J. J.....	Staff.....	do	do
Campbell, Archibald.....	No. 4 Company.....	do	do
Campbell, T. N.....	No. 1 do.....	do	do
Cameron, Dan.....	No. 3 do.....	do	do
Cameron, John.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	Not settled.
Cameron, T.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do	Scrip.
Cameron, Wm.....	do do.....	do	do
Canney, M.....	No. 3 Company.....	do	Land warrant.
Carter, Walter E.....	No. 4 do.....	do	Scrip.
Carter, William J.....	No. 2 do.....	do	do
Carter, G. E.....	do.....	do	Land warrant.
Cherry, F. D.....	do.....	do	do
Choffe, Wm.....	do.....	do	Scrip.
Clark, A. H.....	Staff.....	do	do
Clarke, James.....	Kinistino Detachment.....	do	Land warrant.
Clarke, L.....	Staff.....	do	Scrip.
Clarke, W. W.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do	Land warrant.
Cockrill, G. A.....	Special Constable.....	do	Scrip.
Cockrill, N. J.....	No. 2 Company.....	do	do
Cook, Ben.....	No. 4 do.....	do	do
Cook, O. J.....	No. 3 do.....	do	do
Coombs, Joseph S.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	Land warrant.
Corrigan, Wm.....	No. 4 Company.....	do	Scrip.
Courtney, Joseph.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do	do
Craig, James.....	No. 2 Company.....	do	do

RETURN showing the Names of those Persons outside of the Militia, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Corps.	Nature of Force.	How Settled.
Craig, R.....	No. 1 Company.....	Prince Albert Irregulars.....	Scrip.
Craig, Capt. Wm..	No. 3 do	do	do
Craigie, Wm.....	No. 4 do	do	Land warrant.
Cromarty, W. G.....	No. 1 do	do	Scrip.
Croxford, Jacob.....	No. 2 do	do	do
Cusator, George.....	No. 3 do	do	do
Cusator, James.....	do	do	do
Davis, J. O.....	No. 2 do	do	Land warrant.
Davison, A. C.....	Goachen Detachment.....	do	Scrip.
Davison, G. S.....	do do	do	do
Deacon, B.....	do do	do	Land warrant.
Demerais, C. T.....	No. 4 Company.....	do	Scrip.
Dickson, Wm.....	No. 1 do	do	do
Diehl, Wm.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	Land warrant.
Dixon, R.....	No. 2 Company.....	do	Scrip.
Donaldson, S. J.....	Scouts.....	do	do
Drain, Wm.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	Land warrant.
Drever, Wm.....	do	do	Scrip.
Dubois, Alex.....	No. 1 Company.....	do	do
Duck, Geo.....	do	do	do
Dunlop, W. S.....	No. 3 do	do	Land warrant.
Ellis, Geo.....	Kinistino Detachment.....	do	do
Ellis, Geo., jun.....	do do	do	do
Ellis, John.....	do do	do	do
Elliot, S. O.....	No. 1 Company.....	do	Scrip.
English, Robt.....	No. 4 do	do	do
Rasmus, H.....	Scouts.....	do	do
Rasmus, Wm.....	No. 1 Company.....	do	do
Favel, Wm.....	No. 3 do	do	do
Favel, W. P.....	do	do	do
Fawcett, Wm.....	No. 1 do	do	Land warrant.
Fiddler, Ed.....	No. 3 do	do	Scrip.
Fiddler, J. E.....	do	do	do
Fiddler, J. H.....	do	do	do
Fiddler, P., sen.....	do	do	do
Fiddler, P., jun., 1st.....	do	do	do
Fiddler, P., jun., 2nd.....	do	do	do
Fiddler, Wm.....	do	do	do
Fisher, Alex.....	No. 1 do	do	Not settled.
Flett, A.....	No. 3 do	do	Scrip.
Flett, James.....	do	do	do
Flett, James.....	No. 1 do	do	do
Flett, John.....	No. 3 do	do	do
Flett, John.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	do
Finlayson, James.....	Kinistino Detachment.....	do	do
Fox, M.....	No. 1 Company.....	do	do
Foulds, Alex.....	No. 3 do	do	Land warrant.
Foulds, J., jun.....	do	do	Scrip.
Foulds, J., sen.....	do	do	do
Foulds, Wm.....	do	do	do
Foulds, R.....	do	do	do
Frank, Wm.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	Land warrant.
Fraser, James.....	Special Constable.....	do	Scrip.
Frazer, James.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	do
Garson, C. N.....	Goachen Detachment.....	do	do
Garven, H. B.....	do do	do	do
Gerrond, Wm.....	No. 4 Company.....	do	Land warrant.
Gibbons, D.....	No. 2 do	do	Scrip.
Given, Charles.....	No. 1 do	do	do
Given, J. S.....	No. 4 do	do	do
Given, R. W.....	do	do	do
Glaister, Geo.....	do	do	do
Glaister, John.....	No. 1 do	do	do
Glasz, Wm.....	do	do	Land warrant.

RETURN showing the Names of those Persons outside of the Militia, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Corps.	Nature of Force.	How Settled.
Goodfellow, A	No. 2 Company	Prince Albert Irregulars	Scrip. .
Goodfellow, W. B.....	do	do	do
Gordon, James H.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do	Land warrant.
Gordon, John H.....	Scouts.....	do	do
Gunn, Donald	P. A. Scouts	do	Scrip.
Gunn, Wm.....	do	do	do
Gunn, W. E.....	Supply Officer	do	do
Gwynne, R.....	do	do	do
Hamilton, C.....	No. 1 Company	do	do
Hamilton, James	P. A. Scouts	do	Land warrant.
Hamilton, M.....	Kinistino Detachment.....	do	do
Halpin, H.....	No. 1 Company	do	do
Hanafin, J. D.....	do	do	Scrip.
Halcrow, Joseph.....	No. 4 do	do	Not settled.
Halcrow, Thomas	do	do	Land warrant.
Harper, Robt.....	do	do	Scrip.
Harper, Wm.....	do	do	Land warrant.
Harrison, Hy	No. 1 do	do	Scrip.
Harrison, Wm.....	No. 3 do	do	do
Hart, R. J.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do	do
Baslam, W. T.....	No. 1 Company	do	Not settled.
Hilton, Rev. E.....	Supply Officer	do	Scrip.
Hines, Rev. J.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do	do
Hoey, James.....	No. 2 Company	do	Land warrant.
Holmes, A.....	No. 1 do	do	Scrip.
Hodgson, Albert.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	do
Hodgson, Joseph.....	do	do	Land warrant.
Horniasby, J. G.....	Kinistino Detachment.....	do	do
Hourie, Alex.	No. 1 Company	do	Scrip.
Hourie, E. J.....	No. 3 do	do	do
Hourie, John.....	do	do	do
Hourie, James	No. 4 do	do	do
Hourie, Joseph.....	do	do	do
House, John	No. 3 do	do	Not settled.
House, Joseph.....	do	do	do
Hurd, J. W.....	No. 2 do	do	Scrip.
Hutchinson, H. G.....	No. 4 do	do	do
Hutchinson, W. H.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	do
Inkster, A. J.....	No. 3 Company	do	do
Inkster, George	No. 4 do	do	do
Irvine, John.....	No. 2 do	do	do
Irvine, T. N.....	Kinistino Detachment.....	do	Land warrant.
Isbister, Adam.....	No. 4 Company	do	Scrip.
Isbister, Adam, jun.....	do	do	do
Isbister, James.....	No. 1 do	do	do
Isbister, J. R.....	No. 4 do	do	do
Isbister, R. H.....	No. 3 do	do	do
Julien, Charles.....	do	do	Not settled.
Jackson, J.....	Kinistino Detachment.....	do	Land warrant
Jackson, S.....	do do	do	do
Kennedy, J. F.....	No. 2 Company	do	Scrip.
Kennedy, Rodk	No. 4 do	do	do
Kirkness, Geo.....	do	do	do
Kirkness, Hy	No. 1 do	do	do
Knowles, J.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	do
Knox, Wm.....	No. 2 Company	do	do
Lambert, Joseph.....	No. 3 do	do	do
Lee, Geo.....	No. 1 do	do	Not settled.
Lennox, Wm.....	No. 4 do	do	Scrip.
Linklater, John.....	No. 1 do	do	do
Loucks, Hy.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	do
Loudann, Alex.....	No. 1 Company	do	Land warrant.
Lovell, Wm.....	P. A. Scouts	do	do
Lumsden, Thos.....	No. 1 Company	do	Scrip.
Lyons, H.....	do	do	Not settled.

RETURN showing the Names of those Persons outside of the Militia, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Corps.	Nature of Force.	How Settled.
Laurie, Wm		Prince Albert Irregulars	Scrip.
Mack, James	Scouts	do	do
Main, Andrew	No. 1 Company	do	do
Mair, Charles, jun	No. 3 do	do	do
Mair, John	do	do	do
Mair, Richard	No. 4 do	do	do
Mackie, James	No. 3 do	do	do
Marion, Louis	Scouts	do	Land warrant.
Massie, John	No. 2 Company	do	Scrip.
Manley, Tho	No. 1 do	do	do
Markley, A. W. B.	do	do	do
Markley, G. A.	Goschen Detachment	do	Land warrant.
Marshall, Joseph	P. A. Scouts	do	Scrip.
Maveety, J. D.	No. 2 Company	do	do
Middleton, R.	No. 1 do	do	Not settled.
Migure, James	No. 4 do	do	Scrip.
Miller, G. A.	Goschen Detachment	do	do
Miller, Geo	P. A. Scouts	do	do
Miller, John	do	do	do
Miller, R.	do	do	Land warrant.
Miller, Thos	No. 3 Company	do	Scrip.
Miller, Wm	do	do	Land warrant.
Mills, George F	No. 2 do	do	Scrip.
Mitchell, H	Scouts	do	do
Montgomery, H. J	No. 1 Company	do	Land warrant.
Moore, Capt. H. S	do	do	Not settled.
Morgan, R.	No. 3 do	do	Scrip.
Morrison, Angus	No. 1 do	do	do
Morton, Lieut. John	do	do	Land warrant.
Myers, Capt. W. F.	Kinistino Detachment	do	do
Myers, R. D.	do	do	Scrip.
McBeath, Alex.	P. A. Scouts	do	Land warrant.
McBeath, Alex.	No. 3 Company	do	Scrip.
McBeath, Adam	No. 4 do	do	Land warrant.
McBeath, Geo.	P. A. Scouts	do	do
McDonald, John	Goschen Detachment	do	do
McDonald, John	No. 4 Company	do	Scrip.
McDonald, John	No. 3 do	do	Land warrant.
McDonald, John, jun	do	do	Scrip.
McGregor, Duncan A.	Scouts	do	do
McGregor, D.	No. 2 Company	do	Land warrant.
McGregor, Charles	P. A. Scouts	do	Not settled.
McGinn, R.	No. 1 Company	do	Scrip.
McFarland, Joseph	Goschen Detachment	do	do
McKay, Thomas	Scouts	do	do
McKay, Joseph	do	do	do
McKay, J. S.	do	do	do
McKay, W. H.	No. 1 Company	do	do
McKay, Charles A.	do	do	do
McKay, Geo. B.	do	do	do
McKay, Jerry	do	do	do
McKay, Donald A.	do	do	do
McKay, Alex.	P. A. Scouts	do	do
McKay, Albert	do	do	do
McKay, A.	Goschen Detachment	do	do
McKay, A. E.	Special Constable	do	do
McKay, Andrew J.	No. 3 Company	do	Land warrant
McKay, John, sen	do	do	Scrip.
McKenzie, S.	No. 2 do	do	do
McKenzie, J. C.	P. A. Scouts	do	Land warrant
McKenzie, D.	No. 1 Company	do	Scrip.
McKenzie, Andrew	No. 4 do	do	do
McKeen, S.	No. 2 do	do	Land warrant.
McLaughlin, Miles	No. 4 do	do	Scrip.
McLaughlin, Mikla	P. A. Scouts	do	Not settled.

RETURN showing the Names of those Persons outside of the Militia, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Corps.	Nature of Force.	How Settled.
McLean, R.....	No. 2 Company.....	Prince Albert Irregulars.....	Scrip.
McLeod, A.....	Supply Officer.....	do.....	Not settled.
McLeod, Alex.....	No. 3 Company.....	do.....	Scrip.
McLeod, George A.....	Scouts.....	do.....	Land warrant.
McLeod, Donald.....	No. 1 Company.....	do.....	Scrip.
McLeod, Kenneth.....	No. 3 do.....	do.....	do
McLeod, M.....	do.....	do.....	do
McLeod, Wm.....	No. 2 do.....	do.....	do
McLeod, Wm.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do.....	do
McKechnie, T.....	No. 3 Company.....	do.....	do
McNabb, Alex.....	No. 1 do.....	do.....	Land warrant.
McNab, Charles.....	No. 4 do.....	do.....	Scrip.
McPhail, D.....	No. 1 do.....	do.....	do
McPhail, J. B.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do.....	do
McPherson, J.....	Kinistino do.....	do.....	Land warrant.
McRae, Murdoch.....	No. 4 Company.....	do.....	Scrip.
Napier, W.....	No. 1 do.....	do.....	do
Neil, Duncan.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Neil, R.....	do do.....	do.....	Scrip.
Neil, N.....	No. 1 Company.....	do.....	do
Nelson, J. F.....	No. 2 do.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Nelson, A.....	do do.....	do.....	Scrip.
Nelson, H.....	do do.....	do.....	do
Nelson, Hans.....	No. 4 do.....	do.....	do
Nelson, Chris.....	No. 3 do.....	do.....	do
Nelson, G.....	No. 1 do.....	do.....	do
Nelson, J. C.....	do do.....	do.....	do
Newitt, C. A.....	do do.....	do.....	do
Newitt, Walter.....	No. 2 do.....	do.....	do
Northcote, John.....	No. 4 do.....	do.....	do
O'Leary, R. J.....	No. 1 do.....	do.....	do
Oram, Thos.....	No. 2 do.....	do.....	do
Orr, F. G.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Page, C. E.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do.....	Scrip.
Parker, J. B.....	do do.....	do.....	do
Parker, T. E.....	do do.....	do.....	do
Paquin, Wm.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do.....	do
Patterson, John.....	Kinistino Detachment.....	do.....	do
Patterson, Wm.....	do do.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Paul, John.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do.....	do
Peard, Hy.....	No. 4 Company.....	do.....	do
Peebles, Robt.....	No. 1 do.....	do.....	Scrip.
Peterson, A.....	do do.....	do.....	do
Peterson, D.....	No. 2 do.....	do.....	do
Pocha, John.....	No. 4 do.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Pocha, John.....	No. 1 do.....	do.....	Scrip.
Pocha, Joseph, jun.....	do do.....	do.....	do
Pocha, Joseph, sen.....	No. 4 do.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Pocha, Charles.....	do do.....	do.....	do
Pocha, William, jun.....	do do.....	do.....	Scrip.
Pocha, Wm.....	No. 3 do.....	do.....	do
Pocha, Geo.....	No. 4 do.....	do.....	do
Pocha, Gilbert.....	do do.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Poitras, Jos.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do.....	do
Porter, A. A.....	do do.....	do.....	Scrip.
Porter, H. H.....	No. 2 Company.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Powers, Thos.....	No. 1 do.....	do.....	Scrip.
Pride, Geo.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do.....	do
Pride, Philip.....	No. 4 Company.....	do.....	do
Primeau, E.....	No. 2 do.....	do.....	do
Pritchard, R. J.....	Scouts.....	do.....	do
Pritchard, Richard.....	No. 4 Company.....	do.....	do
Pritchard, J. F.....	Supply Officer.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Proctor, Geo.....	No. 1 Company.....	do.....	do
Reid, Geo. S.....	Scouts.....	do.....	do

RETURN showing the Names of those Persons outside of the Militia, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Corps.	Nature of Force.	How Settled.
Ramsay, W. C.....	No. 1 Company.....	Prince Albert Irregulars.....	Land warrant.
Rennie, T. A.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	Scrip.
Rice, Thos.....	No. 1 Company.....	do	do
Robertson, Wm.....	No. 4 do	do	do
Robertson, Wm.....	No. 3 do	do	do
Robertson, George.....	No. 4 do	do	do
Robertson, J. L.....	No. 3 do	do	do
Robertson, David.....	do	do	do
Rodger, Hugh.....	No. 2 do	do	Land warrant.
Rogers, John.....	Kinistino Detachment.....	do	Scrip.
Rogers, W. D.....	No. 2 Company.....	do	do
Ross, H. E.....	No. 1 do	do	do
Rourke, M.....	do	do	Land warrant.
Sanderson, John.....	Kinistino Detachment.....	do	do
Sanderson, James.....	Supply Officer.....	do	Scrip.
Sanderson, James.....	No. 3 Company.....	do	do
Sanderson, George.....	No. 4 do	do	do
Sanderson, George.....	No. 3 do	do	do
St. Louis, Albert.....	No. 2 do	do	do
St. Louis, L.....	do	do	do
Scanlan, Wm.....	Scouts.....	do	do
Shea, F.....	No. 2 Company.....	do	do
Shearer, John.....	No. 3 do	do	Land warrant.
Shannon, H.....	Kinistino Detachment.....	do	do
Shore, R.....	do do ..	do	Scrip.
Sinclair, J.....	No. 2 Company.....	do	Land warrant.
Skelton, H.....	do	do	do
Slater, J. O.....	do	do	do
Sims, Thomas.....	do	do	do
Smith, Charles.....	No. 1 do	do	Scrip.
Smith, James.....	do	do	Not settled.
Smith, John.....	do	do	Land warrant.
Smith, John James.....	No. 3 do	do	Scrip.
Smith, Jackson.....	No. 4 do	do	do
Smith, Peter.....	do	do	do
Smith, Samuel.....	No. 3 do	do	do
Smith, Alfred.....	do	do	do
Snell, J. D.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do	Land warrant.
Sules, Jos.....	do do	do	Scrip.
Spence, Edwin.....	No. 4 Company.....	do	Land warrant.
Spence, George.....	do	do	do
Spencer, Ed.....	do	do	Scrip.
Spencer, Wm.....	do	do	do
Sproat, A. A. B.....	No. 2 do	do	do
Sproat, Lt.-Col. A.....	Staff.....	do	do
Stansfield, Alex.....	Supply Officer.....	do	Land warrant.
Stanley, Ed.....	No. 2 Company.....	do	Scrip.
Starforth, H.....	do	do	do
Starmer, W. A.....	do	do	Land warrant.
Staveley, H. F.....	do	do	Scrip.
Stackhouse, Alex.....	No. 1 do	do	do
Stevens, Richard.....	Scouts.....	do	Land warrant.
Stevens, Geo.....	No. 4 Company.....	do	do
Stevens, W. O.....	do	do	Scrip.
Stevens, Jeremiah.....	do	do	Land warrant.
Stewart, A. S.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do	Scrip.
Stewart, Archibald.....	No. 4 Company.....	do	Land warrant.
Sutherland, Charles.....	Scouts.....	do	Scrip.
Sutherland, George.....	No. 1 Company.....	do	do
Sutherland, George.....	No. 4 do	do	do
Sutherland, Alex.....	do	do	Land warrant.
Sutherland, A. G.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do	Scrip.
Sutherland, James.....	No. 3 Company.....	do	do
Swain, Bat.....	do	do	Not settled.
Swain, John James.....	do	do	Scrip.

RETURN showing the Names of those Persons outside of the Militia, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Corps.	Nature of Force.	How Settled.
Swain, Thos.....	No. 3 Company.....	Prince Albert Irregulars.....	Scrip.
Tait, William.....	Scouts.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Tait, Lieut. Geo.....	No. 3 Company.....	do.....	do
Tate, Thos.....	No. 4 do.....	do.....	Not settled.
Tate, R.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do.....	Scrip.
Tanner, Pat.....	No. 2 Company.....	do.....	do
Taylor, Ed.....	No. 4 do.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Taylor, Ed., jun.....	do.....	do.....	Scrip.
Taylor, Geo.....	do.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Thomas, John H.....	do.....	do.....	Scrip.
Thomson, Angus.....	No. 1 do.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Thomson, A.....	Special Constable.....	do.....	Not settled.
Thomson, E.....	No. 2 Company.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Thompson, C.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do.....	Scrip.
Thompson, G. R.....	No. 3 Company.....	do.....	do
Theroux, Ed.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do.....	do
Thorpe, P.....	No. 1 Company.....	do.....	do
Tomkins, J. D.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do.....	do
Tomkins, P. W.....	do.....	do.....	do
Toogood, John.....	No. 2 Company.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Toole, J. E.....	do.....	do.....	do
Treston, James.....	No. 1 do.....	do.....	Scrip.
Walters, H.....	P. A. Scouts.....	do.....	do
Way, R. B.....	No. 2 Company.....	do.....	do
Ward, Hy.....	No. 3 do.....	do.....	do
Westwood, A.....	Special Constable.....	do.....	do
White, James.....	No. 2 Company.....	do.....	do
Whitford, Alex.....	No. 4 do.....	do.....	do
Whitford, A.....	No. 3 do.....	do.....	do
Whitford, John.....	No. 4 do.....	do.....	do
Whitford, Philip.....	do.....	do.....	do
Wigmore, Joseph P.....	No. 1 do.....	do.....	do
Wigmore, R. E.....	do.....	do.....	Land warrant.
Wilson, Justus.....	do.....	do.....	Scrip.
Woodman, Charles.....	Goschen Detachment.....	do.....	do
Work, Peter.....	No. 4 Company.....	do.....	do
Wymerkirk, John.....	No. 1 do.....	do.....	Not settled.
Young, Capt. C. F.....	do.....	do.....	Land warrant.

RETURN

(66a)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 6th June, 1887;—For copies of all reports and correspondence in the possession of the Government in relation to the substitution of new and unknown names for places in this Dominion which have been from time immemorial otherwise designated. Also all instructions showing by what particular authority a new nomenclature has been adopted in the reports of the Geological Survey for old and historic places having French and Indian names commemorative of the early voyageurs and explorers.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 17th June, 1887.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 8th June, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to the accompanying Order of the House, dated 6th June, for copy of correspondence relating to the substitution of new and unknown names for places which are described as having been from time immemorial otherwise designated, I have to say that there is no recollection of changes of this nature having been made by this Department; and that in the absence of more definite information as to the particular places referred to, it would not be possible to make any effective search in the records of the Department.

It is not improbable that the first part of this Order, as well as the second, is intended to apply to the Geological Survey.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. WHITE, *Secretary.*

G. POWELL, Esq., Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 16th June, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to return herewith the Order of the House of Commons, of the 6th instant, which was referred on the 7th instant to the Minister of the Interior, for report, so far as the records of this Department might enable him so to do, and to inform you that there is no correspondence of record in this Department which in any way relates to the subject of such Order.

I have also to transmit herewith a copy of a report which has been received from the director of the Geological Survey, dated 11th instant, and a copy of a report from the Surveyor General, dated the 15th instant, as well as a copy of the Order in Council of the 4th April, 1887, referred to in the Surveyor General's Report.

These two reports are the respective answers of the above named officers to a letter of instructions which was addressed to them on the 10th instant, of which I also transmit a copy herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. B. DOUGLAS, *Assistant Secretary.*

GRANT POWELL, Esq., Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 10th June, 1887.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit, herewith, a copy of an Order of the House of Commons which was passed on the 6th inst., and which has been referred to the Minister of the Interior for report, in so far as the records of this Department may enable him so to do.

If you have of record in your branch of this Department any of the correspondence, instructions or other information, of which copies are called for by the Order in question, I am to request you to have such copies prepared, with the least possible delay, and then forwarded to the secretary for transmission to the Under Secretary of State.

If you have not of record in your branch of this Department any of the correspondence, instructions or other information, of which copies are so called for, I am to request you to furnish the secretary with a statement to that effect, over your own signature.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. B. DOUGLAS, *Assistant Secretary.*

A. R. C. SELWYN, Esq., C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.,

Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 11th June, 1887.

The Director of the Geological Survey has the honor to report that there is no correspondence nor instructions respecting names of places in the Geological Survey office, and he is not aware that any of the names mentioned by Mr. Dawson, as reported in the "Hansard," are substitutions for old historical names. Many of them were, he believes, given by Mr. Lawson, who made the survey of the Lake of the Woods, to islands which were never before either named or indicated on any existing map, and which for convenience of reference and description it was necessary to recognize in some way.

In doing this, Mr. Lawson has, he thinks, only adopted the course customary with all surveyors.

Mr. Dawson refers specially to Garden Island, but does not state the new name that has been given to it. The fact is that on the map published by this Survey it appears as Garden Island.

As regards Yellow Girl Bay and Point, the Survey is not responsible. Dr. Ball informs him that he has known the name for many years, but does not know who is the author of it. It occurs on the Dominion Lands map. If any old historical names have been changed, which he much doubts, it has certainly not been done intentionally, but simply because the names were not known, nor to be found on any map or document to which the Survey had access.

ALFRED R. C. SELWYN, *Director Geological Survey.*

To the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 10th June, 1887.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit herewith a copy of an Order of the House of Commons which was passed on the 6th instant, and which has been referred to the Minister of the Interior for report, in so far as the records of this Department may enable him so to do.

If you have of record in your branch of this Department any of the correspondence, instructions or other information, of which copies are called for by the Order in question, I am to request you to have such copies prepared, with the least possible delay, and then forwarded to the secretary for transmission to the Under Secretary of State.

If you have not of record in your branch of this Department any of the correspondence, instructions or other information, of which copies are so called for, I am to request you to furnish the secretary with a statement to that effect, over your own signature.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. B. DOUGLAS, *Assistant Secretary.*

E. DEVILLE, Esq., Surveyor-General, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, TECHNICAL BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 15th June, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., transmitting copy of an Order of the House of Commons, which was passed on the 6th inst., and requesting me, if I have of record in this branch of the Department any of the correspondence, instructions or other information of which copies are called for by the Order in question, to have such copies prepared without delay.

There is no document of record here in relation to the substitution of new and unknown names for places in the Dominion which have been from time immemorial otherwise designated, but there is an Order in Council, dated the 4th April, 1887, copy of which is transmitted herewith, authorizing certain changes in geographical names.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. DEVILLE, *Surveyor-General.*

P. B. DOUGLAS, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, Dept. of the Interior.

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 4th April, 1887'

On a memorandum, dated 14th March, 1887, from the Minister of the Interior, representing that since the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway across the Rocky Mountains the most prominent peaks along the line have been named by persons connected with the enterprise. That while in many instances the names given are appropriate, there are cases where unauthorized parties have attached their own names to the natural features of the country without having any claim to such distinction; and, as it is fit and proper that the names of the persons more intimately connected with the inception and execution of the great national highway should be perpetuated in this manner, the Minister recommends that the following proposed changes shown on the annexed sketch be approved, viz. :—

Boundary Peak to be called Pope's Peak.

Mount Hermit to be called Mount Tupper.

Mount Carrol to be called Mount Macdonald.

Mount Cunningham to be called Mount Mackenzie.

No name to be called Mount Macpherson.

The Committee advise that the foregoing proposed changes be approved accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

To the Honorable the Minister of the Interior.

CERTIFIED COPY

(72).

Order in Council relating to the arrangement with Messrs. Bossière Bros. & Co., Steamship Service between France and Canada.

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 27th April, 1887.

On a report, dated 14th April, 1887, from the Minister of Finance, submitting that Parliament at its last Session voted for the fiscal year 1886-87, the sum of \$50,000 for a subsidy to a line of steamers to run fortnightly between France and Quebec; that by an Order in Council passed on the 6th March, 1886, the Minister of Finance was authorized to enter into a contract with M. Emile Ficquet, shipowner of Havre, to perform the service under the above cited vote for five years, from the first day of June, 1886, by which time the line was to be fully organized and in operation; that Mr. Ficquet has not yet organized such line and the same has not yet been put into operation, nor has any contract been executed as provided in and by the said Order in Council.

The Minister represents that he has had under consideration a communication dated 5th April, 1887, from Messrs. Bossière Brothers & Co., stating that they are ready to establish a line of steamships between France and Canada to begin running in the first three weeks of May, 1887, and asking for the granting to them of the subsidy above referred to, the service to be inaugurated in the said month of May, 1887, with three steamers, to be carried on under the following conditions:

The subsidy to be \$50,000 a year, the service to be from France to Canada and return, the steamers going to the St. Lawrence River in summer, and Halifax in winter, plying directly from France to Canada and *vice versa*, except two or three stoppings at St. Pierre, Miquelon, and optional stoppings in England on the return trip, and during the winter service with liberty to touch at a point in the United States, provided the service be made directly from Halifax to France and from France to Halifax. The trips during the first two years of the service to be, one trip every twenty days during the navigation season of the St. Lawrence and a trip every month during the winter season, and during the remainder of the service to be bi-monthly. The steamers to be at least 1,800 tons burthen and running ten knots, the payments of the subsidy to be made in Canada to the agents of Messrs. Bossière Brothers & Co., quarterly, the first quarter to be paid only after the arrival of the fourth steamer and the other payments following every three months, and in the event of Messrs. Bossière Brothers & Co. omitting by their own fault three consecutive trips, the Canadian Government to have the right of informing them purely and simply of the cancellation of the contract.

The Minister after careful consideration of the subject recommends as follows:—

1st. That as Mr. Ficquet has not complied with the terms of the Order in Council of the 6th March, 1886, that Order in Council be cancelled.

2nd. That the offer of Messrs. Bossière Brothers & Co. be accepted on the terms and conditions above mentioned, except in so far as the same are modified as hereinafter set forth, viz:—

(a.) That the Government reserves the right, at the expiration of two years from the 31st day of May, 1887, or at any time thereafter, by notice from the Minister

of Finance for the time being to the said Messrs. Bossière Brothers & Co., or to their agents in Canada, by mail or otherwise, as most convenient to the said Minister of Finance, of their own motion and without any necessity for assigning any cause or reason, to cancel the agreement hereunder or any contracts or agreements entered into in pursuance hereof from the date named in such notice; and the Government also reserves the right at any time to cancel the said agreement hereunder or any contract entered into in pursuance thereof, by notice as aforesaid from the Minister of Finance for the time being in the manner above specified, if the conditions hereunder specified are not properly complied with and fulfilled by the said Bossière Brothers & Co., of which compliance or non-compliance the Minister of Finance for the time being is to be sole and final judge.

(b) That the trips after the termination of the first two years of the contract should be fortnightly and not bi-monthly.

(c.) That the said line shall be established and the service begun on or before the 31st day of May, 1887.

(d.) That on each trip to the River St. Lawrence the steamers of the line shall call at the port of Quebec or at some other port on the said River St. Lawrence above the port of Quebec.

(e.) That on trips on which the steamers may proceed to the United States such steamers must sail from France to Halifax direct, and then proceed to the United States port, and return to Halifax before sailing again for France.

(f.) That before any subsidy is paid, Bossière Brothers & Co. or their agents in Canada must furnish to the Minister of Finance a statement of the trips made by the steamers up to that time, which statement must be accompanied by certificates from the collectors of Customs at the various ports (French, Canadian, English, United States or otherwise) at which such steamers touched, showing the date of arrival at and clearance from such port, and also the port from which such steamer arrived and the port for which it cleared, and also full lists of the passengers sailing by such steamers, with the places from which they came and the ports at which they were landed, the furnishing of such information to be a condition precedent to the payment of such subsidy; and Messrs. Bossière Brothers & Co. to agree at any and all times to furnish to the Minister of Finance copies of the ships' manifests and such other information concerning the service as he may deem advisable and desirable in the public interest.

(g.) That such service shall be subject to conditions relative to the landing of goods billed for Canada, the carriage of steerage passengers, preference to Canadian merchants and shippers for freight room and rates charged for Canadian freight and for the carrying of mails similar to those contained for those purposed in the contract entered into between the Government and the owners of the White Cross Line, dated 1st May, 1882.

3.d. That the Minister of Finance be authorized, on being satisfied that the line has been established and the service begun, to enter into a contract with the said Bossière Brothers & Co. on the terms and conditions above specified.

4th. That Parliament be asked to vote \$50,000 for the next fiscal year for the purpose of carrying into effect the terms and conditions hereof.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

The Hon. the Minister of Finance.

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 May, 1887.

On a memorandum, dated 2nd May, 1887, from the Minister of Finance, recommending that that portion of the sub-section (a) of section 2 of the Order in Council of 27th April, 1887, authorizing an arrangement to be entered into with Messrs. Bossière Bros. & Co. for the performance of certain steamship service between Canada

and France which gives to the Government the right to cancel the contract of their own motion at the end of two years from the 31st May, 1887, be amended in the terms following:—

That at least six months' notice of such cancellation shall be given Messrs Bossière Bros. & Co., and the contract is only to be cancelled in case the terms and conditions thereof are not carried out to the satisfaction of the Government, or in case the Government determine to subsidize a line of fast steamers plying between Great Britain and Canada and touching at a port in France; notice may be given before the expiration of such period of two years so that the contract may be terminated at that date. Nothing herein shall interfere with the right of the Government to cancel the contract at any time if the terms and conditions thereof are not carried out.

That sub-section (b) of section 2 be amended by adding thereto "Twenty-five trips in the year, with steamers of a carrying capacity of 2,500 tons and an average sailing capacity of eleven knots an hour."

The Committee advise that the Order in Council of the 27th April, 1887, be amended accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

To the Hon. the Minister of Finance.

RETURN

(75)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 20th April, 1887;—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, 1886, 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.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 15th June, 1887.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER,
OTTAWA, 11th June, 1887.

SIR,—To comply with an Order of the House of Commons, I beg to send herewith a statement showing the quantity of Rolling Stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of the year ended 31st December last, giving each kind of rolling stock, the parties from whom bought and the cost of each kind.

There was no rolling stock built during this period in the railway workshops.

Yours truly,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,
Chief Engineer and General Manager.

A. P. BRADLEY, Esq., Secretary Department Railways and Canals.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Rolling Stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of the year ended 31st December, 1886, giving each kind of Rolling Stock, and whether purchased under contract or otherwise, the parties from whom bought and the cost of each kind.

Cars.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. Harris & Co., St. John—		
200 6-ton coal cars, contract	4,590 00	
117 20-ton coal cars do	60,840 00	
167 platform cars do	70,056 00	
10 box cars do	5,370 00	
1 milk car do	2,750 00	
		143,606 00
James Crossen, Cobourg, Ont.—		
4 smoking and postal cars, contract.....		17,020 00
		160,626 00

N.E.—There was no Rolling Stock built during this period in the railway workshops.

MONCTON, N.B., 7th June, 1887.

RETURN

(75a)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 20th April, 1887;—For a Return of the number of Pullman and Parlor Cars belonging to the Intercolonial Railway and used thereon, the cost of such cars, and the parties from whom the same were purchased, or by whom built for the Railway.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th June, 1887.

OTTAWA, 11th June, 1887.

SIR,—To comply with an Order of the House of Commons, I beg to send here with a statement of the number of Pullman and parlor cars belonging to the Intercolonial Railway and in use thereon, the cost of such cars and the names of the persons from whom the same were purchased or by whom built for the railway.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

Chief Engineer and General Manager.

A. P. BRADLEY, Esq., Secretary Department of Railways and Canals.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Pullman and Parlor Cars belonging to the Intercolonial Railway and used thereon, the cost of such cars, and the parties from whom the same were purchased, or by whom built for the Railway.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Pullman's Palace Car Co., Chicago—				
10 sleeping cars	106,000	00		
Remodelling and refitting	67,329	00		
			173,329	00
Jackson & Sharp Co., Wilmington, Del.—				
1 parlor car			7,345	00
James Crossen, Cobourg, Ont.—				
1 parlor car			8,550	00
			189,224	00

MONCTON, N. B., 7th June, 1887.

RETURN

(75b)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 20th April, 1887;—For a Return of the quantity of Lubricating, Machinery, Car or other Oil, furnished or delivered to the Intercolonial Railway during the year ending 31st December, 1886; the contracts under which the same were delivered; the names of the several contractors, and the several amounts paid under such contracts.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 15th June, 1887.

Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN OPERATION,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
OTTAWA, 13th June, 1887.

SIR.—To comply with an Order of the House of Commons, I beg to send herewith a statement showing the quantity of lubricating, machinery, car and other oil, purchased by the Intercolonial Railway during the year ending 31st December, 1886; the names of the several contractors; the contracts under which the same were delivered, and the several amounts paid under such contracts.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, *Chief Engineer and General Manager,*
per L. K. JONES.

A. P. BRADLEY, Esq., Secretary Department of Railways and Canals.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT showing quantity of oil purchased during the year ending 31st December, 1886.

Name.	Address.	Description.	Amount.
			\$ cts.
D. J. Gass & Co	Boston	4,030 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls. cylinder	2,216 78
do	do	3,990 do pass'r car	1,037 56
do	do	3,886 do do	1,010 49
Consumers' Oil Refining Co	Petrolen.	8,015 do kerosene.	828 21
do	do	15,134 winter car	1,005 29
John McDonald	do	5,211 freight do	416 88
do	do	2,632 do do	210 56
do	do	2,580 do do	208 40
Imperial Oil Co	do	7,477 car lubricating	504 70
do	do	2,523 do winter	109 41
do	do	3,085 pass'r car	601 68
do	do	7,629 winter lubricating	437 91
do	do	7,660 car do	536 20
do	do	8,589 kerosene	1,187 84
A. E. Vallerand	Quebec	3,408 mineral seal	937 30
Duners, Plant & Co	Lévis	1,421 car axle	284 20
Esty, Allwood & Co	St. John	389 do	31 16
James Robertson	do	207 raw linseed	115 92
do	do	212 boiled do	125 08
do	do	203 raw do	113 74
do	do	219 boiled do	129 34
do	do	209 do do	123 44
do	do	216 raw do	127 51
do	do	213 boiled do	126 04
C. Dubé	Riv. du Loup	2,055 porpoise	1,315 20
do	do	2,100 do	1,344 00
do	do	2,528 do	1,584 32
T. B. Barber & Sons	St. John	456 boiled linseed	259 92
A. J. Rabang & Co	Moncton	8,036 galls. kerosene	1,205 49
do	do	1,121 do do	173 77
do	do	8,222 do do	1,192 21
do	do	2,729 do do	409 39
do	do	7,887 do do	1,183 08
do	do	2,831 do do	417 61
do	do	8,120 do do	1,177 54
do	do	7,892 do do	1,381 24
do	do	7,666 do do	1,130 85
John McMillan	Montreal	7,460 do winter car	324 12
do	do	7,617 do summer car	408 14
do	do	7,487 do winter car	394 45
do	do	9,377 do do	359 50
Underbay & Co	Boston	7,877 do anchor	2,127 00
do	do	4,258 do do	1,149 66
do	do	5,413 do do	1,461 51
do	do	4,154 do do	1,121 58
do	do	8,083 do do	2,182 55
do	do	7,720 do pass'r car	2,007 31
do	do	11,888 do do	3,090 90
do	do	7,908 do do	2,056 30
do	do	4,060 do mineral seal	974 52
do	do	257 do pioneer spindle	92 64
do	do	311 do do	112 08
do	do	306 do extract lard	199 23
do	do	252 do do	146 62
do	do	491 do do	407 59
do	do	12,593 do winter car, pas'r	3,222 27
do	do	100 do Dumer mineral sperm	27 00

RETURN

(75c)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 25th April, 1887;—For a detailed statement of the sums charged to capital expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway for the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 15th June, 1887.

Secretary of State.

RETURN showing the amounts charged to Capital Expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway from 1873 to 1886.

Year ended 30th June, 1873.....				\$5,019,239 70
do	1874.....	.....	..	3,614,898 81
do	1875.....	.....		3,426,099 55
do	1876.....	.....		1,108,321 59
do	1877.....	.....		1,318,352 19
do	1878.....	.....		408,816 74
do	1879.....	.....		226,639 19
do	1880.....	.....		2,048,014 60
do	1881.....	.....		608,32 80
do	1882.....	.....		585,568 79
do	1883.....	.....		1,616,832 96
do	1884.....	.....		1,405,377 52
do	1885.....	.....		1,194,577 28
do	1886.....	.....		546,134 17

RETURN

(75d)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 20th April, 1887;—For a Return of all casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway arising from collisions, broken rails, or any other cause, for the calendar year 1886, and to April 1st, 1887; the respective causes and dates; the names of conductors, engine drivers or other officials dismissed, suspended or fined for any such collision or other neglect of duty; the amount of damage (if any) to property in such cases; the amount of compensation paid to owners of property destroyed or damaged, as well as amount of claims for loss or damage to property (if any) unsettled.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 20th June, 1887.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER,

OTTAWA, 14th June, 1887.

SIR,—To comply with an Order of the House of Commons, I beg to send you herewith a statement of all casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway, arising from collisions, broken rails, or any other cause, for the calendar year 1886, and to April 1st, 1887; the respective causes and dates; the names of conductors, engine drivers or other officials dismissed, suspended or fined for any such collision or other neglect of duty; the amount of damage to property in such cases; the amount of compensation paid to owners of property destroyed or damaged.

There are no claims unsettled in connection with any of these accidents.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

Chief Engineer and General Manager.

A. P. BRADLEY, Esq., Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Returns of all casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway arising from collision, broken rails, or any other cause, for the fifteen months ending 31st March, 1887, the respective causes and dates, the names of any conductors, engine drivers or other officials dismissed, suspended or fined for any such collision or neglect of duty, the amount of damage (if any) to property in such cases, the amount of compensation paid to owners of property destroyed or damaged, as well as amount of claims for loss or damage to property (if any) unsettled.

Date.	Particulars of Accident.	Names of Employés Punished.	How Punished.	Amount of Damage to Property.	Compensation paid Owner of property.	Amount of Claims unsettled.
1886.					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan. 26	Engine and 11 cars of special train off track one mile west of St. Fabien, engine slightly damaged, track considerably; cause, broken rail.				25 00	
do	Engine and flanger collided with some coal cars on siding at St. John, damaging engine and 1 cars slightly.				23 27	
do	Engine and 14 cars of No. 43 train off track ¼ mile west of Moffatt's, 7 cars considerably damaged; cause, broken rail.				85 25	
do	10 cars of No. 49 train off track, 2 miles west of St. Ignace, 3 cars and track considerably damaged; cause, broken wheel.				105 11	
Feb. 4	6 cars of special train off track at Petite Roche, caused by striking an ox; 4 cars considerably damaged.				115 40	
do	1st class car on No. 34 train off track 1 mile west of St. Roch, car and track considerably damaged; cause, broken wheel.				15 00	
do	6 cars off track in Rivière du Loup yard, switch damaged slightly; cause, defective rail.				511 25	
Mar. 6	6 cars of special train off track 4 miles east of Millstream, cars badly damaged; cause, broken rail.				43 55	
do	1 car on No. 38 train off track 3 miles west of Newcastle, car and track considerably damaged; cause, broken wheel.				180 11	
do	1 box biscuit destroyed.				1 99	

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—RETURNS OF ALL CASUALTIES TO TRAINS ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Particulars of Accident.	Names of Employés Punished.	How Punished.	Amount of Damage to Property.	Compensation paid Owners of property.	Amount of Claims Unsettled.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1886.						
Mar. 10	2 cars and van of special train off track at Humphrey's Mills siding, cars damaged and van destroyed by fire; cause, broken rail.			Barrowman, Phillips & Co, London, Eng., 2 cars oats spilled Thomas Todd & Son, Galt, Ont., middlings lost Lawson, Harrington & Co, Halifax, 34 sacks flour damaged	515 74 37 42 17 00	
do	6 Engine No. 61 off track in Rivière du Loup yard, the cow-catcher of engine destroyed; cause, misplaced switch.	E. Emond, Yard-master.	Fined 1 day's pay....			
do	12 7 cars of special off track near Quispansis; cars badly damaged.			O. R. & C. Co., Spring Hill, 2 cars coal lost J. R. Calhoun, St. John, N. B., damage to 1 car corn A. Sinclair & Co., St. John, N. B., 1½ bushels oats lost J. R. Jones & Co., St. John, 8 brushes lost Intercolonial Coal Co., Westville, 5½ tons coal lost.	16 50 23 29 4 62 0 88 13 05	
do	16 7 cars of mail special off track at Newcastle, track and cars considerably damaged; cause, broken rail.					
do	18 15 hoppers on special train off track near Alton tank, caused by train breaking apart; cars considerably damaged.					
do	30 6 cars on No. 41 train off track 1 mile west of St. Simon, cars and track considerably damaged; cause, broken rail.					
April 1	Special train collided with box car blown out of King's siding, damaging several cars considerably.					
do	3 Tender of engine and 12 cars of special train off track 5 miles east of Little Metis, tender and 8 cars slightly damaged; cause, broken rail.					
do	18 3 cars on special train off track at Bernier's siding, cars slightly damaged; cause unknown.					
May 12	3 cars of special train off track at West Mines Branch, one car destroyed, other slightly damaged; cause, bad joint. Tender of engine No. 107 off track at Amqui, damage slight; cause, broken rail.					

do	30	Special train broke in 3 pieces, near East Mines station, and parts collided, damaging cars.					32 42
Oct.	12	3 cars of special train off track at Charlo and considerably damaged; cause, broken rail.					17 00
do	29	1 car of special train off track at Berry Mills, no damage; cause, broken rail.					11 50
Nov.	26	Special train broke in 3 pieces, 1 mile east of Alton, parts collided, damaging 11 cars.					8 15
Dec.	15	7 cars of special train off track at Notre Dame du Portage; cause, running over the points in siding.	J. A. Gagnon, Station Master.	Fined \$5 for not putting semaphore at danger.			26 80
do	17	No. 9 train ran into rear of No. 23 train at Sackville, damaging van and box car.	A. Moreau, Conductor. F. Oloutier, Driver	Fined \$10 each for reckless running and not stopping for clearance order			12 60
Dec.	30	1 car on special train off track near Bic, no damage; cause, broken rail.					7 48
do	30	Special train struck box car projecting from siding at Red Pine, damaging 1st class car and van.					30 24
1887.							22 34
Jan.	10	Special off track at Derby; cause, unknown.					1 50
do	18	Side rod of engine 31 on No. 46 train broke at Notre Dame du Portage. D. Langlais, fireman, jumped and was instantly killed. George Montgomery, driver, was slightly injured; considerable damage to engine.					7 21
do	24	Special train collided with rear of special train standing at Beaver Brooke, damaging cars.					
do	31	Car on special train off track 2 miles west of Kent Junction, ran 4 miles before it was discovered, track considerably damaged.	G. Lamkie, conductor. John Stevenson, brakeman.	Fined \$5. do 3.			

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—Returns of all casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway, &c.—Concluded.

Date.	Particulars of Accident.	Names of Employés Punished.	How Punished.	Amount of Damages to Property.	Compensation paid Owner of property.	Amount of Claim unsettled.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts
1886. Feb. 16	1 Car on special train off track at Derby Junction, and colliding with cars in siding, was considerably damaged; cause, broken rail.	E. L. Watts, conductor. F. Jonak, brakeman. Melora Tracy, brakeman. D. Brownel, conductor. J. Stephenson, brakeman. W. Crossman, brakeman.	Fined \$6. do 3. do 3. do 5. do 3. do 3.			
Mar. 4	Car on special off track between Chatham Junction and Newcastle, ran 2½ miles; cause, broken wheel.	Nap. Bernier, conductor. George Bernier, brakeman. Alphonse Michaud, brakeman André Picard, brakeman. Joseph Paradis, conductor. William Fox, brakeman E. Robichaud, brakeman.	do 5. do 3. do 3. do 3. do 5. do 3. do 3.			
do 4	Truck of car on special train off track 5 miles east of Little Meis, ran 7 miles, slightly damaging the track; cause, broken wheel.					
do 4	Truck of car on special train off track near Metapedia and ran three miles; cause, broken wheel.					
do 10	No. 9 train ran into two hoppers blow a out of siding at Sackville damaging hoppers and engine considerably.					
do 17	Two specials collided at Gloucester Junction badly damaging cars and engines; cause, despatcher's mistake.					195 73
do 26	9 cars of No. 43 train off track 2½ miles east of St. Fabien, caused by track spreading, cars slightly damaged.					12 00
do 26	3 engines and 2 cars of No. 33 train off track at Little Meis; cause, misplaced switch.	H. Roy, brakeman	Fined \$2.	Hall & Fairweather, St. John, flour lost and damaged A. J. Lordly & Son, St. John, parlor frames damaged Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., Spring Hill, Batchart Bros. & Co., Rimouski, oil lost..... Louis Lafrance, Bic, P. Q., oil lost Pierre Gagnon, St. Flavie, oil lost		19 25 8 30 8 38 17 48

MONCTON, N.B., 9th June, 1887.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

(75e)

Of Revenue and Expenditure, Intercolonial Railway.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Comparative statement of the results of the operation of the road for the ten months ending 30th April, 1885-86 and 1886-87:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Working expenses.....	\$2,160,940 97	\$2,471,418 86
Earnings.....	1,964,841 34	2,136,432 27
Loss	<u>\$ 196,099 63</u>	<u>\$ 337,986 59</u>

Capital expenditure, ten months ending 30th April, 1885-86 and 1886-87:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Capital expenditure.....	<u>\$505,970 32</u>	<u>\$638,978 89</u>

OTTAWA, 22nd June, 1887.

(79.)

SCHEDULE OF DESPATCHES, &c.,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

PROPOSED IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

— o —

9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, S. W., 28th June, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information and consideration of the Government, a copy of a letter I have received from the Royal Colonial Institute, covering a communication from the Council of the Institute, signed on their behalf by the Duke of Manchester, as Chairman, on the subject of the formation of a Colonial Museum in London.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER, *High Commissioner.*

The Hon. the Secretary of State, Ottawa, Canada.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
LONDON, W. C., 17th June, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a letter which has been addressed to your Government by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, and signed on their behalf by the Duke of Manchester as Chairman, on the subject of the formation of a Colonial Museum in London, with a request that you will be good enough to forward it, as soon as possible, to the Government you represent.

I have, &c.,

FREDERICK YOUNG, *Hon. Secretary.*

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, G. C. M. G., C. B., High Com'r for Canada, London, S. W.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
LONDON, W. C., 17th June, 1886.

SIR,—On behalf of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute I beg to address you on the subject of the establishment of a Colonial Museum in London.

As will appear by their annual reports, the Council have long been deeply impressed with the paramount importance of the establishment of a Colonial Museum in London. The Exhibition now open affords an opportunity which will never again present itself for the formation of such a museum, wherein the resources, products and manufactures of the various Colonies may be preserved and displayed for public inspection and instruction.

In furtherance of these views the Council hope that you will, at the earliest possible opportunity, bring this matter under the notice of the Government of the Colony you represent, and they trust that you may be authorized to confer with the several agents general in London, so that a combined strenuous effort may be made to prevent the dispersion at the close of the Exhibition of the magnificent display now on view at South Kensington. The Council have expressed their readiness to co-operate, as far as lies in their power, in carrying out any well considered plan for the accomplishment of this important object.

A similar letter has been addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a request that the Crown agents may be instructed to join with the High Commissioner for Canada and the several agents general, in any conference they may hold on the subject.

I am, &c.,

MANCHESTER, *Chairman of the Council.*

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, G.C.M.G., C.B.,

High Com'r for Canada, 9 Victoria Chambers, S.W.

Draft of Letter Sent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OTTAWA, 13th July, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 515, of the 28th June last, transmitting for the information and consideration of the Government, copy of a letter received by you from the Royal Colonial Institute, covering a communication from the Council of the Institute, signed on their behalf by the Duke of Manchester, as Chairman, on the subject of the formation of a Colonial Museum in London, and to state that the matter will receive consideration.

I have, &c.,

GRANT POWELL, *Under Secretary of State.*

Hon. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, C.B., G.C.M.G.,

High Com'r for Canada, London, England.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, 1886, CANADIAN SECTION,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S. W., 22nd July, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a communication, addressed to me by H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales, for the information of the Government in reference to the question of continuing the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The memoranda of two meetings of the Executive Commissioners upon the same subject, also enclosed, will furnish further information in regard to this project.

I need only add that this Exhibition has produced a profound impression here, both in the minds of the people of this country and the other Colonies. If means can be devised to continue a good exhibit of the products and resources of Canada without involving too great an expenditure, it will, I believe, result in incalculable good.

I will be glad to be advised of the views of the Government as early as is practicable, in order that I may govern myself accordingly.

Yours, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

The Honorable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, OTTAWA, 9th August, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, enclosing a communication addressed to you by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in reference to the question of continuing the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and to state that the matter will receive consideration.

I have, &c.,

GRANT POWELL, *Under Secretary of State.*

To the Honorable Sir CHARLES TUPPER, G.C.M.G., C.B.,

High Com'r for Canada in London, 9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.

COLONIAL EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Executive President of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, has much pleasure in forwarding to the Executive Commissioner for Canada, for the information of his Government, copies of the reports of two meetings of the Executive Commissioners of the Exhibi-

tion which recently took place, when the question of the advisability of the formation of a permanent museum or exhibition as an outcome of the present exhibition, was discussed.

In bringing this matter to the notice of the Government of the Dominion, His Royal Highness is desirous that it should be understood that his only wish in associating himself with this movement is that the interests of the colonies themselves may be best served. His Royal Highness would further point out that it is for the Colonial Governments to decide whether or not such an institution would be advantageous to them, and that the question of whether this undertaking should be proceeded with or abandoned is entirely one for themselves to decide. Should the Colonial Governments consider that their interests would be furthered by the formation of a permanent colonial exhibition, His Royal Highness is desirous of assuring them that he will, under certain conditions, have much pleasure in actively supporting such an undertaking. His Royal Highness would, moreover, draw attention to the fact that if this exhibition is to be formed, the present time would be especially favorable for taking action; indeed, it may be assumed that the disposal of the collections at the close of the present Exhibition, without any effort being made for their retention, would point to the fact that the Colonial Governments had arrived at the conclusion that no good would arise by their continuance in this country.

The agents general for the colonies and executive commissioners for this exhibition, appointed by the Colonial Governments, while naturally unable to speak officially on the subject, have generally declared themselves anxious to obtain a permanent home for the collections at present shown at South Kensington; and it is in consequence of the views which have been expressed by them that His Royal Highness has been induced to give countenance to this scheme.

While it is impossible at the present time, and without having obtained the formal opinions of the Colonial Governments, to propose any definite plan by which the permanence of the collections which are at present being shown at the Colonial Exhibition could be secured, His Royal Highness feels that the following conditions are essential for placing such an institution on a sound financial basis, and they are mainly the conditions under which His Royal Highness would desire such an undertaking to be organized, should the Colonies wish him to assume its executive presidency:

1. That the executive president make such arrangements as he may consider desirable for the executive administration of such an exhibition.

2. That the Colonial Governments arrange for the collections which they have forwarded to the present Exhibition to remain—with such modifications as they may deem desirable—as the nucleus of the Permanent Colonial Exhibition.

3. That each Colonial Government participating in the Exhibition undertake to make a yearly grant in aid of the cost of maintaining the Exhibition, and that the guarantees which the Colonial Governments have contributed to the present Exhibition be continued in favor of the Permanent Exhibition, the liability on such guarantees to extend so long as the continuance of the Exhibition may seem desirable.

4. That an application be made to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851—the landlords of the grounds on which the present Colonial and Indian Exhibition stands—for obtaining a lease of the grounds on favorable terms, and that negotiations be also entered into with the Executive Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition, and with the other bodies who own the present Exhibition buildings, for transferring the same to the new Exhibition.

5. That each of the Colonial Governments participating have its own section, and that, as is the case at the present Exhibition, a representative of that Government be appointed to have entire charge over it.

6. That a finance committee be appointed from among these representatives who will have the control of all financial matters connected with the undertaking.

7. That an admission fee be charged to the public, and that means be taken for attracting visitors as at the present series of exhibitions, and that every effort be

made to render the exhibition self-supporting and independent of the guarantors. In forwarding this memorandum His Royal Highness is desirous of impressing upon the Colonial Governments the necessity of an early decision being arrived at, and he would suggest that such decision be communicated to him by telegraph, in order that their views may be known previous to the close of the present exhibition in October.

His Royal Highness would add that he has already received promises from four private gentlemen of guarantees amounting to five thousand pound each, and that these gentlemen have undertaken to obtain further sums. Previous, however, to definitely accepting these handsome contributions, it is, of course, necessary that the views of the Colonial Governments should be ascertained; but, in the meantime, His Royal Highness will be happy to receive conditional promises of contributions towards this guarantee fund, and for this purpose he would suggest that lists be opened both in this country and in the Colonies.

21st July, 1886.

Cablegram from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Governor General.

LONDON, 19th September, 1886.

Referring to suggestion already communicated as to permanency of present exhibition I now propose memorial of Queen Jubilee should take form of permanent Imperial Institute of Colonies and India, comprising display of Colonial and Indian resources. Contributions in aid institution to be solicited from Government and public here and all parts of Empire, to be vested in Board trustees appointed by Sovereign under permanent presidency heir apparent Throne. Glad to be favored with your views by cable and to hear whether your Government prepared recommend annual grant for certain number years or it preferred sum down.

PRINCE OF WALES.

Office of the Governor General's Secretary.

The undersigned has the honor, by desire of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, to draw the attention of the Hon. the Privy Council to the cablegram received from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, dated the 19th September last, and referred to Council on the following day in which His Royal Highness proposes that the memorial of the Queen's Jubilee should take the form of a permanent Colonial and Indian Exhibition and asking to be favored with the views of the Canadian Government by cable.

His Excellency the Administrator requests that he may be enabled to reply to the above with as little delay as possible.

HENRY STREATFEILD, *Gov. Gen. Secretary.*

To the Hon. the Privy Council.

PROPOSED IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LETTER FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The following correspondence has passed between the Prince of Wales and the Lord Mayor:—

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL, S. W., 13th September, 1886.

DEAR LORD MAYOR,—My attention has been frequently called to the general anxiety that is felt to commemorate in some special manner the approaching jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

It appears to me that no more suitable memorial could be suggested than an Institute which should represent the arts, manufactures and commerce of the Queen's Colonial and Indian Empire.

Such an institution would, it seems to me, be singularly appropriate to the occasion, for it would illustrate the progress already made during Her Majesty's reign in the colonial and Indian dominions, while it would record year by year the development of the Empire in the arts of civilization.

It would thus be deeply interesting to Her Majesty's subjects both within and beyond these islands, and would tend to stimulate emigration to those British territories where it is required, to expand the trade between the different British communities, and to draw closer the bonds which unite the Empire.

It would be at once a museum, an exhibition, and the proper locality for the discussion of colonial and Indian subjects.

That public attention has already been forcibly directed to these questions is sufficiently proved by the remarkable success which is attending the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, and I confidently anticipate that arrangements may be made whereby the more important collections, which have so largely contributed to this success, will be placed at the disposal of the institution.

I have much satisfaction in addressing this letter to your Lordship as Chief Magistrate of the capital of the Empire, and to invite your co-operation in the formation of this Imperial Institute of the Colonies and India, as the memorial of Her Majesty's jubilee by her subjects.

Should your Lordship concur in this proposal, and be willing to open a fund at the Mansion House, I would suggest that the contributions received be vested in a body of trustees, whom the sovereign would be asked to nominate, and I would further suggest that the institution should be under the permanent presidency of the heir apparent to the throne.

I remain, dear Lord Mayor,

Yours truly,

ALBERT EDWARD, P.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C., 17th September, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Royal Highness's letter of the 13th instant, and, in reply, to express the great pleasure it will afford me to give the heartiest co-operation and aid in the formation of the proposed Imperial Institute of the Colonies and India as the memorial of Her Majesty's jubilee by her subjects.

Your Royal Highness truly states that general anxiety is felt to commemorate in some special manner the approaching jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. There will, I am sure, be a universal desire to give expression, in a suitable, and, if possible, adequate way, to the deep attachment, veneration, and loyalty which the Queen's subjects in all parts of her vast dominions entertain for a sovereign whose long and illustrious reign has been productive, under Providence, of many blessings to her people and been rendered memorable by the striking progress in civilization and prosperity developed throughout the Empire.

Difficult as it may be to signalize in a commensurate way the feelings which are thus naturally emphasized at the approach of the jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, I am convinced that the proposal which your Royal Highness indicates, and which has the support of your influence, will be considered singularly appropriate.

It will, therefore, give me much satisfaction to open a fund at the Mansion House for the receipt of contributions, as suggested by your Royal Highness.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, with the greatest respect,

Your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most obedient servant,

JOHN STAPLES, *Lord Mayor.*

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

DEAR SIR,—I send to you this circular letter, in accordance with an understanding with the Minister of Agriculture, to inform you that it has been determined

in agreement with a wish of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to establish an Imperial, Colonial and Indian Institution in London, for the permanent exhibition of the products of the Colonies and India, as a memorial of the jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen.

The Government of Canada has agreed to ask Parliament to appropriate a sum of £20,000 sterling for this object, and also to give all the exhibits belonging to the Government at South Kensington.

The Provincial Governments of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have also agreed to give the exhibits belonging to them, and I have no doubt that the Governments of the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia will be willing to do the same.

It is intended that the permanent exhibition shall have the same commercial features as the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, in such a way as to afford information which may lead to business transactions; and, as the permanent exhibition, in the same way as the Colonial and Indian, will undoubtedly be visited by persons from all parts of the globe, having commercial interests in the exhibits and the information afforded in connection with them, it is believed that such an exhibition will be an important means of extending trade in Canadian products, natural, manufactured and artistic.

I hope, therefore, that you will kindly aid this undertaking by giving, or allowing to remain, either the whole or a portion of your exhibits, as may be required to make this exhibition of the products of agriculture, horticulture, the dairy, arts, industries and educational appliances of Canada as comprehensive as possible. The question of replacing exhibits, for the reason of progress of invention, or for other reasons, may be left to be subsequently dealt with.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will send a prompt reply, addressed to me, either directly to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, South Kensington, London, England, or through the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES TUPPER, *Executive Commissioner.*

9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON S. W., 15th December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following cablegram from Sir John Macdonald, dated 11th December, 1886:—

“Canada agrees to give £20,000 as loyal tribute to Her Majesty, to be disposed of as she pleases, but Government declines further interference or expenditure as at present advised.”

I think it right to place upon record the present position of the Imperial Institute proposals, originally formulated by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and in connection with which I visited Canada in August last.

The Government will be aware that I was authorized to issue a circular, a copy of which is enclosed, to all the exhibitors in the Canadian section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. This document explains clearly the proposed action of the Dominion and Provincial Governments that I had consulted, at that time, in regard to the Institute, as then contemplated. I am glad to be able to say that the replies of the exhibitors were of a gratifying nature, and ensured that the Canadian representation would be in every way effective and satisfactory.

After my return to London several meetings of the Colonial Executive Commissioners were held, and I enclose printed copies of the proceedings, in order that the Government may be made aware of the discussions that took place.

In the meantime the matter was being much discussed in the press, and in general circles, and the prevailing feelings were explained in the following extract from my letter to Sir John Macdonald on 15th November:—

“I have taken care to inform the Prince of Wales as you desire, that Canada will give the £20,000 to the jubilee fund, whatever form it may take. I will write you fully upon the Institute matter, so soon as anything is decided. Two serious

obstructions have sprung up in opposition to the Prince's plan. The Chambers of Commerce object to its being only for the Colonies and India, and the theatres object to the attractions—gardens and music. Both of these points will have to be conceded to get the money."

I also found it necessary to cable to the Minister of Agriculture on 19th November, as follows:—

"Institute will not likely be opened until buildings constructed, say three years hence. Propose to return all unsold private exhibits and bulk Government exhibits, and Local Government collections."

It will be observed that the Prince of Wales had appointed a committee to enquire into, and to mature a scheme, after consultation with the representatives of the Colonies, for the proposed Imperial Institute. I forward a copy of a letter I, in common with my colleagues the agents general, received from the honorary secretary to the committee on 23rd November, enclosing a scheme which "had been submitted to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and had his entire concurrence and approval." I at once called a meeting of my colleagues and submitted to them the draft for a joint reply (copy enclosed), which I suggested should be made to the communication in question. This course was not adopted, but it was decided that I should ask for a further meeting in the terms contained in my letter to the secretary dated the 29th November (copy enclosed).

The committee met our wishes as far as they were able, and it was arranged that we should submit the scheme as thus modified to our respective Governments for their approval. The following cable was sent by the agents general to their Governments:—

"Prince's Committee in communication with agents general, and concurrence of Prince have remodelled basis of Institute. Name Imperial Institute for United Kingdom, Colonies and India. Half entire space in no way inferior to other half reserved for Colonies and India. Each colony to have control of its section, and to Colonies fair share in general management; also contemplated to have from time to time exhibitions of specific industries and products. Buildings constructed before opening. We have stated Colonies contributing lump sum no further amount expected for administration. On your approval being received scheme will be definitely adopted."

I cabled Sir John Macdonald as follows (2nd December):—

"Prince approves modification Institute scheme giving half space products United Kingdom, buildings constructed before opening. Please cable concurrence;" and upon receipt of his reply sent the enclosed letter to the Secretary of the Institute Committee dated 15th December, 1886.

I may add in conclusion that as instructed by Sir John A. Macdonald, I informed the Committee that Canada would contribute the £20,000 to the Jubilee Fund notwithstanding any modification of the original design of which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales approved, but I have been careful to state on all occasions that the Dominion would not incur any further liability in connection with the Institute.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

(Enclosures.)

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

DEAR SIR,—I send you this circular letter in accordance with an understanding with the Minister of Agriculture, to inform you that it has been determined in agreement with a wish of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to establish an Imperial, Colonial and Indian Institution in London, for the permanent exhibition of the products of the Colonies and India as a memorial of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen.

The Government of Canada has agreed to ask Parliament to appropriate a sum of £20,000 sterling for this object; and also to give all the exhibits belonging to the Government at South Kensington.

The Provincial Governments of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have also agreed to give the exhibits belonging to them; and I have no doubt that the Governments of the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia will be willing to do the same.

It is intended that the permanent exhibition shall have the same commercial features as the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in such a way as to afford information which may lead to business transactions; and, as the permanent exhibition, in the same way as the Colonial and Indian, will undoubtedly be visited by persons from all parts of the globe having commercial interests in the exhibits and the information afforded in connection with them, it is believed that such an exhibition will be an important means of extending trade in Canadian products, natural, manufactured and artistic.

I hope, therefore that you will kindly aid this undertaking, by giving, or allowing to remain, either the whole or a portion of your exhibits as may be required to make this exhibition of the products of agriculture, horticulture, the dairy, arts, industries and educational appliances of Canada as comprehensive as possible. The question of replacing exhibits, for the reason of progress of invention may be left to be subsequently dealt with.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will send a prompt reply, addressed to me, either directly to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, South Kensington, London, England, or through the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES TUPPER, *Executive Commissioner.*

Copy of telegram from Prince of Wales to Governors of Colonies, to Viceroy of India, and to Governors of Madras and Bombay.

With reference to my suggestion as to permanency of present exhibition, papers concerning which were transmitted to you on 21st July,

I now propose that memorial of Queen's Jubilee should take the form of a permanent Imperial Institution of the Colonies and India, which would comprise display of Colonial and Indian resources.

Contributions in aid of Institution to be solicited from the Governments and public, both here and in all parts of the Empire.

Funds to be vested in board of trustees appointed by sovereign.

Institution to be under permanent presidency of heir apparent to throne.

Shall be glad to be favored with your views on this subject by cable, and to hear whether your Government is prepared to recommend an annual grant for certain number of years, or if preferred, a sum down.

3 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W., 15th December, 1886.

SIR,—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the committee, that during my visit to Canada in furtherance of the proposals of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales respecting the Imperial Institute, I caused the circular, a copy of which I enclose to be forwarded to each exhibitor in the Canadian section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. This document will explain fully the position taken in the matter by the Dominion Government, and also by those of the Provincial Governments which I had an opportunity of consulting. I may say also that the replies to the circular were of a most satisfactory and gratifying nature, and ensured that the Canadian section of the Institute, as then proposed, would be representative and effective.

After the various meetings that were held, on my return from Canada, of the Colonial Executive Commissioners, I found it necessary to write Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, in the following terms, on 15th November :—

"I have taken care to inform the Prince of Wales, as you desire, that Canada will give the £20,000 to the jubilee fund, whatever form it may take. I will write you fully upon the Institute matter so soon as anything is decided. Two serious objections have sprung up in opposition to the Prince's plan. The Chambers of Commerce object to its being only for the Colonies and India, and the theatres object to the attractions, gardens and music. Both of these points will have to be conceded to get the money."

I also telegraphed to the Canadian Government, on the 19th November, as follows:—

"Institute will not likely be opened until buildings constructed—say three years hence. Propose to return all unsold private exhibits and bulk Government exhibits and Local Government collections."

You will also find enclosed copies of the telegrams sent to our respective Governments by the agents general for Australia and myself as the result of the discussions with the committee respecting the scheme enclosed with your letter. It is right I should say that after my interview with Lord Herschell, I handed the telegram, as modified by His Lordship, to Sir Graham Berry, and that I have no knowledge of the manner in which the despatch came to be prematurely published. My telegram was forwarded to the Canadian Government on 3rd December, and I now have the honor to quote the reply, dated 11th December:—

"Canada agrees to give £20,000 as loyal tribute to Her Majesty to be disposed of as she pleases, but Government declines farther interference or expenditure as at present advised."

I shall be glad if you will bring this communication before the Imperial Institute Committee as early as possible.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

H. F. THOMPSON, Esq., Hon. Secretary Imperial Institute Committee,
1 Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Department of the Secretary of State, 29th December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 487, of the 15th December inst., and of the several enclosures therein mentioned with reference to the proposed establishment of an Imperial, Colonial and Indian Institution, in London, for the permanent exhibition of the products of the Colonies and India, as a memorial of the jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen, and to state that the matter will receive consideration.

I have, &c.,

G. POWELL, U.S.S.

The Hon. the High Commissioner for Canada,
9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W., England.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W., 28th December, 1886.

DEAR SIR JOHN,—Referring to my previous letter, I now beg to send you the report of the Prince of Wales Committee on the subject of the Imperial Institute.

You will no doubt have learned from Mr. Carling that I am retaining here the mineral exhibit and such other articles as are not likely to take any injury, to be handed over to the Institute, under proper arrangements, as soon as it takes definite form and shape. I venture to suggest, also, that it would be desirable for the Government to consider the proposals of the committee, although they are somewhat different to the original scheme, in order that a decision may be arrived at as to the part that will be taken by Canada in the matter. I am certainly of opinion that if the institute comes into existence, the Canadian Government should take measures to ensure that the space allotted to the Dominion should be properly occupied, and I think that the best manufacturers of Canada would arrange to send over and

exhibit their wares at their own expense, considering the pecuniary advantages they have derived from the recent exhibition. This would avoid further expense on the part of the Government, except in so far as they might be disposed to keep up the display of agricultural products, but this would not involve a large outlay, and in view of its importance in encouraging emigration, I have no doubt it would secure the co-operation and aid of the Provincial Governments.

I shall of course keep you advised, from time to time, of the development of the matter.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

P.S.—It is quite understood by all parties here, that Canada is to incur no expenditure in connection with the organization and maintenance of the Imperial Institute, beyond the £20,000.

Right Hon. Sir JOHN MACDONALD, G.C.B.

C. T.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The following is the report of the committee appointed by the Prince of Wales to frame a scheme for an Imperial Institute:—

The committee appointed by Your Royal Highness to frame a scheme for an Imperial Institute, intended to commemorate the 50th year of Her Majesty's reign, beg leave to submit to Your Royal Highness the following report:

They do not fail to remember that the scheme which Your Royal Highness indicated in your letter of the 13th of September last to the Lord Mayor of London had its origin in the remarkable interest excited by the recent Exhibition, by which not only the material products, resources and manufactures, but the loyal feelings of the great colonies and possessions of Her Majesty's Empire were illustrated in a most signal manner.

The object, therefore, which naturally suggested itself first to the committee was the development, with some necessary modifications, of Your Royal Highness's idea of creating a permanent representation of the resources and progress of the Colonies and India.

On pursuing, however, the consideration of the subject, the committee became persuaded that a memorial really worthy of the jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign could not be confined in its objects to any one part or to some parts of Her Majesty's Empire, and that it must in some form and degree also comprehend a representation of the United Kingdom.

Their desire, therefore, in the following outline of the scheme which they recommend is to combine in a harmonious form, and with a view to some practical and useful purpose, a representation of the Colonies and India on the one hand, and of the United Kingdom on the other.

They submit that this object will be best indicated by giving to the memorial the title of "The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India." They think that the Institute should find its home in buildings of such a character as worthily to commemorate the jubilee year of the Queen's reign, and to afford accommodation suitable for an institution combining the important objects which they now proceed to describe.

It is obvious that several departments of the Institute, such as the hall, conference rooms, &c., which will be found described under the Colonial and Indian section and the United Kingdom section respectively, will be common both to the Colonies and India, and to the United Kingdom, but as others have special relation to a particular portion of Her Majesty's dominions, it will be found convenient to make the following division:—

A.—COLONIAL AND INDIAN SECTION.

The object of the Colonial and Indian section will be to illustrate the great commercial and industrial resources of the Colonies and India and to spread a knowledge of their progress and social condition.

To this end provision should be made for:—

1. The display in an adequate manner of the best natural and manufactured products of the Colonies and India, and in connection with this the circulation of typical collections throughout the United Kingdom.

2. A hall for the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects, and for receptions connected with the Colonies and India.

3. The formation of Colonial and Indian libraries and establishing in connection therewith reading, news and intelligence rooms.

4. The incorporation in some form with the proposed Institute of the Royal Colonial Institute and Royal Asiatic Society if, as is hoped, it be possible to bring about such a union.

5. The collection and diffusion of the fullest information in regard to the industrial and material condition of the Colonies, so as to enable intending emigrants to acquire all requisite knowledge. Such information might be advantageously supplemented by simple and practical instruction. An emigration office of this character should be in correspondence with the Provincial towns either through the free libraries or by other means so that information may be readily accessible to the people. These objects would be greatly facilitated if, as may be hoped, the Government should consent to the transfer to the buildings of the Institute of the recently formed Emigration Department, which would by a close connection with the Institute, largely increase its usefulness.

Facilities might be afforded for the exhibition of works of Colonial and Indian art.

It is also considered desirable that means should be provided, not for a general exhibition but for occasional special exhibitions of Colonial and Indian produce and manufactures. At one time a particular Colony or portion of the Empire may desire to show its progress; at another time a general comparison of particular industries may be useful, while the permanent galleries would exhibit the usual commercial or industrial products of the several Colonies and India. The occasional exhibitions would stimulate and enlist the sympathies of Colonial and Indian producers and keep up an active co-operation with the industrial classes of this country.

B.—UNITED KINGDOM SECTION.

The leading objects of this section will be to exhibit the development during Her Majesty's reign, and the present condition of the natural and manufactured products of the United Kingdom, and to afford such stimulus and knowledge as will lead to still further development, and thus increase the industrial prosperity of the country.

We submit that these objects may be carried out by making provision for the following purposes:—

1. Comprehensive collections of the natural products of the United Kingdom, and of such products of other nations as are employed in its industries, with full, scientific, practical and commercial information relating thereto.

2. Illustrations of manufactured products, typical of their development and present condition, of trades and handicrafts and their progress during the Queen's reign, including illustrations of foreign work when necessary for comparison, together with models illustrating naval architecture, engineering, mining, and architectural works.

3. A library for industrial, commercial and economic study, which should contain standard works and reports on all subjects of trade and commerce. It will be desirable also to include a library of inventions of the Empire, and as far as possible of the United States and other countries.

4. Reading and conference rooms supplied with English, Colonial, and foreign commercial and technical periodicals, and a fully equipped map room for geographical and geological references. The conference rooms would be of value for meetings of Chambers of Commerce, and other bodies of a kindred nature.

5. The promotion of affiliation with the Imperial Institute of commercial museums in the city of London and in the commercial centres of the Provinces. To these the Institute would contribute specimens, samples, and exhibits of the commercial products likely to be specially valuable to particular localities. There should also be an organization to connect the Imperial Institute with the provincial centres, by lectures, conferences, the circulation of specimens, and other means.

It is hoped that the Institute may lead to the organization of high schools of commerce, such as are now established in the chief commercial towns of most continental countries, but which have as yet, unfortunately, no existence in the United Kingdom.

6. The building will also advantageously afford accommodation for (a) comparing and examining samples by the resources of modern science; and (b) the examination of artisans under the various schemes already existing for the promotion of technical education.

Space should be provided for occasional exhibitions of separate industries carried on in great provincial centres: for example, there might at one time be an exhibition of iron manufactures, at another of pottery, at another of textile fabrics, &c, which would tend to stimulate improvement in the different departments of industrial life. This object might be assisted by separate exhibitions of the handiwork of artisans.

The committee having detailed the general nature of their suggestions under these heads, desire to add that they do not anticipate the exhibits in the collections remaining unchanged. They contemplate that as improvements are made from time to time the later and better results would displace those out of date.

They have had to consider how the space should be distributed between the United Kingdom on the one hand and the colonies and India on the other, and they recommend that whatever portions of the buildings is not required for purposes manifestly common to both should be allotted to the two sections fairly in equal parts.

(C.) GOVERNMENT OF INSTITUTE.

The committee recommend that a new body entirely independent of any existing organization should be created for the government of the Institute. This body should be thoroughly representative of the great commercial and industrial interests of the Empire. The Colonies and India should have a fair share in the government of the Institute, and each colony should have special charge of its own particular department, subject, of course, to the general management of the entire institution.

The method of carrying this out would be prescribed by the charter after full consideration by Her Majesty in Council.

(D.) SITE.

The committee being fully conscious of the advantage of a central position for the Institute have considered the various possible sites, and have as far as has been within their power obtained estimates of their cost.

To carry out the several objects which the committee have indicated a large space is necessary. The committee have been unable to find any such suitable site in the central parts of London, except at a cost which looking at the probable amount of subscriptions, would, after the purchase of the ground leave a sum wholly inadequate for the erection and maintenance of the buildings and for carrying out the objects of the Institute.

The site of about five acres recently secured for the new Admiralty and War Offices is valued at £320,000, or rather over £160,000 an acre; that now vacant in Charles street, opposite the India Office, is less than an acre and would cost at least £125,000; probably another acre might be secured by private contract, so that the value of a limited site in this position would not be less than £250,000. It has been suggested that a single acre not far from Charing Cross might be obtained for £224,000. Two and a half acres on the Thames embankment have been offered for £400,000; and it

is stated that six acres might be procured from Christ's Hospital at £600,000. Another good central position has been suggested, consisting of two and a half acres, which has been valued at £668,000.

It is, of course, probable that these sites might be obtained at somewhat less than the prices asked, but allowing for this it is obvious that the purchase of any adequate area would involve the expenditure of a quarter to half a million.

The Committee have therefore been forced to abandon the hope of obtaining a central site within the limits allowed by any probable subscription.

The attention of the Committee was then drawn to the property at South Kensington belonging to the commissioners for the exhibition of 1851. This property was bought out of the profits of that exhibition with the express object of offering sites for any large public buildings which might be required for the promotion of science and art.

Under these circumstances the Committee submit to Your Royal Highness that the Imperial Institute may well establish a claim for the grant of a site of sufficient magnitude on property bought and reserved for public institutions of this character.

Though sensible of the objections that may be urged against the situation at South Kensington, the Committee think that the advantage must be obvious of obtaining a sufficient site virtually free of cost, so that the whole of the subscriptions may be devoted to providing a building for and establishing and maintaining the Institute.

The Committee, while guided in the recommendation of a site by the considerations they have indicated, think it right to add that there are some incidental advantages connected with that at South Kensington.

In that locality are combined the City and Guilds Technical College, the Royal College of Music, and the Government Museums and Schools of Science and Art, which ought to be in immediate proximity to an Imperial Institute of the character which we have described.

The technical character of the collections and exhibitions of the Imperial Institute has a natural connection with the collections of science and art in the Government museums.

E.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

An Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India would fail in its chief object if it did not constantly keep in view that it ought to be a centre for diffusing and extending knowledge in relation to the industrial resources and commerce of the Empire.

The necessity for technical education is now fully appreciated, because the competition of industry has become, in a great measure, a competition of trained intelligence. The Committee, however, do not recommend that the Imperial Institute should aspire to be a college for technical education. Many of the large towns in Great Britain have recently established colleges or schools of science and art. The Imperial Institute might serve to promote technical education in these and to unite them with colleges of larger resources which have been founded or formed branches for the purpose in the metropolis. It is too much to hope that an active co-operation of this character between the provincial centres and London could be at once undertaken by the Imperial Institute. But the Committee bear in mind that, in their last report, the commissioners of 1851 have indicated an intention to assist in carrying out such a scheme. If the commissioners would contribute three or four thousand pounds annually it would be possible to establish scholarships which might enable promising candidates of the working classes to attend the local institutions, and even when it was desired to complete their technical education in colleges of the metropolis. In addition to this aid the Imperial Institute might be able in other ways to promote the foundation of scholarships both in connection with the colonies and provincial centres in the hope of still further extending these benefits to the working classes.

In conclusion the committee submit that an Imperial Institute such as they have sketched in broad outline, would form a fitting memorial of the coming year when Her Majesty the Sovereign of this Empire will celebrate the jubilee of a happy reign. It would be an emblem of the unity of the Empire, embracing as it does all parts of the Queen's dominions, and tending to promote that closer union between them, which has become more and more desired. It would exhibit the vast area, the varied resources, and the marvellous growth, during Her Majesty's reign, of the British Empire. It would unite in a single representative act the whole of her people; and since both the purpose and the effect of the Institute will be to advance the industrial and commercial resources of every part of the Empire, the committee entertain a confident hope that Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of class or race, will rejoice to take part in offering this tribute of love and loyalty.

HERSCHELL, Chairman.
 CARNARVON,
 REVELSTOKE,
 ROTHSCHILD,
 G. J. GOSCHEN,
 LYON PLAYFAIR,
 HENRY JAMES,
 HENRY T. HOLLAND,
 H. H. FOWLER,
 C. T. RITCHIE,
 FRED. LEIGHTON, President Royal Academy,
 ASHLEY EDEN,
 OWEN T. BURNE,
 REGINALD HANSON, Lord Mayor,
 J. PATTISON CURRIE, Governor, Bank of England,
 JOHN STAPLES,
 FRED. ABEL, Vice-President Society of Arts,
 J. H. TRITTON, Chairman, London Chamber of Com.,
 NEVILLE LUBBOCK,
 HENRY BROADHURST.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
 9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W., 13th January, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the Imperial Institute, I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of the Government, a copy of a letter addressed to me by Sir Francis Knollys, conveying an invitation of the Prince of Wales that I should become a member of the temporary committee which His Royal Highness has formed for the purpose of dealing with the question of the future government of the Institute, and with other points connected with the undertaking, together with a copy of the reply I have returned thereto.

I also transmit a copy of a further letter from Sir Francis Knollys, with a request from the Prince of Wales that I would second a resolution at a meeting which was held at the Mansion house yesterday on the subject, together with a copy of my reply.

I further enclose, for the information of the Government, copies of the resolutions of a meeting held at St. James' Palace yesterday, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, together with a copy of a note from his Royal Highness inviting me to attend the meeting in question.

To make the correspondence complete, I also forward cuttings from to-day's *Times*, containing accounts of the two meetings held yesterday at St. James' Palace and the Mansion House, to which I have before referred.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER, *High Commissioner.*

The Hon. the Secretary of State, Ottawa, Canada.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL, S.W., 30th December, 1886.

DEAR SIR CHARLES TUPPER,—The Prince of Wales feels that the time has now arrived when the Colonies should be represented on the temporary committee which he has formed for the purpose of dealing with the question of the future government of the Imperial Institute, and with other points connected with the undertaking.

I am, in consequence, desired by His Royal Highness to express a very sincere hope that you may be induced to afford him the benefit of your services by consenting to become a member of this committee in conjunction with Sir Saul Samuel.

Believe me, &c.,

FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

97 CROMWELL ROAD, LONDON, S.W., 5th January, 1887.

DEAR SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS,—I have just received your letter of 30th December, on my return from Paris, and beg, in reply, to say that my best services are always at the disposal of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and that it will give me great pleasure to become a member of the committee of the Imperial Institute, as proposed.

Yours, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL, S.W., 10th January, 1887.

DEAR SIR CHARLES TUPPER,—The Prince of Wales desires me to say how highly gratified he would feel if you would kindly consent to attend the meeting which is to be held at the Mansion House, at half-past three o'clock on Wednesday next, in support of the Imperial Institute, and if you would also be so good as to second a resolution that will be proposed by Lord Lorne on the occasion.

Believe me, &c.,

FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

97 CROMWELL ROAD, LONDON, S.W., 11th January, 1887.

DEAR SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS,—In reply to your note received this morning, I beg you will inform His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales that it will give me much pleasure to attend the meeting at the Mansion House, and second the resolution proposed by the Marquis of Lorne.

Yours, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL, S.W., 11th January, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to invite the favor of your attendance at the meeting to be held at St. James' Palace to-morrow (Wednesday) at 12.45 (midday) o'clock in the furtherance of the objects of the Imperial Institute.

I am, &c.,

ALBERT EDWARD, P.

The Hon. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, G.C.M.G., C.B., 9 Victoria Chambers, S.W.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES, AND INDIA.

Meeting at St. James' Palace, on Wednesday, 12th January, 1887.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., President, in the chair.

Resolutions :

Proposed by the Right Hon. the Earl Spencer, K.G., seconded by the Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh :

1. This meeting is of opinion that the foundation of an Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, would—as an emblem of unity of the

Empire and as an exponent of its industries and commercial resources—be a national memorial fitting and worthy to commemorate the completion of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign:

Proposed by the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Hampden, G.C.B., seconded by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of York :

2. That an appeal be made to the subjects of the Queen throughout Her Majesty's Dominions to give a generous support to the establishment and maintenance of such Imperial Institute.

Proposed by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, seconded by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne :

3. That the best thanks of this meeting be expressed to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for his exertions in framing and presenting the scheme of an Imperial Institute which, in the opinion of this meeting, will, if established, confer great and important benefits on the subjects of the Queen.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

MEETING AT ST. JAMES' PALACE.

Yesterday afternoon the Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the members of the organizing committee of the proposed Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, which it is intended to establish in commemoration of the jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign. The meeting was held at a quarter to 1 o'clock in the banqueting room of St. James' Palace, when there were present Lord Herschell (chairman), the Earl of Carnarvon, K.G., Lord Revelstoke, Lord Rothschild, the Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Henry T. Holland, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir John Rose, G.C.M.G., the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P., Sir Frederic Leighton (President of the Royal Academy), the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Lowthian Bell, Sir Edward Guinness, Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Owen T. Burne, K.C.S.I., Sir Reginald Hanson (Lord Mayor of London), Mr. J. Pattison Currie (Governor of the Bank of England), Sir John Staples, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Abel, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S. (organizing secretary), Mr. W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., Mr. J. H. Tritton (chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Neville Lubbock, and Mr. A. Waterhouse, R.A., members of the organizing committee. The following noblemen and gentlemen had also accepted invitations to be present:—The Duke of St. Albans, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., the Marquis of Bristol, the Earl of Bandon, the Earl of Bradford, the Earl of Caithness, the Earl of Cork, K.T., the Earl of Cawdor, the Earl of Ducie, the Earl of Dysart, the Earl of Dartrey, Earl Granville, K.G., the Earl of Howe, the Earl of Ilchester, the Earl of Lanesborough, the Earl of Lucan, the Earl of Lovelace, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the Earl of Strafford, Earl Spencer, K.G., the Earl of Verulam, Viscount Hampden, G.C.B., Viscount de Vesci, Lord Hothfield, Lord Herries, Lord Harlech, Lord Kensington, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Wantage, V.C., K.C.B., Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the Right Hon. Sir G. F. Bowen, Sir James Paget, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Clark (Lord Provost of Edinburgh), the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Right Hon. J. Terry (Lord Mayor of York), the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole (Governor of the Isle of Man), Sir J. R. Bailey, Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg, Sir Henry W. A. Ackland, K.C.B., Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Sir H. Dashwood, Sir Frederick Bramwell, F.R.S., Sir Edward Colebrooke, Hon. J. C. Dundas, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Cooper, Mr. H. R. Hughes, Mr. C. W. Townley, Professor Huxley, Professor Tyndall, Sir J. E. Millais, the Master of the Cloth-workers' Company, the Master of the Mercers' Company, the Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company, the Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company, the Master of the Merchant Tailors' Company, the Master of the Skinners' Company, the Master of the Grocers' Company, the Master of the Ironmongers' Company, Colonel Hambro, M.P.,

Professor Michael Foster, the Mayors of Arundel, Andover, Abingdon, Ashton-under-Lyne, Beverley, Bristol, Beccles, Bishop's Castle, Birmingham, Boston, Bideford, Brecon, Bridport, Burslem, Barnsley, Bacup, Basingstoke, Barnstaple, Blandford, Bridgwater, Bury, Banbury, Blackburn, Brighton, Chippenham, Chorley, Cheltenham, Carlisle, Clitheroe, Croydon, Calne, Coventry, Canterbury, Crewe, Colchester, Chichester, Cardiff, Cambridge, Daventry, Darlington, Droitwich, Derby, Dudley, Dewsbury, Darwen, Devenport, Exeter, Eastbourne, Evesham, Flint, Folkestone, Gloucester, Guildford, Godalming, Grantham, Gravesend, Harrogate, Hull, Hythe, Hanley, Huddersfield, Halifax, Huntingdon, Harwich, Hereford, Hartlepool, Hastings, Ipswich, Kingston-on-Thames, Keighley, Kidderminster, King's Lynn, Leamington, Lowestoft, Lostwithiel, Leeds, Llanfyllin, Lincoln, Longton, Louth, Lancaster, Lydd, Liskeard, Luton, Launceston, Leicester, Lewes, Malmesbury, Maidenhead, Margate, Middleton, Maldon, Macclesfield, Mossley, Manchester, Maidstone, Montgomery, Norwich, Newport (Mon.), Newport (Isle of Wight), Nottingham, Northwich, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Oxford, Plymouth, Peterborough, Portsmouth, Poole, Preston, Pembroke, Penzance, Queenborough, Ripon, Richmond (Yorkshire), Romsey, Rotherham, Reigate, Rye, Reading, Sheffield, Scarborough, Sunderland, Saltash, Southampton, Sutton Colfield, South Molton, Sandwich, St. Albans, St. Ives, Stamford, Stoke, Stafford, St. Helen's, Salisbury, Stockport, Salford, Sligo, Stratford-on-Avon, Swansea, Saffron Walden, Totnes, Torrington (Great), Truro, Taunton, Tiverton, West Ham, Walsall, Winchester, Wokingham, Wilton, Wallingford, West Bromwich, Worcester, Wigan, Wolverhampton, Wareham, Windsor, Warwick, Wednesbury, Wexford, Weymouth, Yeovil and Yarmouth (Great); the Deputy Mayors of Christchurch, Rochester and Yeovil; the Clerks of the Peace for several counties; the Provosts of Dumfries, Greenock, Haddington, Peterhead, Stirling and Stranraer; the Town Clerks of Birkenhead, Bury, Brighton, Bradford, Devonport, Edinburgh, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Nottingham, Norwich, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Preston, Sheffield, Salford, Sunderland, Wolverhampton and West Ham; and a large number of chairmen of urban authorities throughout the kingdom.

The Prince of Wales, who on entering the room was warmly received, took the chair at 1 o'clock, being accompanied by Prince Albert Victor of Wales, who sat on his right hand.

The Prince of Wales, who, on rising, was loudly cheered, said:—My Lords and Gentlemen,—You are doubtless aware of the general feeling on the part of the public that some signal proof of the love and loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects throughout her widely extended Empire should be given to the Queen when she celebrates the 50th year of her happy reign. (Cheers.) In order to afford to the Queen the fullest satisfaction, the proposed memorial should not be merely personal in its character, but should tend to serve the interests of the entire Empire, and to promote a feeling of unity among the whole of Her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers.) The desire to find fitting means of drawing our colonies and India into closer bonds with the mother country, a desire which of late has been clearly expressed, meets, I am sure, with the Queen's warmest sympathy. (Cheers.) It occurred to me that the recent Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which presented a most successful display of the material resources of the colonies and India, might suggest the basis for an institute which should afford a permanent representation of the products and manufactures of the whole of the Queen's dominions. (Hear, hear.) I therefore appointed a committee of eminent men to consider and report to me upon the best means of carrying out this idea. Upon the report of the committee being submitted to me, and after giving every clause my full consideration, it so entirely met with my approval that I accepted all its suggestions, and I therefore directed that a copy of that report should be sent to each of you. (Hear, hear.) As I trust you have mastered the suggestions of that report, I do not propose re stating them to you in detail, but I would remind you that I propose that the memorial should bear the name of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, and that it must find its home within buildings of a character worthy to commemorate the jubilee year of the Queen's reign. (Cheers.) My proposals also are that the Imperial Institute should be an

emblem of the unity of the Empire, and should illustrate the resources and capabilities of every section of Her Majesty's dominions. (Hear, hear.) By these means every one may become acquainted with the marvellous growth of the Queen's colonial and Indian possessions during her reign, and will be enabled to mark, by the opportunities afforded for contrast, how steadily these possessions have advanced in manufacturing skill and enterprise step by step with the mother country. A representative institute of this kind must necessarily be situated in London, but its organization will, I trust, be such that benefits will be equally conferred upon our provincial communities, as well as upon the colonial and Indian subjects of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) It is my hope that the institute will form a practical means of communication between our colonial settlers and those persons at home who may benefit by emigration. Much information and even instruction may beneficially be imparted to those who need guidance in respect to emigration. You are aware that the competition of industry all over the world has become keen, while commerce and manufactures have been profoundly affected by the recent rapid progress of science, and the increased facilities of inter communication offered by steam and the electric telegraph. In consequence of these changes all nations are using strenuous efforts to produce a trained intelligence among their people. The working classes of this country have not been slow to show their desire for improvement in this direction. They wish to place themselves in a position of intellectual power by using all opportunities offered to them to secure an understanding of the principles, as well as of the practice, of the work in which they are engaged. (Hear, hear.) No less than 16,000,000 persons from all parts of the kingdom have attended the four exhibitions over which I presided, (cheers), representing fisheries, public health, inventions, and the colonies and India, and I assure you I would not have undertaken the labor attending their administration had I not felt a deep conviction that such exhibitions added to the knowledge of the people, and stimulated the industries of the country. (Cheers.) I have on more than one occasion expressed my own views, founded upon those so often enunciated by my lamented father, that it is of the greatest importance to do everything within our power to advance the knowledge as well as the practical skill of the productive classes of the Empire. (Cheers.) I therefore commend to you as the leading idea I entertain, that the institute should be regarded as a centre for extending knowledge in relation to the industrial resources and commerce of the Queen's dominions. With this view it should be in constant touch, not only with the chief manufacturing districts of this country, but also with all the colonies and India. Such objects are large in their scope, and must necessarily be so, if this institute is worthily to represent the unity of the Empire. To some minds the scheme may not be sufficiently comprehensive, because it does not provide for systematic courses of technical instruction in connection with the collections and libraries of the proposed institute. I would be the last person to undervalue this suggestion. I am well aware that the advantages we have enjoyed in the competition of the world by the possession of fuel, combined with large mineral resources and by the maritime habits of our people, are now becoming of less importance, as trained intellect has in other countries been more and more applied to productive industry. (Hear, hear.) But I know that this truth has already penetrated our centres of manufacturing activity, for many of the large towns have founded colleges and schools of science and art to increase the intellectual factor of production. London has also taken important steps in the same direction. The Imperial Institute should be a supplement to, and not a competitor with, other institutions for technical education in science and art both at home and in the colonies. At the same time, I trust that the institute will be able to stimulate and aid local efforts by directing scholarships for the working classes into suitable channels, and by other similar means. (Hear, hear.) Though the institute does not engage in the direct object of systematic technical education, it may well be the means of promoting it, as its purpose is to extend an exact knowledge of the industrial resources of the Empire. It will be a place of study and resort for producers and consumers from the colonies and India when they visit this country for business or pleasure, and they, as well as the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom, will

find in its collections, libraries, conference and intelligence rooms, the means of extending the commerce and of improving the manufacturing industries of the Empire. I trust, too, that colonial and Indian subjects visiting this country will find some sort of social welcome within the proposed building. This institute will thus be an emblem, as well as a practical exponent, of the community of interests and the unity of feeling throughout the extended dominions of the Queen. (Cheers.) From the close relation in which I stand to the Queen, there can be no impropriety in my stating that if Her subjects desire, on the occasion of the celebration of Her 50th year as sovereign of this great Empire, to offer her a memorial of their love and loyalty, she would specially value one which would promote the industrial and commercial recourses of Her dominions in various parts of the world (cheers), and which would be expressive of that unity and co operation which Her Majesty desires should prevail among all classes and races of Her extended Empire. (Hear, hear.) My lords and gentlemen, I have invited you to meet on this occasion in order that I may appeal to you to give me your assistance in establishing and maintaining the Imperial Institute. If you approve of the views I have expressed, I am certain that I may rely upon your strenuous co-operation to carry them into effect. (Hear, hear.) I admit that it has not been without anxiety that I resolved to make the propositions I have submitted to you, but confidence and support come to me in the knowledge that I can appeal to you, and through you to the whole country, to give your aid to a work which I believe will be of lasting benefit to this and future generations. (Loud cheers.)

Earl Spencer, rising to move the first resolution, said: May it please Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen. It is a great honor to me to have received Your Royal Highness' commands to move the first resolution at this very important meeting. I wish, Your Royal Highness, that I had eloquence and power of speech adequate to express what I ought to say on such a memorable occasion. Your Royal Highness, it has been customary in this nation, as in others, to mark particular epochs in the history of individuals, of nations, and of institutions. Those epochs are standpoints whence we may review the history of the past. They are always, even on ordinary occasions, of interest, but the present occasion, I would say, is one of national importance. (Cheers.) We have not to celebrate the jubilee of a private person; we have to celebrate the jubilee of an illustrious personage, beloved and revered over the whole Empire (cheers), the head of our nation, the Sovereign of an Empire which contains hundreds of millions of human beings in every quarter of the globe. (Cheers.) I need not dwell further on the present considerations attending this jubilee year at any length, but I feel I should not be carrying out my duty if I did not allude in a very few words to Her Majesty herself. We all feel what a great debt this nation and the Empire owe to the Queen (cheers)—not only for the private example which she has set to all men and women who are her subjects, an example which must have had great effect and influence in society all over the world (hear, hear), but also for the manner in which she has performed her duties as a constitutional Sovereign (cheers)—setting in this respect an example to all other Sovereigns in the world, for without this we should not be now celebrating the 50th year of Her Majesty's reign in the manner in which we are now about to do. (Cheers). If I pass to general considerations, I think I may say that there has been nothing more remarkable during the fifty years of Her Majesty's reign than the rapid development and growth of the population, of the wealth, and of the commerce of the Empire. Another thing as remarkable is the great and growing interest which all people in this kingdom take in the affairs of the most distant parts of the Empire. At home we have had development to a great extent. We have seen an immense accession to wealth and commerce; we have seen education diffused in the most remarkable way. Happily this has been accompanied by a diminution of crime (hear, hear); and though in another respect there is a great deal yet to be done, we have seen an immense improvement in the material happiness and prosperity of the working classes of the country. (Cheers.) Coupled with all that, I think I may say there never was a time when the people as a whole rallied more generously and heartily

in support of the Crown and Constitution. (Cheers.) In India, though we have to mark sad events years ago, we may congratulate ourselves on the great step which was made in taking the government of that immense dependency into the hands of the Queen's Ministers. That, I believe, has increased the benefits conferred by Government on the millions and millions of people who dwell in that land. (Hear, hear.) The colonies have developed, as His Royal Highness said, step by step with the Mother Country. We see nations of our own race and blood rising up, governing themselves by responsible Governments, and yet with all that we find the most intense devotion and enthusiasm to the Crown and to this country. (Cheers.) We had a notable instance of that a few years ago, when they came and volunteered their aid to us in Africa with arms and men. (Cheers.) These are all considerations that come before us when we look back at those fifty years of Her Majesty's reign, and what we have to do is try and find some memorial worthy of Her Majesty and of the affection which we feel for her, and to mark the great events which have passed during her reign—events at which I have only glanced in the few remarks I have made. Your Royal Highness has been good enough to take great pains with regard to this matter, and has proposed to the country a scheme. It is to consider that scheme that we have met here to-day, and I will venture to say that there is no memorial that could be more appropriate or more worthy of Her Majesty and of the glorious history of Her reign than the proposal which Your Royal Highness has made. In this country we are often unfortunately divided by party feeling; it may be sometimes by religious feeling, sometimes by political feeling, but all of us are at one in a patriotic desire for the unity and strength of the Empire. (Cheers.) We all have local interests to subserve, and the strength of this country has been in no small degree promoted and matured by the development of local interests. But we have the higher common interest of being citizens of the great Empire over which the Queen reigns. Her Majesty's jubilee is an event which unites us all together without any difference of feeling, and it is one of those rare occasions which we ought not to lose sight of, but should seek to utilize to the fullest possible extent. We cannot more worthily do honor to it than by coming forward to assist this Imperial Institute, which will be such a notable emblem of the unity and strength of the Empire. (Cheers.) The institute, as Your Royal Highness has said, is to be placed in London. Now, London is the metropolis of the Empire. It is not to promote a mere local London interest, however, that we place this institute here; it is placed here because London is the only place which is worthy to have a memorial, not only for the United Kingdom, but for all the Queen's dominions, including India and the colonies at large. His Royal Highness' wish is that the influence of this institute should spread to every part of the United Kingdom as well as to the colonies. As he said, he wishes that there may be meetings here to exchange views on a variety of subjects. I understand that the idea is also to have schools of commerce throughout the country, and that the institute should be able to assist technical education in every way. These are all matters of the greatest importance. They are all matters in which the provinces as well as London will have a direct interest. I fear I have already trespassed too long on the time of this meeting, and I will now close by moving the first resolution, which I think in a proper way sets forth the objects we have in view. I beg to move:—"This meeting is of opinion that the foundation of an Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India would—as an emblem of unity of the Empire, and as an exponent of its industries and commercial resources—be a national memorial fitting and worthy to commemorate the completion of the 50th year of Her Majesty's reign."

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh: I have the greatest pleasure in seconding the resolution moved by Lord Spencer. As the chief magistrate of the metropolis of Scotland, I am here more to listen and report than to say much; but I am quite sure that such an object as this, commended by your Royal Highness, and supported and welcomed by Her Majesty the Queen, whom we all love and revere (cheers), will carry the very greatest possible weight in Her Majesty's northern dominions. (Cheers.) In no part of her vast Empire is the Queen more beloved than in her

northern kingdom; and although Scotch people may be slow to move, yet when once they are thoroughly acquainted with the bearings of the scheme, they will with their proverbial fervor throw themselves into this most important matter. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put by his Royal Highness and carried unanimously.

Viscount Hampden, who was cheered on rising, said: I rise very willingly to propose the resolution which has been placed in my hands, but at the same time I cannot but feel painfully that the subject of it being so large I shall not be able to do justice to it. There are some things which we must take as accepted, and among those we must accept this point—the loyalty of the English people. (Cheers.) Having passed the best part of a long life in the House of Commons, I naturally regard the past half century of our gracious Queen's reign from the point of view of a Parliamentary man. The quality for which Her Majesty has been most conspicuous throughout that long period has been fidelity to the Constitution. (Cheers.) The Queen has always been prompt to recognize and respect the Constitution under which we have the privilege to live, and in all the varied Ministerial changes of the last half century the Queen has invariably called to her councils those advisers whom she had reason to believe represented the public opinion of her people. (Cheers.) In thus acting Her Majesty has shown her trust in her people and her people have trusted her. (Cheers.) In this mutual trust between the Sovereign and the people lies in great measure the secret of the loyalty of the people to Her Majesty's person and throne. (Cheers.) But apart from these considerations of the constitutional action of the Sovereign, the popularity of Her Majesty with the millions of her subjects throughout all parts of the globe is due in great measure to the experience which her people have had of the domestic life of the Queen. (Cheers.) They have witnessed her career as our Sovereign, first as a wife and a mother, the light and life of a well-ordered happy English home (hear, hear), and they have seen her subsequently bowed down with sorrow arising from the death of the Prince Consort of honored memory. Since that event the heart of her people has gone out to the Queen in sympathy with her in her sorrow and affliction. (Hear, hear.) The resolution which has been placed in my hands invites and appeals to all the subjects of Her Majesty throughout her dominions in support of the object which His Royal Highness has brought under our consideration. We must bear in mind the large extent of the dominions of the Queen. Beginning with Canada on the west, with India and Australasia in the east, with the Cape in the south, and with islands in almost every sea, the extent of Her Majesty's dominions surpasses even that of the old Empire of Rome. It has been said that in area the Queen's dominions cover one-fifth of the habitable globe. We have no very certain statistics with regard to the population subject to the Queen's sceptre, but I shall be within the mark if I put it as including upwards of 300,000,000 of souls. These figures show the magnitude of the responsibility of this great Empire. The resolution which I shall have the honor to propose to you invites you to make an appeal to all the subjects of Her Majesty in these wide dominions. I am persuaded of this, that distances does not affect the loyalty of the Queen's subjects. (Cheers.) We shall find as much loyalty at the Antipodes, and at the extremities of the Empire, as we find even in this chamber. (Hear, hear.) It is no part of my duty to invite you now to consider the organization by which this appeal should be made. That must be left, I apprehend, to local organization throughout the country; but I think one of the results of an organization properly constituted should be that every household in the Queen's dominions should be invited to respond to this appeal. (Cheers.) I was delighted to hear from His Royal Highness that the organization contemplated would be extended to provincial communities, and I certainly gather from the observations of His Royal Highness that provision was amply made for that object. It only now remains for me to submit to you the resolution, which is in these words:—"That an appeal be made to the subjects of the Queen throughout Her Majesty's dominions to give a generous support to the establishment and maintenance of such Imperial Institute."

The Lord Mayor of York, in seconding the resolution, said: Your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—As an individual I feel very thankful that the suggestion of the Institute has been made in this distinct and complete form. The subjects of Her Majesty in their devoted love and loyalty are seeking day by day to perpetuate the memory of this glorious year of her reign, but they have been relieved from all trouble and difficulty by the putting forward of this most pleasing proposition. (Hear, hear.) The scheme is the natural sequel to the series of exhibitions over which His Royal Highness has presided. It is very gratifying to see the manner in which the proposal has been received by the representatives of the municipalities of the United Kingdom, as it is a testimony that the project will be taken up in such a manner as to render success certain. (Cheers)

The resolution having been put by the Chairman, was carried unanimously amid loud cheering.

The Lord Mayor of London:—Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen,—I have been honored by being asked to propose the next and last resolution, and it is one which will need no words of mine to recommend it to your notice, because I am sure that you will receive it with acclamation. The resolution is as follows:—“That the best thanks of this meeting be expressed to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for his exertions in framing and presenting the scheme of an Imperial Institute which, in the opinion of this meeting, will, if established, confer great and important benefits on the subjects of the Queen.” (Cheers.) We know how much time, thought and labor the Prince of Wales has given to the conception and the maturing of this scheme, in which he is so much interested and which we know is the natural outcome of those exhibitions over which he has presided during the last four years, and which have tended so much to the advantage and the pleasure of so many millions of Her Majesty’s subjects. (Hear, hear.) I am sure the presence of so many representatives of our municipalities from all parts of Great Britain shows what is the general opinion of what the value of this Institute will be to the Empire. (Cheers.) I hope that the result of this meeting will be a large subscription to the funds to be placed at the disposal of the committee, and I also hope that every gentleman in this room will become the centre of a fund which will increase the sum intended for the purpose of carrying out this scheme. (Cheers)

The Mayor of Newcastle said: The only point from which I can venture to approach this question is as regards its power of increasing the trade of this country and of the colonies and of placing emigration on a sounder and broader basis. As regards our trade it would of incalculable benefit if we could succeed in collecting, in one building, a large amount of reliable information, not only with regard to the nature of the products and industries of the various colonies, but also with regard to their progress from time to time in every direction, with regard to the means whereby they are developing their trade, and still more with regard to what they need and cannot readily obtain. Most business men must recall the great difficulty they have had in obtaining in this country the simplest information as to the actual progress of any colony, and if an ordinary manufacturer wishes to extend his trade, it might make all the difference between success and failure if he could go to the Imperial Institute, and, going from the office of one colony to another, could collect in a few hours the information he wants from each colony with reference to his particular trade. Nor would the benefit be less to the colonies. For example, a colonial farmer or shopkeeper has great difficulty in getting appliances or goods that he wants, while all the time our English makers are suffering for want of work. But they do not know of each other’s needs. Again, if a colony begins to grow any new crop or to work any new mineral, it would be a great advantage to be able at once to send specimens of its productions to the Imperial Institute so that they would be immediately known in England. For all manufacturers to be able to go to London and find there the information they require would be a great benefit to trade. (Hear, hear.) But when we consider the all important and pressing question of emigration, the need of local centres becomes still more apparent. A great stimulus would be

given to the best class of emigration if a workman by going to his country town could obtain the most reliable intelligence as to where he individually could best bestow his services. It is sad to find on what vague and untrustworthy information poor men and women often emigrate, and, of course, not only may their lives be simply ruined, but their report and warning must deter others. I should like now to see some of our north country miners emigrate; but not only should they go to a mining colony, but they should go so as to arrive just when they are wanted and not some months too soon or too late. (Hear, hear.) In short, both that the union may be closer and closer between ourselves and the colonies, that more openings may be found for capital and that work may be found for our people at home, and a home may be found for our people abroad, it is to be hoped that this project will be carried out successfully. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor having put the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

The Prince of Wales: My Lords and Gentlemen,—Although our business here to-day is now concluded, I feel it would be unbecoming in me not to rise to tender my cordial thanks for the very kind way in which the Lord Mayor of London and the Mayor of Newcastle have brought this resolution to your notice, and the generous and unanimous way in which you have received it. I am glad also, gentlemen, to have this opportunity of expressing to you collectively and individually my deep feelings of gratitude in seeing you all here to-day at a time of year when travelling is neither easy nor pleasant, considering the distances which you have had to come; and also for the kind response which you have made to my appeal. It augurs well for the future, and I feel convinced you will do all in your power to assist me in making this Imperial Institute worthy of the name of our Queen and of her Empire. (Cheers.) The promotion of this scheme is with me a labor of love, and it must, I am sure, strike you all that apart from wishing to do honor to the name of my beloved mother, nobody is more desirous than I am that a monument, if I may use the term, may be erected worthy of her Empire. (Cheers.) Before sitting down, I am anxious on this occasion to tender my sincerest thanks to Lord Herschell and those gentlemen who have given so much time and labor and have acted as my council of advice in the framing of the scheme. I am anxious to tender them my sincerest thanks for what they have done; and to you all once again I thank you for having so kindly heard what I had to say and for coming here so numerously on this occasion.

The proceedings then terminated.

MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

A crowded and influential public meeting in support of the scheme of the Imperial Institute suggested by the Prince of Wales was held yesterday in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, the Right Hon. Sir Reginald Hanson, Lord Mayor, in the chair. Among those present were Earl Granville, Lord Rothschild, Professor Huxley, Sir Henry James, the Governor of the Bank, Sir George Bowen, Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Arthur Blyth, Sir V. Kennett Barrington, Lord Herschell, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr. J. W. Birch, Mr. M. W. Collet (Deputy Governor of the Bank), Mr. Gilliat, M.P., Sir Owen Borne, K.C.S.I., Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., Sir John Staples, K.C.M.G., Lord Revelstoke, the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Ashley Eden, Mr. Sebag-Montefiore, Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., Mr. Neville Lubbock, Sir J. F. Garrick, Sir W. A. Hogg, Sir F. Leighton, Sir W. C. Sarjeant, Mr. J. W. Dixon (President of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Alderman Kuill, Mr. Alderman de Keyser, Mr. Sheriff Kirby, Mr. G. Shipton, Mr. Plunkett, M.P., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Knollys, Sir C. Mills, K.C.M.G., Sir H. E. Knight, Mr. J. Howard, M.P., Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C., Mr. J. Pender, M.P., Mr. S. Montagu, M.P., Mr. ex Sheriff Burt, Mr. ex-Sheriff Clarke, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Sir F. Abel, F.R.S., the Master of the Clothworkers' Company, Mr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. C. J. Leaf, Mr. Walter Leaf, Sir G. H. Chubb, Mr. Albert Spicer, the Master of the Leather-sellers' Company, Mr. C. J. Drummond, Mr. G. Shipton, the Mayor of Leicester, Mr.

J. Watney (the Mercers' Company), Mr. W. J. Thompson, jun., and the Right Hon. Sir John Rose, G.C.M.G.

The Lord Mayor in opening the proceedings said that letters and telegrams expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting had been received from the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Athole, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Ripon, and the Marquis of Hartington (who wrote saying that at the last moment he was prevented from attending), from Lords Elgin, Stair, Carnarvon, Strafford, and Northbrook, and from Mr. Chamberlain, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Burt, M.P., and many others.

The Lord Mayor then said: This is a meeting principally, I think, of citizens, but also of all who are interested in the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, of which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is president. I have had very great pleasure as Lord Mayor in responding to the request to have this meeting in Egyptian Hall. You know the history of the institution which we are met to support—how the Prince a few months ago addressed a letter on the subject to my predecessor, Sir J. Staples, and afterwards appointed an organizing committee to carry into effect the views he entertained of the celebration of Her Majesty's jubilee, and I have asked those of you who entertain the same views to be here present to-day for the purpose of furthering the interests of this national memorial. I may say at the outset that this is not the only memorial of Her Majesty's jubilee contemplated or on foot, and I hope it will not be the only one. (Hear, hear.) I had the pleasure a short time ago of presiding in this hall over a meeting of archbishops, bishops, clergy and others of the Church of England in favor of the erection of a Church House. But while particular institutions and localities may have their particular jubilee memorial, there should be one for the whole Kingdom and the Empire (hear, hear) to show the feelings which, I believe, we all entertain for the benefits we have received during the 50 years of Her Majesty's happy reign. (Cheers.) I had the pleasure to-day of being present at the meeting at St. James' Palace, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the chair, and many now here were present. You will understand how difficult it is for one of the members of the Royal Family to express the views of the reigning Sovereign; but reading between the lines of the Prince of Wales' speech, you can easily understand what the wish of the Sovereign may be when His Royal Highness says:—“From the close relation in which I stand to the Queen, there can be no impropriety in my stating that if her subjects desire, on the occasion of the celebration of her 50th year as Sovereign of this great Empire, to offer her a memorial of their love and loyalty, she would specially value one which would promote the industrial and commercial resources of her dominions in various parts of the world, and which would be expressive of that unity and co-operation which Her Majesty desires should prevail among all classes and races of her extended Empire.” (Cheers) I think we can gather from that pretty clearly what Her Majesty's views would be if she felt at liberty to express them, and therefore we will take it that in this particular form our gratitude to the Queen will be shown in the way which will most particularly fulfil Her Majesty's wishes. (Hear, hear.) No doubt there are objections to the details of this scheme, as there would be to the details of any scheme which might ever be propounded by human ingenuity. But I would just remind you, especially with regard to one objection which I have heard made, that if the memorial is to be a spontaneous expression of the love and affection of our people to our Queen, it must come from ourselves and from our own pockets (hear)—it must be our free-will offering, because a gift which is extorted would lose half its value (hear, hear), and therefore any scheme with regard to an application to Parliament for funds, either in aid or necessitating a sustentation to be largely supplied by Parliament, would fail in the canon which I have laid down that it should be a free-will offering of the people. (Hear, hear.) I should be sorry to recommend it, and Her Majesty the Queen would, I am sure, be loth to accept it. (Cheers)

Earl Granville, who was cheered on rising to move the first resolution, said: My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, It is with very great pleasure that

I accept the honor imposed upon me of taking part in these proceedings. But I feel that I owe something of an excuse to you for doing so, and that excuse ought to be the stronger in consequence of an accident—I presume a delay in the train of an old personal friend of mine, and a political opponent, but for whose character, both in public and private, I have the highest possible respect—I mean Lord Idlesleigh. (Loud cheers.) I am therefore to begin the proceedings instead of one who would have done it so much better. The resolution which I have been called upon to propose to you is this:—“That this meeting, desiring to express its grateful recognition of the blessings which have been afforded to this country during Her Majesty’s reign, resolves that a memorial, worthy to record the completion of fifty years of that reign, should be erected by means of the voluntary contributions of the Queen’s subjects throughout her dominions.” Now I am quite aware of what the object of this meeting is. The object of it is not to give an opportunity to Londoners, to born cockneys like myself (a laugh), to make long speeches. The object of it is that we should have intercommunication with the representatives of every part of the United Kingdom on a subject which we think worthy of such consideration. So you may depend upon me that I shall be very brief on this occasion. The Lord Mayor spoke really in support of this first resolution with great force and great clearness, and I agree with all that he says. I believe that there can be no doubt in the mind of any one here present that it would be a mere work of supererogation to impress upon you a desire which is universally felt in the United Kingdom and in all Her Majesty’s great colonies and dependencies to celebrate in a worthy manner the accomplishment of the fifty glorious years which have constituted her reign. (Cheers.) Now in this country we refuse, and wisely refuse, to be bound by precedents, but we like to hear what the precedents are, to consider them, and in some measure to guide our course by them. Last year, in consequence of a question put to me by a noble friend of mine, Lord Brayne, under the then Government, and also of some private inquiries which were addressed to me as a member of the Government with respect to the jubilee, I looked into the matter myself, I communicated with the Privy Seal Office and the Home Office, and consulted some historical works on the subjects. I found that the records of the jubilee of George III were very meagre, and I think I may add that this is accounted for by the fact that there was not very much to record in the matter. (A laugh.) At that time the King was very popular. There was, no doubt, affection and loyalty to the Sovereign, guns were fired, bells were rung, anthems were sung, processions were formed, sermons were preached, speeches were made, an enormous quantity of food and drink appears to have been consumed (a laugh), and they even seem to have had recourse to what would be out of the question now because the class happily does not exist—a certain number of that unfortunate class who were imprisoned for small debts were released from their confinement. But the general feeling does not appear to have approached in the slightest degree to the intense feeling which now exists on the subject. There was another remarkable circumstance—there seems to have been no proposal whatever, no thought of doing that which, while it reflected honor on the character of the Sovereign, at the same time would confer lasting benefit upon the nation and upon her great Empire. (Cheers.) Now, with respect to this proposal of doing honor to the Queen, I have one complaint to make of the committee who have been called upon by the Prince of Wales to report on this subject—much the same complaint which I, when very young, heard from Mr. Creevey of Lord Brougham, who was then Mr. Brougham. Mr. Creevey was at that time a great friend of Mr. Brougham and was contesting with him the representation of Liverpool—an event which may possibly arise again within a few days of this time. (A laugh.) Mr. Creevey made a great complaint of Mr. Brougham. He said that Mr. Brougham, in his speeches, always speaking first, so entirely exhausted all the political subjects that he was left without anything to say. Mr. Brougham promised to pay great attention to this complaint, and at the next meeting he spoke on every possible subject of interest at that time, and then, at the end of three hours he suddenly stopped, because, he said, he was called upon to stop, as he knew his friend Mr. Creevey was so full of matter which he was desirous of impart-

ing to that distinguished audience that he would not say a word which would postpone for one moment the opportunity of hearing him. (Laughter.) So Lord Herschell and his colleagues stated in so condensed a form the reasons for celebrating the jubilee of Her Majesty, and explained the particular mode in which that could best be done, that they have left me nothing to say. You have all read that report. It puts very clearly the reasons for the establishment of an Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, and the members of the Committee would correct me if I omitted to say that the pith of the report is this—that it is desirable to establish buildings worthily to commemorate the 50 years of Her Majesty's most prosperous reign, and, at the same time, that those buildings should be fit for the carrying out of the plan which they go on to describe. Now, the object of this institute appears to me, as defined by them, to be clearly to bind more closely together the interests of the mother country and the colonies and dependencies of the Sovereign. (Hear, hear.) I am speaking in this great commercial city in the presence of some of the most eminent representatives of commerce in all parts of the Kingdom. I believe the peculiarity of this plan is that it is not to be an isolated metropolitan institution, but that each of the provinces should have its own institution, though in the most friendly relation with the central body. (Hear, hear.) I appeal to you whether there is not a great deal of lamentable ignorance with regard to the unbounded resources of the great Empire now belonging to the Queen (hear, hear), and that it is most desirable that it should be brought home both to our colonies and ourselves as to the progress which is being made at home, and especially to us at home, whether we intend to emigrate or to send capital to those dependencies, or whether we mean to enter into commercial relations with them. It is most important that perfect information should be obtained on this point. (Hear, hear.) This institution will give means of inter-communication and will contribute very much not only to the diffusion of knowledge but to the promotion of that technical education which may be most usefully adopted. (Hear, hear.) I believe, and you will correct me if I am wrong, that there is a vast amount of capital in this country ready to flow into India and the colonies, and that in India and the colonies there is a great desire to receive that capital and make use of it, and it would be lamentable if ignorance should set an obstacle to the mutual interchange of such services. The Lord Mayor spoke to you of this plan being of a voluntary character, and I entirely agree with what he said. I think the essence of it is that the memorial should be a voluntary offering from all classes of Her Majesty's subjects to that Sovereign for whom they have such an affection and such devoted love. (Cheers.) With regard to applying to Parliament—I am not a member of the Government, and do not know whether they would wish to do it—perhaps the Chancellor of the Exchequer would hardly be disposed to give an opinion so soon (laughter and cheers), but I believe neither he nor I would be inclined to give a decided opinion that Parliament should make an annual vote for the purpose. (A laugh.) However, we do not wish that the occasion should arise. We wish that this should be a spontaneous and voluntary offering to Her Majesty. I have only one word more to say. I entirely agree with the concluding words of the report—that if this proposal is carried out it will be a suitable and striking memorial of the unity of the whole Empire, which has grown so much in the 50 years of Her Majesty's reign which we are now celebrating, and I believe that it will add most forcibly to the strength and elasticity of those silken cords which year by year, I might almost say day by day, so unite the whole Empire into one compact body. (Loud cheers.) The noble earl concluded by moving the resolution.

Mr. Plunket, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said: I feel it is a great honor as well as a great pleasure to be permitted in this great centre of the wealth and the glory of this country to take part for a very few moments only in the proceedings of to-day. I perhaps might not do so were it not for the fact, which we all deeply regret, that my noble friend Lord Iddesleigh has been prevented from coming here. Nothing, I am sure, would have prevented him but circumstances which he could not control. (Cheers.) I am sure that we should have been glad to have had this meet-

ing addressed by one who has for so long a period of the 50 years of the present reign, shared in the councils of our Sovereign with so much honor to himself and so much advantage to the country. (Loud cheers.) I am very glad indeed to take part in these proceedings and to stand among so many distinguished men who represent the different institutions and different interests of this country; and who, I must say, too, represent the various views on political questions, as I dare say some of us will have good reason to know in another place before many days are passed. (Laughter and cheers.) But to-day we are assembled for a common purpose. We are assembled here to lay the foundation and to take the means for erecting a memorial and a monument which shall not only be, as this resolution declares, a record of the prosperity and the happiness which we have enjoyed during the reign of the present Sovereign, but which also shall be a bond of union in the future for all the various races and interests which go to make up our great Empire. (Cheers.) It would be impertinence on my part to attempt, in the few minutes which I have at my disposal, any discussion of the great public and private virtues which we have seen in the person of our beloved Queen. Early in her reign they were summed up by the great English poet of the present day, when he wrote:—

“ Her Court was pure; her life serene;
 “ God gave her peace; her land reposed;
 “ A thousand claims to reverence closed
 “ In her as Mother, Wife and Queen.”

(Loud cheers.) Thirty-seven years have passed away since these words were written by Lord Tennyson, but every day of all those years has brought fresh proof of the truth of the lines, and those claims, those “thousand claims to reverence” have been allowed again and again, and are enshrined in the deepened devotion of her subjects. (Cheers.) These are feelings which we are proud to entertain within the limits of these islands. But in this jubilee year we cannot but know that these feelings are shared by millions of our kinsmen and of our fellow subjects who are not our kinsmen throughout the wide dominions of this Empire; and I say it was a great and noble thought that inspired His Royal Highness when he proposed to take advantage of this jubilee occasion to draw into one common centre all those feelings of devotion for the Queen, and weave them into a common bond of strength and unity for the Empire in the future. (Cheers.) This resolution proposes that a memorial should be erected by means of voluntary contributions of the Queen's subjects throughout all her dominions. I feel confident that our fellow subjects beyond the seas will not be slow in responding to this appeal. They have given over and over again proofs that though they have changed the skies under which they have lived, they have not changed their hearts and minds as Englishmen. (Cheers.) In their new homes beyond the ocean they call their children and places by English names; they have ever turned back their minds to the old country, and have endeavored to frame for themselves in the new land institutions as like to those which they left behind them here as the circumstances in which they live would admit of; and not long ago they proved their willingness to share the dangers and risks of war with the mother country. (Cheers.) This trophy which we are about to erect is not one so much to commemorate the glories of war in this country in which they were so willing to share, as to commemorate the peaceful triumphs of commerce and civilization (hear, hear); and I am sure our fellow-countrymen abroad will readily join with us to make closer the bond, and seal the record with such a symbol as is now proposed, thus showing their willingness to tread along with us the paths of peace and prosperity as one nation. (Cheers.) But, after all, this institution has been started in the old country, and it is in the old country that it ought to be mainly supported, even if there were ample resources coming from abroad; and I am glad to be able to take a humble part in the proceedings of to-day, and to appeal to the citizens of London that at the very outset of this undertaking they should give earnest and practical proof of their enthusiasm for the cause which this memorial is in future to represent. The wisdom and energy with which the Prince of Wales and the committee appointed by His Royal Highness have conducted

this business up to the present point afford to all of you guarantees that the institution will be well and ably managed in its future course, and therefore I will conclude by calling upon all those who are here to-day to make, by the practical proof of handsome contributions to this fund, a good beginning of the great work which we have taken in hand. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. L. Mahon said he wished to move an amendment to the resolution. (Cries of "No," and interruption.) It was that "In view of the grave dangers threatening society from the discontent of the working classes, it is unwise to spend wealth in the empty formality of celebrating the jubilee" (cries of "Order") "or consolidating an Empire built up in the interests of the upper class alone." He added that he presumed he would, as a citizen of London, be permitted to move this amendment. (Cries of "No" and "Chair.")

The Lord Mayor.—So far as I have heard, your amendment is utterly out of place. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mahon.—I wish to say a few words in order to show why it is in order. ("No, no.") Certainly; this is a free meeting of British citizens, and every speaker ought to be listened to who wishes to address himself civilly to the meeting. The amendment is distinctly relevant to the subject. ("No," and interruption.)

The Lord Mayor.—You will have the opportunity of voting against the resolution. Practically what you propose is to negative the resolution.

Mr. Mahon.—I wish to say one or two words only. (Cries of "No" and "Chair," and interruption.)

The Lord Mayor.—Exactly; but this room is not a discussion forum (Laughter). This resolution will be put to the meeting, and you can vote against it.

Mr. Mahon.—I wish, Sir, to speak to a point of order. (Interruption, and cries of "Chair.") A resolution is being put to this meeting as a meeting of British citizens, and all the speakers have spoken in the name of the subjects of Her Majesty. Surely it is only fair (cries of "Order" and "Chair," and much interruption) to allow slightly adverse views to be heard from one who is as much a citizen of the British Empire as any person in this room. (Interruption and cries of "Vote" and "Chair.")

The Lord Mayor.—This meeting is summoned in the interests of a national jubilee memorial, and I presume the gentlemen who are present have come in accordance with that invitation, but if the meeting is desirous of hearing you for a limited time I have no objection. (Loud cries of "No, no," and interruption.)

Mr. Mahon.—I appeal to the meeting for five minutes of fair play. ("No, no.")

The Lord Mayor.—I will ask the meeting to hear this gentleman for five minutes. ("No, no.")

Mr. Mahon.—This is not a free and open meeting; it is a packed meeting of stockjobbers. (Interruption, "Order," and "Turn him out.")

The Lord Mayor.—You must keep in order, Sir, and not disturb the meeting. It will not hear you, and therefore I will put the resolution, and you can vote against it.

The resolution was then put, two hands being held up, amid general laughter, against its adoption. The chairman, therefore, declared it carried.

The Lord Mayor.—I have just received a telegram from the Foreign Office which I will read. It states that Lord Iddesleigh is "prevented from attending the meeting through sudden indisposition." I am sure you all regret with me his lordship's absence and the cause. (Cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on rising to move the second resolution, was received with loud cheers. He said:—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—All of us must deeply regret the absence of Lord Iddesleigh on this occasion, having heard the cause of his detention; but besides that, we have every reason to deplore that you have not heard his advocacy of the cause which we are here to-day to promote. Personally, I must say I regret that his absence has put me into a position where otherwise I would not have been, having to propose this important resolution. It is a most important resolution; if I may say so, it is the business resolution of to-day, and it is to this effect:—"That this meeting is of opinion that an Imperial

Institute, constituted in accordance with the plan framed under the directions of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will form the best means of carrying out the preceding resolution." Now, there has been a much greater accord and unanimity hitherto on the subject that the Queen's jubilee ought to be celebrated in the most worthy manner than in the earlier stages of these proceedings with regard to the best method of carrying out her wish to celebrate that jubilee. As was very natural a very large number of persons thought that this jubilee was a most excellent opportunity to combine for the promotion of some cause which they have had specially at heart with the celebration of the jubilee itself, and so various plans have been proposed, and there are many localities which seem to wish to have local celebrations of the event. I am sure that no one would wish to discourage local celebrations, and I believe everyone will wish that no support given to local celebrations should diminish the possibility of giving one great national, Imperial mark of the way in which the Empire at large wishes to celebrate this jubilee. (Cheers.) And what is the main idea which has influenced His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in proposing this plan? It is this, to have a plan in which not only Great Britain and Ireland shall take a part, but in which all parts of the Empire should bear a share; and it is certain that, enthusiastically as the celebration of the jubilee has been taken up at home, the colonies would maintain their enthusiasm. Their loyal desire to do honor to the Queen on this occasion is equal to that of any part of the Empire; and therefore one of the first conditions of the problem was this—What methods were there to combine all parts of the Empire in one great national effort? And then there came the idea that this should be done by a great Imperial Institute in which India and the colonies as well as the United Kingdom and Ireland should take part. I have seen no other plan that combines that which we consider to be an essential condition of a truly national celebration. (Hear, hear.) It has been proved, I trust, by the report of the Committee appointed to deal with the matter that while we have been anxious to give effect to a natural and a powerful sentiment, at the same time we have been anxious to do it in a practical and useful form. Personally I should not have been sorry to have heard the speech of five minutes which was proposed to be made to us by a gentleman in this room, because I saw the point he had in his mind was this—that in time of great national distress there should be no great expenditure of wealth upon this institute. But those who have studied this proposal, those who have gone into this plan, believe that while they are going to do honor to the Queen at the same time they are going to promote an institution which will be most valuable to the industrial, commercial, and social interests of this country as well. (Cheers.) All those who have been engaged in this scheme know that the Prince of Wales is one of the first in this country who looks to the interests of the working classes. (Cheers) If he had sought out the best means by which he could promote some celebration of this joyful jubilee which should, at the same time, promote the interests of the masses of this country, he would have fixed upon an institute where you are going to bring together the colonies and the subjects of the Queen who live in Great Britain and Ireland, so that we at home may see what the colonies want, and the colonies may know what they can get from the mother country, not only in material assistance, not only by the export of produce, but by seeing that the desire for emigration which exists in many parts may be wisely and happily directed, and that that great outlet for our national activity may not be destroyed or weakened by any imperfect organization. (Cheers.) I trust for the purposes of this institute there will not only be great and powerful subscribers in the city of London, but I trust that the working classes may take up the question and with their pence and shillings may bear their share also in this great national demonstration, as we may hope it may be. (Cheers.) There is some sentiment, no doubt, which has guided those who have promoted this plan, and we ought not to be ashamed that in an occasion such as this sentiment should play some part. Sentiment has often provoked cruel wars, but let sentiment also take its part in the development of the great works of peace. We are not ashamed of the sentimental ties, as sometimes they

are called, which bind the colonies to the mother country. It happens in the history of families that there comes a moment when the relations between the father and the sons, which were first personal, are afterwards exchanged for what we may call a frank friendship on almost equal terms. We have arrived at that period during the last fifty years. If the Queen looks back to the beginning of Her reign and thinks what the colonies were then, and contemplates now those vast possessions flourishing as they are and loyal as they are, which have so largely added to the power and the magnificence of Her Empire, how must she see what a difference of tone and sentiment animates it now to what was the case many years ago. (Cheers.) There was a period, perhaps, when there was some cooling of the sentiment between the colonies and the mother country; but that time has passed, and year after year during the past ten years has seen the feeling of the colonies grow stronger, that they will rest on the mother country, and the feeling of the mother country that she will stand by the colonies. (Cheers.) Therefore to-day the Prince of Wales and the promoters of this plan feel they can go forward with a plan such as this, knowing that they can appeal to the growing sentiment in all parts of the Empire, and at the same time knowing that they are inaugurating a scheme which will assist the commercial and the industrial development of the country. (Cheers.) I have been told that some Chambers of Commerce fear that through this central institute their local museums might not receive the necessary support; but I venture most humbly to suggest that it is by having a strong central institute which intends to promote the formation of local museums through this central institute they may best arrive at that which they desire and which all must desire—namely, a far greater distribution over the whole country of collections which will guide the manufacturing and the working classes in their labors and trades. (Cheers.) A description of the objects of the institute has been given in the report of the committee, and it only remains for me to ask, not only you here to-day, but all Her Majesty's subjects, to support this as a national institution, and to support it by voluntary contributions. Lord Granville was correct in saying that the great grace of this gift to Her Majesty, if one might call it so, would spring from the voluntary contributions. It might be that at a particular moment Parliament would vote certain sums, but we know afterwards you have haggling over the Estimates and painful discussions even on matters of great national interest, which would be, I am sure, very derogatory to the scheme, which would hurt its acceptance over the Empire at large, if it were to be made the subject of Parliamentary debate instead of the spontaneous action of Her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers.) To that spontaneous action I call you, and I trust that this institute may be made worthy of the jubilee which we desire to celebrate and worthy of the objects which it is intended to promote. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mundella, M.P., in seconding the resolution, referring to the proposed amendment, said he was sure that there was not a man inside that hall or out of it who did not sympathize with the distress among the industrial classes, and if the money about to be expended on the institution which they wished to erect was an expenditure of a foolish and wasteful character, he believed that the citizens of London would be the first to deprecate it. But he could conceive of nothing that would be more in the interests of the working classes of this country, than that the great captains of industry and the army who served under them should have a closer connection and touch with the colonies than they now had. (Cheers.) Much of the existing distress arose from the fact that our working people did not know how great was their inheritance and how vast the field for their energies in the Empire over which our Sovereign reigned. (Hear, hear.) That vast country under the rule of Her Majesty, beyond the sea, only awaited industry and capital for the employment of our great and increasing population at home. He should advocate in the House of Commons a large and increasing expenditure upon technical institutions, in order that the artisans of this country might be as well qualified for their pursuits as their own class in any other country of the world. (Cheers.) With the institution which they now desired to call into existence would be affiliated the industrial institutions of the

country. It would make the people acquainted with what the colonies desired, and would show to our artisans how they must fit themselves in order to achieve success there. He thought that by means of this institution more might be done to promote the success of our working population, than by any other that could be called into existence to commemorate the glorious reign of our Queen. He trusted that the proposal would be so supported that it would be a fitting monument, not only to the virtues of our Sovereign, but also to the loyalty of her people and the magnitude of her Empire. (Cheers)

Dr. Forbes Watson, who rose in the body of the hall amid cries of "Order," said he desired that that opportunity should be taken, in order to decide what should be done with regard to a site for the institution. He asked permission to address the meeting upon the subject. (Cries of "No.")

The Lord Mayor said he understood that Dr. Watson desired to communicate to the meeting the scheme which he had produced for the regulation of the Imperial Institute.

Dr. Watson said that the opportunity of explaining the matter had been denied him by the committee, and in his opinion it should be fairly and fully discussed at that meeting.

The Lord Mayor understood Dr. Watson to refer to a document, of fifteen pages, which he had forwarded to many people, the views contained in which he was not able to explain fully in an hour's interview with the committee. If Dr. Watson had any amendment to move he would hear it, but if not that gentleman would have an opportunity of voting against the resolution. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mahon said he wished to move the amendment. (Cries of "No," and hisses) His amendment was, "That the proposed Imperial Institute (cries of "Chair" and "Order") being an organization for promoting the interests of the moneyed classes, at the expense of the working classes (cries of "Oh," and hisses) is therefore unworthy of support." He asked permission to speak for five minutes on this amendment. (Cries of "No.")

The Lord Mayor.—I will not allow the time of 500 or 600 people to be wasted here in this manner. (Cheers.) You can vote against the resolution if you like. This is your former amendment in other words, and I shall not take it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mahon.—You can put it to the meeting. ("Order.")

The Lord Mayor.—I am chairman, and I shall not put it. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried, with one dissentient, amid cheers.

Lord Rothschild said,—My Lord Mayor, My Lords and Gentlemen,—The resolution which I have been asked to propose is so simple and so concise, and expresses so fully the feelings and sentiments of this great meeting, that perhaps I should do best if I simply moved it. It is "That this meeting pledges itself to take all practicable steps to assist in the formation of the Imperial Institute, and to support it when brought into existence." That resolution clearly demonstrates that this great meeting, which you have called together to-day, is not summoned by you to devise the modes and methods by which the citizens of London are to celebrate Her Majesty's jubilee, because we all know full well that when the day comes to celebrate that auspicious event the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London, true to the traditions of the historic corporation, will know full well how to celebrate that day, and that the hospitality of the city will be extended far and wide, to rich and poor alike, and that if Cornhill and Fleet Street do not run, as of yore, with sack and other drinks, and if Smithfield be not illuminated with bonfires, it will be because you will offer to the citizens and liverymen of London other and more modern enjoyments. (Cheers.) The purpose of our meeting here to day is to enable a loyal and a grateful people to found and endow a permanent institution which, in all generations, shall be commemorative of fifty years of a glorious reign. (Cheers.) If we cast our thoughts backwards, we cannot help being struck by the fact that in the long annals of our history we boast of the glories of two of Her Majesty's predecessors—of the glories of the two Queens, Elizabeth and Anne. Our successors, as well as ourselves, will gratefully acknowledge that the glories of the reign of Queen Victoria are as

great and greater. (Cheers.) When Her Majesty ascended the throne, her subjects then enjoyed a not inconsiderable amount of liberty and freedom. Those liberties have been increased, and with those increasing liberties the love for the throne has been augmented. (Cheers.) Fifty years ago the British Empire was vast; to-day its magnitude has increased and its component parts have become consolidated. The Dominion of Canada was then a bare agglomeration of scattered colonies—the home of the trapper and the favorite haunt of sportsmen and adventurers. To-day it is a peaceful and united Dominion, traversed from one end to the other by railways, and one of the richest agricultural countries in the world. (Cheers.) Australia was hardly known. It was then an agglomeration of convict settlements; it is now a huge empire of English-speaking men and women. (Cheers.) These conquests—these extensions of territory—were not made in war and by the sword, but by the free will of men and women who left their country determined to establish a new England beyond the seas—a new England which should always be attached to the mother country, which should add to her greatness and the glory of her Sovereign. (Cheers.) During the same period Her Majesty's Indian Empire has been extended and consolidated, and there are none of Her Majesty's subjects more loyal and contented than the foreign races who are under her direct sway in the far East. During these 50 years the genius of a great and free nation has enabled her citizens to make wonderful strides in all the arts and manufactures which the requirements of modern civilization have necessitated. What, therefore, can be more natural, my Lord Mayor, than that a grateful people should wish to hand down to posterity an institution commemorative of the progress of the nation during these 50 years, and what can be more commemorative than an institution which will shelter at all times not only the products of the mother country, but also of our colonies, of our dependencies, and of our great Indian Empire—an institution where information of every kind can be obtained, an institution which will be the symbol of the links which unite Greater Britain to England, an institution which, I hope, we shall make worthy of the Sovereign in whose honor it is founded. I have great pleasure in moving this resolution. (Cheers.)

Professor Huxley, in seconding the resolution, said he wished to view the matter from the point of view of a man of science. The epoch of Her Majesty's reign was remarkable above all corresponding periods of human history that he knew anything about for two peculiarities. One was the enormous development of industry, and the other was the no less remarkable and prodigious development of physical science, which two developments, indeed, had gone hand in hand. The opinion which he was now expressing was not one formed *ad hoc* for the purpose of this meeting. It was one which he expressed two or three years ago when taking leave of the Royal Society. It was a matter which was perfectly obvious to any person who had paid attention either to the history of science or to the history of industry, that there had been nothing, not only in any period of 50 years, but in any century, in the slightest degree comparable with the magnitude and the importance of the growth of those two branches of human activity which had taken place since 1837. (Cheers.) His memory went back far enough to call to mind with great vividness, a period when industry, or, at least, the chiefs and the leaders of industry, looked very much askance at science. The practical man then prided himself on caring nothing for it, and made it a point to disbelieve that any advantage to industry could be gained by the growth of what he was pleased to call abstract and theoretic knowledge. But within the last 30 years more particularly that state of things had entirely changed. There began in the first place a slight flirtation between science and industry, and that flirtation had grown into an intimacy, he might almost say courtship, until those who watched the signs of the times saw that it was high time that the young people married and set up an establishment for themselves. (Laughter and cheers.) This great scheme from his point of view was the public and ceremonial marriage of science and industry. (Hear, hear.) It was the recognition on the part of those persons who were best able to judge of what were the wants of the industry of the time, that if they were to be developed in a way proportionate to their impor-

tance they must be developed by scientific methods and by the help of a thoroughly scientific organization. A great distinction was commonly drawn by some philosophic friends of his between what they called militarism and what they called industrialism, very much to the advantage of the latter. He by no means disputed that position; but he would ask anyone who was cognizant with the facts of the case, who had paid attention to what was meant by modern industry pursued by the methods now followed, whether, after all, it was not war under the forms of peace? It was perfectly true that the industrial warfare was followed by results far more refined in their character than those which followed in the track of military warfare. It did not break heads and shed blood, but it starved. The man who succeeded in the war of competition, and the nation which succeeded in the war of competition, beat the other by his starvation. It was a hard thing to say, but the plain, simple fact of the case was that industrial competition among the peoples of the world at the present time was warfare which must be carried on by the means of warfare. In what respect did modern warfare differ from ancient warfare? It differed because it had allied itself with science, because it would have organization and discipline as its foundation and not mere mass of number, because it took advantage of every scientific discovery by which the weapons of offence and defence could be perfected, and because it required the highest possible information on the part of those who were engaged in that warfare; and if the peaceful warfare of industrialism was to succeed it must follow the same methods. Their methods must be organized; they must call to their aid, as industry was doing, every possible help which was to be gathered from science. They all knew what help science was giving to them; not only so, but those who conducted their operations should be trained and disciplined in those different branches of human knowledge which appealed to the needs and wants of nations and to the distribution of commodities. This country had dropped astern in the race for want of education which was obtained elsewhere in the highest branches of industry and commerce. It had dropped astern in the race for want of instruction in technical education which was given elsewhere to the artisan, and if they desired to have any chance to keep up that industrial predominance which was the foundation of the Empire, and which, if it failed, would cause the whole fabric of the State to crumble—if they desired to see want and pauperism less common than unhappily they were at present, they must remember that it was only possible by the organization of industry in the manner in which they understood organization in science, by straining every nerve to train the intelligence that had served industry to its highest point, and to keep the industrial products of England at the head of the markets of the world. (Cheers.) He looked, therefore, on the Institute as the first formal recognition of this great fact—that our people were becoming alive to the necessity of organization and discipline of knowledge. It was on that ground that he supported the proposition. If the first of these propositions was granted, if it was a worthy and fitting memorial of Her Majesty's reign, if they created an institution which permanently represented that which was the great and characteristic feature of the period, that which would mark the Victorian epoch in history as the epochs of Augustus and Pericles had been marked—if they desired to do that, then an institute having such objects and purposes as had been described appeared to be a monument not only more lasting than brass, but one for centuries to come which would bring before the people an image of the objects after which they had to strive, as a means of organizing their activities to such result as would lead to their perennial welfare. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Lubbock, in supporting the resolution, said: My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—In this city we are always ready to obey the summons of the Lord Mayor, who has just called upon me, but I think after the speeches we have just heard to say any more with respect to this resolution would be a work of supererogation. Lord Granville, in his interesting opening remarks, alluded to an unfortunate candidate who had to follow Lord Brougham. If I were to speak in support of this resolution I should have to follow half a dozen Broughams. In this city we have great confidence in the judgment and sagacity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of Lord

Rothschild, and of Lord Granville, and in the scientific knowledge of my friend, Professor Huxley, who has just sat down, and in following their lead we are not likely to go far wrong. Other monarchs who have reigned long have left monuments of stone or, what is worse, mountains of debt, but if I were to criticize what we have heard to-day I would say that this memorial is not so much a memorial of Her Majesty's reign as of our gratitude and affection. (Cheers.) The true memorial of Her Majesty's reign is engraven in the hearts and affections of Her Majesty's subjects, and in none more deeply than in the hearts and affections of the loyal citizens of her metropolis. (Cheers.)

Dr. Forbes Watson asked whether the resolution pledged the meeting to the selection of the South Kensington site? If it did, there were many present who doubted whether the selection of that site would conduce to the commercial advantage of this country or to the instruction of the working classes, as alleged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Mundella.

The Lord Mayor said that the question would more appropriately have applied to resolution No. 2.

Mr. Mahon moved as an amendment that the resolution be referred to a mass gathering to be held in Hyde Park, to be organized by the Prince of Wales and his committee. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor said he would not allow the time of the meeting to be wasted in that manner, and he refused to put the amendment.

The resolution was then carried with one dissident.

The Marquis of Lorne rose to move "That the thanks of this meeting be conveyed to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for having suggested a national memorial worthy to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign." He said: I certainly shall not repeat the observations which have been made as to the good which will be effected all round, not to one class but to all the subjects of Her Majesty, by such an institution as we are met to-day to establish. You have already heard of the good which it will do to the Empire, and more especially to those at home. Having been lately in touch with one of our colonies, I shall say one word, and only one word, to show that this proposal will find very general and very wide acceptance among our colonial fellow subjects, because it will be to the great good of those countries to have an opportunity of showing what they are made of and what they produce in this great highway of the world's commerce and wealth. (Hear, hear.) They will have that which they so much value in their own home—they will have space and liberty. They will have space to show what they are capable of and what they are producing, and, within the space allotted to them, subject to certain general rules, they will have the liberty of doing what they choose. That is exactly what they want, and what will do good all round. (Hear, hear.) My friends in Canada will be surprised to hear what one gentleman suggested to-day—that this institution will be for the benefit of the moneyed classes. I think one special instance may show what good an international exhibition of manufactures and products does. I know one of our exporters this year who got an order from a British merchant for no less than £7,000 worth of raw Canadian woods to be manufactured in England. (Hear, hear.) That instance speaks for itself, and considering how much of that kind of thing we are likely to have in the future, we may safely say that such an institution will do good to the old country and to all its sisters around it. I beg to move the resolution. (Cheers.)

Sir C. Tupper had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. As a colonist he wished to say that the heartfelt gratitude of all colonists in all parts of the world was especially extended to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. There was no person interested in the colonies who did not know that the great success which had attended the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition was due in a very important measure to the devotion of His Royal Highness as the executive head of the undertaking, and it was an additional claim upon the gratitude of the colonists that His Royal Highness had now carried out the design long since contemplated of founding a permanent colonial institution in the heart of the British Empire. (Cheers.) During the last 50 years

the United Kingdom and the colonies had made a very great and grand advance in everything that constituted progress and prosperity, and there was no proposal which could be made that would commend itself more heartily to the people of this country or to their fellow citizens in the outlying portions of the Empire than the proposal to perpetuate the gratitude of the nation for the inestimable blessings which they had enjoyed during the past 50 years of Her Majesty's gracious reign. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mahon.—I wish to put a point of order. (Loud cries of "Turn him out.") As a member of this meeting I protest against the grossly rude manner of these gentlemen here. (Hisses and cries of "Chair.")

The Lord Mayor.—You have brought forward three amendments which were not amendments, and you have risen to points of order which are no points of order at all.

Lord Herschell was about to propose the next resolution, when Mr. Mahon rose and insisted upon moving another amendment, refusing, after repeated appeals from the chair, to give way. As the meeting showed a strong disinclination to hear the views of this speaker, and as he loudly protested his right to speak, the Lord Mayor called upon a police-constable standing near to eject him for disturbing the meeting. This was promptly done, amid many signs of satisfaction.

The resolution was then carried.

Lord Herschell moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for presiding. He said perhaps he might be allowed, as chairman of the committee which His Royal Highness had appointed, to say that the institution which they were going to found was not to be anything like an empty formality. He should not care to take the slightest trouble about it if he believed it was organized solely for the benefit of the wealthy. (Cheers.) If it was to make the wealthy wealthier or to improve the condition of the well-to-do, he should consider that he could put his time to much better use. His interest in it arose from the belief that it would benefit those classes who now in this country had little or nothing to do. With regard to the site of the institution, although it was to be in the metropolis—it must be somewhere—yet it was no part of the design of those whom the Prince of Wales had called into consultation that it should be a merely metropolitan institution. Its purpose and its object were intended to be as wide as the dominions of the Queen, and one of the matters which must engage the most earnest deliberation of the committee before the matter passed from their hands into the hands of those who must govern the institution would be how best to carry out its objects, so as to bring it into close contact and co-operation with all the centres of industry in the United Kingdom. They would be only too happy to receive the suggestions of any bodies in those centres of commerce who would aid them in working out the scheme in that direction. (Cheers.)

Mr. Shipton seconded the resolution. He had been invited to appear at the meeting on account of his connexion with the industrial population, and he believed that the institute would be a benefit to labor. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Mayor, having acknowledged the vote of thanks, announced the following subscriptions:—The Governor and Company of the Bank of England, £1,000; N. M. Rothschild and Sons, £1,000; Lord Rothschild, £500; Sir J. M'Garel Hogg, £1,000; Sir W. J. Clark, £1,000; J. S. Morgan and Co., £1,000; Marshall and Snelgrove, £1,000; Clothmakers' Company, £2,500; Baring, Brothers and Co., £1,000; Lord Revelstoke, £500.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OTTAWA, 31st January, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 29, of the 13th inst., and of its enclosures in continuance of the correspondence on the subject of the Imperial Institute.

I have, &c.,

G. POWELL, *Under Secretary of State.*

To the Honorable the High Commissioner for Canada, London, England.

OTTAWA, 7th June, 1887.

DEAR MR. MCGEE,—Sir Charles Tupper desires me to send you to be attached to previous papers on file in your office on the same subject, two copies of an address delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain before H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., on the 22nd April last, by Sir Frederick Abel, on the work of the Imperial Institute.

I remain, &c.,

C. C. CHIPMAN.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Esq., Clerk of Privy Council, Ottawa.

THE WORK OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, BEFORE HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., F.R.S., VICE-PATRON, 22ND APRIL, 1887, BY SIR FREDERICK ABEL, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., ETC.

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which owes not only its conception, but also its brilliantly successful realization to your Royal Highness, will be pre eminently remarkable in time to come, for having achieved many results of vital importance and highest benefit to Her Majesty's subjects in all parts of her vast realms.

The collection of all that is commercially valuable and scientifically interesting of the natural products of the great Indian Empire and of the Colonies in one exhibition, embracing, as it also did, very comprehensive illustrations of the development of commerce, of the arts and of certain industries, in the many countries beyond the seas, which combine with the United Kingdom to constitute an Empire over nine million square miles in extent, afforded those at home an opportunity, surpassing all previous conception, of studying and comparing the natural history and resources of those distant lands, of which, attached though we might be individually to one or more of them by ties of friendship or of interest, the knowledge of many of us was of a very vague or partial character.

To the Colonists who visited us last year, the exhibition has been of inestimable value, in affording them a most favorable and appropriate opportunity of becoming acquainted or renewing their old friendship with the mother country, and of examining the progress there made in industrial, educational and commercial development; in leading to the cultivation of intimacy between Colonists from different sections of the Queen's dominions; and in affording them invaluable opportunities of comparing the resources and state of development of their respective countries with those of other parts of Europe. No more convincing illustrations than were provided by this great Exhibition could have been conceived of the importance, to the home country, to each colony, and to India, of fostering intimate relationship and unity of action. No more encouraging proof could have been afforded of the desire of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects at home to cultivate a knowledge of those far-off countries which the enterprise and perseverance of the British, and men of British offspring, have converted into prosperous and important dominions, chiefly during the period of the Queen's reign, than was furnished by the interest which the thousands upon thousands, who came from all parts, displayed in the study of the instructive collections in the galleries at South Kensington.

It was the success of the Exhibition which led to the definite formulation of the suggestion first made by Your Royal Highness in a letter addressed by you in the autumn of 1884 to the Agents-General of the Colonial Governments, that a permanent representation of the resources of the Colonies and India, and of their continually progressing development, might, with great benefit to the Empire at large, be established in this country. That the realization of this idea upon a sufficiently comprehensive basis might constitute a worthy memorial of the accomplishment of fifty years of a wise and prosperous reign; a memorial not personal in its character, excepting so far as it constituted an emblem of the love and loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects, but tending, as she would most desire, to serve the interests of the entire

Empire, had only to be pointed out by Your Royal Highness to be heartily concurred in by the official representatives of the Colonies and India, who were so intimately identified with the triumphs of the recent Exhibition.

The committee to whom you, Sir, entrusted the elaboration of a scheme for carrying this conception into effect, became persuaded by a careful consideration of the subject that such an institution as Your Royal Highness desired to see spring into life, to be a memorial really worthy of the jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, and to fulfil the great purpose which you had in view, must not be confined in its objects to particular portions of the Queen's dominions, but must be made thoroughly representative of the interests and of the unity of the whole Empire.

The outline of the scheme for the establishment of an Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, which met with the cordial approval of Your Royal Highness, was necessarily concise in dealing with the very wide extent of ground which the operations of the Institute are intended to cover; but those who have carefully considered it and rightly interpreted its proposals, have not failed to realize that it aims at very much more than the creation and maintenance of collections, illustrative of the natural resources of our Colonies and of India, and of the development and present condition of the chief industries of different parts of the Empire.

One of the primary objects of the Institute will certainly be the establishment of thoroughly well selected, carefully arranged, and efficiently maintained representations of the natural products which constitute the treasures, and are emblematic of the important positions in the Empire, of those great Colonial possessions which, during the fifty years of Her Majesty's reign, have, in many instances, experienced a marvellous development in extent, in commercial, social, and even in political importance.* The recent Exhibition not only afforded conclusive demonstration of the great interest and value to the United Kingdom which must attach to such collections if properly organized; by such illustrations as the magnificent collections of valuable woods, from nearly every Colony, many quite unknown in England, and the great variety of valuable economic products from India, of the existence of which we at home had little idea, it also served to convince us that our knowledge of the great countries which constitute the chief portion of the Empire is very limited and imperfect, and that their resources are, in many directions, still in the infancy of development. Our Colonial brethren cannot, on their part, fail to be greatly benefited by being thoroughly represented in a well selected and carefully organized assemblage of illustrations of the sources of prosperity which constitute the sinews of their commerce, and upon a continued exploration and cultivation of which must depend the maintenance of their influence upon industrial and social progress. Neither can they fail to reap substantial advantages by pursuing a friendly rivalry with each other in demonstrating the advances made from time to time in the development of the resources of the respective portions of the Empire in which their lot is cast.

The hearty co-operation and important material support to which the great Colonies, through their representatives in London, pledged themselves when the scheme for the proposed Imperial Institute was in the first instance limited to this branch of the great work which it is now contemplated to accomplish, afforded conclusive evidence of their earnest desire to be in all respects thoroughly represented in the Mother Country, and to take their places permanently in our midst as fellow-laborers in the advancement of the prosperity of the Empire. In furtherance of this important end, a notable feature of that building which, in its character, will, it is hoped, be worthy of the momentous epoch it is destined to commemorate, will be, the attractions and conveniences presented by it as a place of resort and a *rendezvous* for Colonists visiting England, and, it is also anticipated, for the important societies which represent the Colonies and Asiatic possessions in this country, and the facilities which it will afford for reference to literature concerning the Colonies and India, for conferences on matters of common interest and value to the Colonists and those at

* Statistical statements illustrating the development of the Colonies during the Queen's reign are appended.

home for the interchange of information between the British manufacturer and those in the Colonies who are directly interested in meeting his requirements, and generally, for the cultivation of intimate relations and good fellowship between ourselves and our brethren from all parts of the Empire.

The Institute will, however, not only operate actively under its own roof in promoting the cultivation of a better knowledge of the geography, natural history and resources of our Colonies, and for the advancement of the interests of the Colonists in this country; it is also contemplated that representative collections of the natural products of the Colonies and India, carefully identified with the more elaborate collections of the head establishments, shall be distributed to provincial centres, and that the Provinces shall be kept thoroughly conversant with the current information from the Colonies and India, bearing upon the interests of the commercial man, the manufacturer and the intending emigrant.

Although the formation and maintenance up to date of collections illustrative of the development and present condition of the important industries of the Empire also forms, as I have stated, a part of the programme of the Institute, the scope of its activity in relation to industry will be of a much more comprehensive character; indeed, it is to be hoped that the work which it will achieve in furtherance of the development and progress of industries and their future maintenance in the United Kingdom at least upon a footing of equality with their conditions in the great Continental States, will be most prominent in securing to the Imperial Institute the exalted position which it should occupy as the National Jubilee Memorial of Her Majesty's reign.

There is no need for me to recall to the minds of an audience in the Royal Institution the great strides which have been made during the last fifty years in the applications of science to the purposes of daily life, to the advancement of commerce and to the development of the arts and manufactures. Nor is it necessary to dwell upon the fact that this country is the birthplace of the majority of the great scientific and practical achievements which have revolutionized means of intercommunication, and have in other ways transformed the conditions under which manufactures, arts and commerce are pursued. These very achievements, of which we as a nation are so justly proud, have led, however, by many of their results, to our becoming reduced to an equality of position with other prominent nations in regard to important advantages we so long derived from the possession in this country of great material resources, easy of access and application, and from the consequent pre-eminence in certain branches of trade and industry which we so long enjoyed.

In 1852, Sir Lyon Playfair, in one of a course of most interesting lectures on some of the results of the preceding year's great Exhibition, was impelled by the teaching of that great world's display, to point out that "the raw material, formerly our capital advantage, was gradually being equalized in price and made available to all by the improvements in locomotion," and "that industry must in future be supported, not by a competition of local advantages, but by a competition of intellect." If this was already felt to be the state of the case six-and-thirty years ago, how much more must we be convinced of the full truth of this at the present day, by the conditions under which the British merchant and manufacturer have to compete with their rivals on the Continent and in the United States.

It is still within the recollection of many that almost the whole world was in very great measure dependent upon Great Britain for its supplies of ordinary cast iron. Even as lately as 1871, the United States of America received from Great Britain nearly one-fifth of its total produce of pig iron; but from 1875 all importation of British iron ceased for over three years, and it was only in consequence of requirements in the States exceeding the capabilities of production that some small demands arose in 1879, which were for some time maintained.

But while, in 1879, the pig iron produced in the United States amounted to little over 3,000,000 tons, in 1882 the make had increased by 70 per cent., viz., to over 5,100,000 tons. Since that time the actual make has not increased (in 1885 it amounted to 4,529,869 tons of 2,000 lbs.), but the capacity of production, which vitally

interests the iron trade of this country, has risen enormously, the present capacity of all the American pig-iron works being estimated at over 8,900,000 tons, or nearly 300 per cent. greater than it was in 1879. So much regarding the United States; looking nearer home, we find that the iron of France, Belgium, and Germany not only competes with ours in the open market, but that Belgian and German iron is actually imported into this country to a moderate extent.

As an instructive illustration of the advance and influence of the improvements which have been made in intercommunication upon the value of our natural products and their importance even in our own industries, I may, on the authority of Sir Lowthian Bell, state the astounding fact that in the opinion of competent authorities, the ore (hæmatite) especially suitable for steel manufacture by the Bessemer process can be brought over sea a distance of 1,000 miles, landed close to mines furnishing the cheapest made pig iron of Great Britain, and converted into steel rails at a lower cost than the native ironstone of Cleveland can furnish similar rails in iron.

From time to time the ground which we have lost through the development of the resources of other countries has been more than retrieved temporarily by improvements effected through the more thorough comprehension and consequent better application of the scientific principles underlying processes of manufacture. Thus the quantity of fuel consumed in producing wrought iron rails has been gradually reduced by improvements in the construction and working of furnaces, until less than one-half the amount is now required per ton of such rails than was employed fifty years ago; but, remarkable as it may seem, the ultimate effect of an advance of this importance is actually to improve the position, in relation to this manufacture, of other nations less favorably circumstanced than Great Britain in the matter of coal, for, instead of having to multiply any difference in our favor in the cost of fuel required to produce a ton of rails by twelve, that difference has now only to be multiplied by three in order to arrive at the extent of our advantage.

The history of the development of steel manufacture during the last twenty-five years affords a most instructive illustration of the fluctuations which may ensue in the value of our natural resources, and the consequent condition of one or other of our important industries, arising out of continued advances made in the application of science to the perfection or transformation of manufacturing processes, and of the stimulating effects of such fluctuations upon the exertions of those who are able to bring scientific knowledge to bear upon the solution of problems in industrial operations which entirely baffle the ordinary manufacturer. Within that period the inventions of Bessemer and of Siemens have led to the replacement of iron by steel in some of its most extensive applications. The Bessemer converter, by which pig iron is rapidly transformed into steel by the injection of air into the molten metal, has, so far as this country is concerned, to a very great extent superseded the puddling furnace, in which pig iron is transformed by long-continued laborious treatment into steel or malleable iron. This important change in our national industry was, ere long, productive of a serious crisis therein, and for the reason that the pig iron produced from a large proportion of those ores which, from their abundance and the cheapness of their treatment, have been largely instrumental in placing Great Britain in her high position as an iron producing nation, could not be applied to the production of marketable steel by means of the Bessemer converter. In the purification of this pig iron during its conversion in the puddling furnace into a suitable material for the production of rails, the elementary constituent, phosphorus, which it had carried with it from the ore as a contaminating ingredient very detrimental to its strength, was eliminated, and by sufficient treatment a malleable iron of good quality was obtained; but in the production of steel from the same material in the Bessemer converter the phosphorus is almost entirely retained in the metal, rendering it unsuitable for manufacture into rails or plates. Hence the application of this rapid steel making process had to be chiefly restricted to particular kinds of ores, the supplies of which are limited to a few districts in this country. These had to be largely supplemented by importations from other countries; nevertheless, the cheapness of production and superiority in point of strength, durability and lightness of

the steel rails thus sent into the market from the Bessemer converter combined to maintain a supremacy of them over iron rails, &c., manufactured by the old puddling processes from the staple ores of the country.

The advantages presented by steel over the wrought iron of the puddling furnace for constructive purposes speedily became evident; combining, as it does, nearly double the strength with a more than proportionate superiority in elasticity and ductility, its value for shipbuilding purposes did not long fail to be realized. It was soon found more profitable to build a steel steamer, paying a price of nearly £9 per ton for the material, than to construct one of iron, which cost only £6 5s. per ton. The effect of the rapid displacement of malleable iron by steel produced from ores of a particular class has been that at least 85 to 90 per cent. of the iron ores of Great Britain could no longer be applied to the production of material for rails and for constructive purposes, being unavailable for steel making by any method which could compete with the Bessemer and Siemens processes. Great has been the apprehension among the owners of those ores that the demand for iron which they can furnish could not revive, but the scientific metallurgist has successfully grappled, from more than one direction, with the great problem of restoring their commercial importance.

Modifications of the mode of working the rival of the Bessemer process, namely, the open-hearth (Siemens-Martin) process, have given successful results in the production of serviceable rails containing higher proportions of phosphorus than had before been admissible, and a simple alteration of the method of carrying out the Bessemer process has, within the last few years, led to really triumphant results with the employment of those ores which, before, could only be dealt with by the searching operation of the old puddling furnace. By utilizing the basic character of lime during the treatment of the melted pig iron, yielded by phosphoric ores, with air in the Bessemer converter, the phosphorus is fixed at the moment of its elimination by oxidation from the metal, and the objectionable impurity is held bound in the slag, while a steel is obtained rivaling in freedom from phosphorus the product furnished by the pure varieties of English and foreign ore which alone could previously be successfully dealt with by the Bessemer process. This modified treatment of iron for the production of steel called the basic treatment, was soon applied also to the open hearth (the Siemens and Siemens-Martin) process of steel making; thus a new era was established in steel manufacture by the quick processes, there being now but very few restrictions to their application to iron produced from all varieties of ores. Indeed, the treatment is actually being applied profitably to the recovery of iron from the rich slag forming the refuse-product of the puddling furnace in the production of malleable iron, which, containing as it did the phosphorus eliminated from the pig iron by the laborious purifying treatment, had been condemned to limited usefulness as a material for road making, while now it ranks in market value with some ores of iron. Yet another most interesting and valuable result has been achieved by this simple application of scientific knowledge. The slag or refuse-product of the basic treatment of iron contains, in the form of phosphates of lime and magnesia, the whole of the phosphorus which it is the main function of that treatment to separate from the metal; it was soon found that the phosphoric acid which had been produced by the elimination of the pernicious element in the conversion of bad iron into good steel, existed in this refuse slag in a condition as readily susceptible of assimilation by plants as it is in the valuable artificial manure known as superphosphate; this refuse-slag, simply ground up, constitutes therefore a manure which is already of recognized value and commands a ready sale at very profitable prices.

The organization of this latest advance in the development of steel manufacture dates back only nine years, and already the year's product of the basic process amounts to over 1,300,000 tons of steel. But although it is to Englishmen that the owner of iron property and the steel-maker are again indebted for these important results, and to English manufacturers that the first practical demonstration of the success of this process is due, its application has been far more rapidly elaborated upon the continent than here: in Germany the importance of the subject was at once realized, and it is there that considerably the largest proportion of steel is pro-

duced by the basic treatment; it is in Germany also that the value of the slag for agricultural purposes has been developed; the first steps in its utilization here being but just now taken, in Staffordshire.

I have already referred to the remarkable strides which have been made in the extension of iron manufacture in the United States: the development there of steel production has been no less marvellous. In 1879, 928,000 tons of Bessemer steel were produced; in 1885 the make amounted to 1,701,000 tons, while the productive capacity in that year was estimated at 4,102,000 tons. With other extensive steel-producing works in course of completion, provision is being made for increasing the power of production by another million tons. Looking to the fact that at the present time the railway mileage in the United States exceeds that of the whole of Europe, there being 1,300,000 miles of railway in operation, while at the beginning of 1865 there were only 34,000 miles, the causes of this enormous development of the iron and steel manufacture are evident; the resources of the country in ore and fuel are gigantic, and the systematic technical training of the people has made its influence felt upon the development of this as of every other branch of industry which our friendly rivals pursue. But it is not only in the United States that the development in the production of iron and steel has greatly increased of late years: thus, in Germany the increase in the production of pig iron alone, during the last twenty-one years, has been 237 per cent., in Austro-Hungary 152 per cent., while the increase in France and Belgium is 64 per cent., and therefore not greatly inferior to our own (75 per cent.).

Although, however, the increase in actual production of iron and steel in this country has not kept pace with that of some other countries, it is satisfactory to know that our productive power has very greatly increased in late years, and therein probably no one branch of our industries in which we have maintained our position so satisfactorily in regard to quality of product as that of iron and steel manufacture, even although, every now and then, we have indications that in the struggle with other nations for superiority of product and for pre-eminence in continuity of progress, we have to look to our laurels. While the country owes a deep debt of gratitude to such men as Neilson, Mushet, Bessemer, Siemens, Thomas and Gilchrist, who by their brilliant discoveries and inventions have maintained Great Britain's position as the leader in the origination of successive eras of advance in iron and steel manufacture, there is no question that the trade generally has in recent years derived the greatest assistance and benefit from the organization of the society which, under the name of the Iron and Steel Institute, has brought the members of the trade to recognize that they themselves, and the country, reap incalculable benefit from their free interchange of knowledge and the results of experience, their candid discussion of successes, failures, and diversities of views and practice—the combination of friendly rivalry with hearty co-operation in the advancement of the science and practice of their important calling.

While we have succeeded in maintaining a foremost position in the iron and steel manufacture, there are some other important branches of industry, for a time essentially our own, the present condition of which, in this country, we cannot contemplate with equal satisfaction. Several instructive illustrations might be quoted, but I will content myself with a brief examination of one of the most interesting.

A glance at the history of the utilization of some products of the distillation of coal will present to us an industry created and first elaborated in England, which has, on the one hand, by its development effected momentous changes in other industries and in important branches of commerce, while on the other hand it has been in great measure wrested from us in consequence of the systematic collaboration of scientific and practical workers on the Continent.

In discussing the recent advances made in chemical manufactures as exemplified by the Exhibition of 1851, Playfair, in the lecture to which reference has already been made, spoke of the great development of the value of the evil-smelling tar, which was then made to furnish the solvent liquids benzene and naphtha, and the antiseptic creosote, the residual material being utilized for pavements and for arti-

cial fuel. The chemist little dreamt then that between 1851 and the year of the next great Exhibition, 1862, coal tar would have become a mine of wealth equally to science, to manufactures and to the arts, in which fresh workings have ever since continued to be opened up, and still present themselves for exploration. Hofmann, in his valuable report on the chemical products and processes elucidated by that Exhibition, dwells with the enthusiasm of the ardent worker in science upon the brilliant products obtained from coal tar, which had resulted from the labors of the scientific chemist and had already acquired an almost national importance, although this great industry was then still in its infancy. From the year 1856, when the first coloring matter known as mauve, was discovered and manufactured by a young student at the College of Chemistry, Mr. Perkin, one of Hoffmann's most promising pupils, to the present time, the production of new coal-tar colors or of new processes for preparing the known colors in greater purity, has progressed uninterruptedly, this industry having long since become one of the most important, and also one of the most remarkable, as illustrating by each stage of its development the direct application of scientific research to the attainment of momentous practical results.

It is interesting to note that Perkin's discovery of mauve, as a product of one of the most important derivatives of coal-tar, called aniline, was arrived at in the course of an investigation, having for its object the artificial production of the invaluable vegetable alkaloid, quinine, the synthesis of which has been the aim of many researches during the past half century, and appears to be at length about to be achieved, as the result of a long chain of scientific research. The difficulties to be overcome before mauve could be produced upon a manufacturing scale were very great, and were only solved by a steady pursuit of scientific research, side by side with practical experiments suggested by its results. Aniline—the parent of the first coal-tar color, a liquid organic alkali—a most fertile source of interesting and important discoveries in organic chemistry, which have made the names of Hofmann and others famous—was produced with difficulty by various methods in very small quantities, so as to be almost a chemical curiosity at the time of the discovery of mauve. Among the substances from which it had been prepared was the volatile liquid known as benzene, first discovered in the laboratory of this Institution in 1825 by Faraday, in the liquid products condensed from oil gas, but afterwards obtained by Mansfield, in the College of Chemistry, from coal-tar naphtha, which also furnished in his hands a series of homologous liquids, many of them now of great importance as the raw materials from which dyes are obtained.

The conversion of benzene into aniline, which had been effected on a very small scale in different ways by German and Russian investigators, was accomplished as a manufacturing process after many difficulties by Perkin, and within a year after the discovery of mauve by him, it was in the hands of the silk dyer. Perkin's success led other chemists at once to pursue researches in the same direction, especially in France, where the next important coal-tar color, magenta or fuchsine, was obtained, by M. Verquin, the successful manufacture of which in a pure state was, however, first accomplished by English chemists, with Mr. E. C. Nicholson at their head, whose magnificent specimens in the 1862 Exhibition excited universal admiration. In 1861 beautiful violet and blue colors were produced, again by French chemists (Girard and De Lare), but were manufactured shortly afterwards in a pure state by Nicholson. This brought the coal-tar dye industry down to the year 1862, and Hofmann, in congratulating his young pupil Perkin (in his Jury Report) upon the splendid industrial result achieved, in having first manufactured a color from coal-tar, which had been arrived at by purely scientific research, expressed the hope that the commercial success of his enterprise might not divert him from the path of scientific inquiry—a hope which he has lived to see fully realized, as the long series of fresh contributions, made almost without interruption since that time by Perkin to our knowledge of organic chemistry have been among the most brilliant and important achieved by chemists of the present day, and have continued to influence in a most important manner the branch of industry which he created.

The six years succeeding those which formed the first period (1854-1862) of existence of this industry were fruitful not only of new colors but also of progress made in England, as well as on the Continent, in the development of the manufacture, and of our knowledge of the constitution, of the beautiful dyes which outvie each other in brilliancy. Important researches by Hofmann, which, while establishing the correctness of his scientific conceptions of the real nature of magenta, led to the discovery, by him, of a matchless violet dye, were followed by the production, at the hands of Perkin and Nicholson in England, and of several workers on the Continent, of the well-known gas-light greens, of Bismarck brown, and of some eight or nine other important dyes; blue, yellow, orange and scarlet.

In the next period of six years (1863-1874) another great stride was made in the coal-tar color industry, due to important scientific researches carried out by two German chemists, Graebe and Liebermann, which led them, in the first place, to obtain an insight into the true nature of the coloring matter of one of the most important staple dye stuffs, namely the madder root. They found that this coloring matter which chemists call alizarine was related to anthracene, one of the most important solid hydrocarbons formed in the distillation of coal, a discovery which was speedily followed by the artificial formation of the madder dye, alizarine, from that constituent of coal tar. At first, this achievement of Graebe and Liebermann was simply of high scientific interest, but Perkin, who was pursuing research in the same direction, soon discovered two methods by which the conversion of anthracene into the madder dye could be accomplished on a large scale, and one of these, which was also arrived at by the German chemists simultaneously with Perkin, is still used for the manufacture of alizarine, which was for some time most actively pursued in this country, with very momentous results, as regards the market value of the madder root. The latter has long been most extensively cultivated in Holland, South Germany, France, Italy, Turkey and India, the consumption of madder in Great Britain having attained to an annual value of as much as £1,000,000 sterling. Playfair pointed out in 1852 that important improvements had been attained in the extraction of the red color or alizarine from the madder root, the refuse of which, after removal of the dye in the ordinary way, had been made, by a simple treatment, to furnish further quantities of the coloring matter. This result, most valuable at the time of the first great Exhibition, became insignificant when once the dye was artificially manufactured from anthracene; the price paid for madder in 1869 was from 5d. to 8d. per pound, but now the equivalent in artificial madder dye, or alizarine, of one pound of the root, can be obtained for one halfpenny. The latter is still used by the most conservative section of the dye trade, the wool dyers (and in some respects it appears to present in this direction a little advantage over the artificial color), but the value of its present annual consumption in Great Britain has become reduced from one million to about £40,000. During the development of the artificial alizarine industry within this third period of six years, the continued researches of Perkin, Schunck, Baeyer, Caro, and others have led to the development of further important varieties of coal-tar dyes, the most valuable of which, discovered by the two last-named chemists, was a beautiful *cerise* color, called eosine.

With the discovery of artificial alizarine the truly scientific era of the coal-tar industry may be said to have commenced, most of the commercially valuable dye products, obtained since that time, being the result of truly theoretical research by the logical pursuit of definite well understood reactions. The wealth of discovery in this direction made during the last thirteen years is a most tempting subject to pursue, but I am compelled to refrain from entering upon it, further than to point out that the practical significance of beautiful scientific researches of many years previous became developed—that one of the results was the production of very permanent and brilliant scarlet and red dyes, the manufacture of which has greatly reduced the market value of cochineal—that the careful study of the original coal-tar colors led to their production in a state of great purity by new and beautifully simple scientific methods (which include the extensive employment as an invaluable practical agent in their production, of the curious gaseous oxychloride of carbon, until

lately a chemical curiosity, produced through the agency of light, and hence christened phosgene gas, by its discoverer, John Davy, in 1812); and lastly that even the well-known vegetable coloring matter, indigo, one of the staple products of India, now ranks among the colors synthetically obtained by the systematic pursuit of scientific research, from compounds which trace their origin to coal-tar.

The rapid development of the coal-tar color industry has not failed to exercise a very important beneficial influence upon other chemical manufactures; thus, the distillation of tar, which was a comparatively very crude process, when, at the period of the first Exhibition, benzene, naphtha, dead-oil and pitch were the only products furnished by it, has become a really scientific operation, involving the employment of comparatively complicated but beautiful distilling apparatus for the separation of the numerous products which serve as raw materials for the many distinct families of dyes. Very strong sulphuric acid became an essential chemical agent to the alizarine manufacturer, and, as a consequence, the so-called anhydrous sulphuric acid, the remarkable crystalline body which was for many years prepared only in small quantities from green vitriol, and of which minute specimens carefully sealed up in glass tubes were preserved as great curiosities in my student's days, is now made at a low price upon a very large scale by a beautifully simple process worked out in England, by Squire and Messell. The alkali and kindred chemical trades have been very greatly benefited by the large consumption of caustic soda, of chlorate of potash and other materials used in the dye manufactures, and the application of constructive talent, combined with chemical knowledge, to the production of efficient apparatus for carrying out on a stupendous scale the scientific operations developed in the investigator's laboratory, has greatly contributed to the creation of a distinct profession, that of the chemical engineer.

One of the most beneficial results of the rapid development of the coal-tar color industry has been its influence upon the ancient art of dyeing, which made but very slow advance until the provision of the host of brilliant, readily applicable colors completely revolutionized both it and the art of calico printing.

In endeavoring to furnish some idea of the magnitude of the coal-tar color industry, I may state that the total value of the coal-tar colors produced in 1855 amounted to about £3,500,000. The value of the alizarine and its related dyes which are used with it for obtaining various shades of color, now amounts to about one-half of the total produce of the coal-tar color industry. Their manufacture in England in considerable quantities still continues, but it is a suggestive fact that the value of the artificial alizarine imported into this country from the continent last year was £259,795. Taking the average value of madder at 5d. per lb., and the cost of its equivalent in artificial alizarine at one-half penny, the quantity imported, if valued at 5d. per lb., would represent about £2,597,950.

I venture to think that it will be interesting at this point to quote some words of prophecy included in Professor Hofmann's important "Report on the Chemical Section of the Exhibition of 1862," and to inquire to what extent they have been verified. In commenting upon one of the features of greatest novelty in that world's show, the exhibition of the first dye products derived from coal-tar, he says:—

"If coal be destined sooner or later to supersede, as the primary source of color, all the costly dyewoods hitherto consumed in the ornamentation of textile fabrics; if this singular chemical revolution, so far from being at all remote, is at this moment in the very act and process of gradual accomplishment; are we not on the eve of profound modifications in the commercial relations between the great color-consuming and color-producing regions of the globe? Eventualities, which it would be presumptuous to predict as certain, it may be permissible and prudent to forecast as probable; and there is fair reason to believe it probable that, before the period of another decennial exhibition shall arrive, England will have learnt to depend, for the materials of the colors she so largely employs, mainly, if not wholly, on her own fossil stores. Indeed, to the chemical mind it cannot be doubtful, that in the coal beneath her feet lie waiting to be drawn forth, even as the statue lies waiting in the quarry, the fossil equivalents of the long series of costly dye materials for which

she has hitherto remained the tributary of foreign climes. Instead of disbursing her annual millions for these substances, England will, beyond question, at no distant day become herself the greatest color-producing country in the world; nay, by the strangest of revolutions, she may ere long send her coal-derived blues to indigo-growing India, her tar-distilled crimson to cochineal-producing Mexico, and her fossil substitutes for quercitron and safflower to China, Japan and the other countries whence these articles are not derived.

“Coal and iron, it has been said, are kings of the earth, and our latest chemical victories seem destined to add another vast province to the dominion of coal, and a fresh element of commercial predominance to its already powerful possessors.”

So far as concerns the displacement of madder, cochineal, quercitron, safflower, and other natural dye materials from their positions of command in the markets of England and the world, Hofmann's predictions have been amply fulfilled, and it appeared, in the earlier days of the coal-tar color industry, as though he would be an equally true prophet in regard to England becoming herself the greatest color-producing country in the world. But, although Germany did little in the days of infancy of this industry, beyond producing a few of the known colors in a somewhat impure condition, many years did not elapse ere she not only was our equal in regard to the quality of the dyes produced, but, moreover, had outstripped us in the quantities manufactured and in the additions made to the varieties of valuable dyes sent into the market. The following is the estimated total value of coal-tar colors manufactured in the several producing countries as far back as 1878:—Germany, £2,000,000; England, £480,000; France, £350,000; Switzerland, £350,000. These figures show that the value of the make of colors in England was less than one-fourth that of Germany, and that even Switzerland, which, in competing with other countries industrially, is at great natural disadvantages, was not far behind us, ranking equal to France as producers. The superior position of Germany in reference to this industry may be in a measure ascribable to some defects in the operation of our patent laws and to questions of wages and conditions of labor; but the chief cause is to be found in the thorough realization, by the German manufacturer, of his dependence for success and continual progress upon the active prosecution of scientific research, in the high training received by the chemists attached to the manufactories, and in the intimate association, in every direction, of systematic scientific investigation with technical work.

The young chemists which the German manufacturer attracts to his works rank much higher than ours in the general scientific training which is essential to the successful cultivation of the habit of theoretical and experimental research, and in the consequent appreciation of, and power of pursuing, original investigations of a high order. Moreover, the research laboratory constitutes an integral part of the German factory, and the results of the work carried on by and under the eminent professors and teachers at the universities and technical colleges are closely followed and studied in their possible bearings upon the further development of the industry.

The importance attached to high and well-organized technical education in Germany is demonstrated not only by the munificent way in which the scientific branches of the universities and the technical colleges are established and maintained, but also by the continuity which exists between the different grades of education; a continuity, the lack of which in England was recently indicated by Professor Huxley with great force. Nearly every large town in Germany has its “Real Schule,” where the children of the public elementary schools have the opportunity, either by means of exhibitions or by payment of small fees, of receiving a higher education, qualifying them in due course to enter commercial or industrial life, or to pass to the universities or to the polytechnic or technical high schools, which, at great cost to the nation, have been developed to a remarkable extent in recent years, and have unquestionably exercised a most beneficial influence upon the trade and commerce of the country. A most important feature in the development of these schools is the subdivision of the work of instruction among a large number of professors, each one an acknowledged authority in the particular branch of science with

which which he deals. Thus, at the Carlsruhe Polytechnic School—one of the very earliest of its kind—which was greatly enlarged in 1863—the number of professors is 41; and at Stuttgart the teaching staff of the polytechnic school amounts to 65 persons, of whom 21 are professors.

The important part taken by the German universities in the training of young men for technical pursuits has often been dwelt upon as constituting a striking feature of contrast to our university systems. The twenty-four universities in the German Empire, each with its extensive and well-equipped science departments and ample professional staff, contribute most importantly to the industrial training of the nation in co-operating with the purely technical schools. The facts specified in the report of the technical education commission that, in the session of 1883–84, there were 400 students working in the chemical laboratories at Berlin, and, that during the same session, 50 students were engaged in original research at Munich (where the traditions of the great school of Liebig are worthily maintained), illustrate the national appreciation of the opportunities presented for scientific training; and the expenditure of £30,000 upon the physical laboratory, and £35,000 upon the chemical department, of the new University of Strasbourg, serves to illustrate the unsparring hand with which the resources of the country are devoted to the provision of those educational facilities which are the very life-spring of the industrial progress whence those resources are derived.

In France higher education had been allowed to sink to a low ebb after the provincial universities had been destroyed in the great revolution, and the University of Paris had been constituted by the first Napoleon the sole seat of high education in the country. Before the late war, matters educational were in a condition very detrimental to the position of the country among nations. There was no lack of educational establishments, but the systems and sequence of instruction lacked organization.

Since the war France has made great efforts to replace her educational resources upon a proper footing. The provincial colleges have been re-established at a cost of £3,280,000, and the annual budget for their support reaches half a million. The organization of industrial education has now been greatly developed, though still not on a footing of equality with that of Germany. The practical teaching of science commences already in the elementary schools, and the groundwork of technical instruction is afterwards securely laid by the higher elementary schools, of which so many excellent examples are now to be found in different parts of France. Every large manufacturing centre has its educational establishment where technical instruction is provided, with special reference to local requirements; the *Institute Industriel*, at Lisle, and the *Ecole Centrale*, of Lyons, are examples of these. In order to render these colleges accessible to the best talent of France, more than 500 scholarships have been founded at an annual cost £30,000. The *Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures*, of Paris, still maintains the reputation as the great technical university of the country, which it earned many years ago, and receives students from the provincial colleges, where they have passed through the essential training preliminary to the high technical education which that great institution provides.

Switzerland has often been quoted as a remarkable illustration of the benefits secured to a nation by the thoroughly organized education of its people. Far removed from the ocean, girt by mountains, poor in the mineral resources of industry, she yet has taken one of the highest positions among essentially industrial nations, and has gained victories over countries rich in the possession of the greatest natural advantages. Importing cotton from the United States, she has sent it back in manufactured forms, so as to undersell the products of the American mills. The trade of watch making, once most important in this metropolis, passed almost entirely to Switzerland years ago; the old established ribbon trade of Coventry has had practically to succumb before the skilled competition of Switzerland, and although she has no coal of her own, Switzerland is at least as successful as France in her appropriation of the coal-tar color industry and her rivalry in rate of production with England, the place of its birth and development. Comparative cheapness of labor will not go very far to account for these great successes; they undoubtedly spring mainly from the

thoroughly organized combination of scientific with practical education of which the entire people enjoys the inestimable benefit.

From the age of six to twelve, or thirteen, the children must attend primary schools, where, as the pupils advance in age, the instruction becomes more practical. The application of the knowledge acquired in these primary schools, is cultivated for three years at the so-called "Improvement Schools," and upon these follow the Cantonal High Schools, which are divided into trade and classical schools, and of which there are sixty-seven in the little canton of Zurich alone. Above those there are five universities and the Zurich Technical Institute, which is supported by the Federal Government, the Canton itself subscribing liberally to its aid. It owns a very numerous staff of professors and teachers, and the number of students attending is so large that, magnificent as was the accommodation which it already afforded, no less than £50,000 have recently been spent upon additional chemical laboratories. Although the Germans have so many technical colleges and chemical schools, they go in large numbers to the Zurich Institute, and even a few English appreciate the great advantages which must accrue from the thorough training attainable in this world-renowned school of technics.

Holland furnishes another brilliant example of the success with which a nation brings the power of systematic technical education to bear in securing and maintaining industrial victories in the face of most formidable disadvantages, while the United States of America, so rich in natural resources, have long since realized the immensity of additional advantages to be gained over European nations in the war of industry, by a wide diffusion and thorough organization of technical education. So long as forty years ago the States already possessed several excellent educational institutions established upon the basis of the continental polytechnic schools, but it was not until about fifteen years later that the great advances achieved by Germany in technical education, made America, like France, anxious concerning the progress and development of some of her industries.

The subject was at once made a thoroughly national one, and it is now just upon a quarter of a century ago since Congress ordained that each State should provide at least one college, having for its leading objects the diffusion of scientific instruction in its relations to the industry of the country, and decreed that public lands should be granted to the States and Territories providing such colleges. In accordance with the system adopted for the regulation of these grants, the State of New York received close upon a million acres of land, and out of this grant grew the University of Cornell, which could be called upon to educate 500 students, free of charge, under the conditions of the grant, and which was already at work in 1867, having in the meantime received most important aid from an endowment of £100,000 by a private citizen, Mr. Cornell. The combined effect of this State action and of great private munificence, was a remarkably rapid development of scientific and technical education throughout the country; besides some fifty colleges, with eight or nine thousand students, which sprang out of the Land Grant Act for Industrial Education, there are now in the States about 400 other universities and colleges (with 35,000 students, and between 5,000 and 6,000 teachers), in a large proportion of which efficient instruction in applied science is provided.

Among the more prominent of America's technical schools are the Stevens Institute of Technology, New Jersey; the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College, Philadelphia; the Lawrence Science School, in connection with Harvard University; the Columbia College and School of Mines, New York; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; the Engineering School of the Michigan University; the Lafayette College, Pennsylvania; the Mechanical College of Louisiana University; the Brown University, Rhode Island; Washington College, Virginia; Union College, Schenectady; and the Shipley School, in connection with the Cornell University. To the useful work accomplished, within a few years, by these and many other highly important educational institutions, which have placed the acquisition of scientific knowledge within the reach of the very humblest, the enormous strides

made by the United States in the development of home industries, must unquestionably be in the main ascribed.

While extolling the comprehensive and well-organized systems of technical education existing in all parts of the continent and the United States, let us not undervalue the great progress which has been made in recent years in Great Britain in the advancement and extension of technical instruction. The Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade and Industry state, as the result of evidence collected by them, that "it would be difficult to estimate the extent to which our industries have been aided in various ways by the advance of elementary, scientific and technical education during the last twenty years."

The important influence exercised by the admirable work which the organization of the Science and Art Department has accomplished, upon the intellectual and material progress of the nation, is now thoroughly recognized. Professor Huxley, the Dean of the Normal School of Science, in his recent important letter "On the organization of industrial education," has reminded us that "the classes now established all over the country in connection with that department, not only provide elementary instruction accessible to all, but offer the means whereby the pick of the capable students may obtain, in the schools at South Kensington, as good a higher education in science and art as is to be had in the country," and "that it is from this source that the supply of science and art teachers is derived, who in turn raise the standard of elementary education" provided by the School Boards. The extension of facilities for the education of those engaged in art industries is constantly aimed at, as was recently demonstrated by the creation of free studentships for artisans in the Art Schools at South Kensington.

The necessity which has gradually made itself felt in the manufacturing towns of the United Kingdom for encouraging the study of science in its application to industries, by those who intend to devote themselves to some branch of manufacture or trade, has led to the establishment in about twenty-five towns in England and Scotland, and in two or three in Ireland, of colleges of science corresponding more or less to the Continental polytechnic schools, and accomplishing important work in training students in the different branches of science in their application to manufactures and the arts. A number of these, such as the Owen's College, Manchester, the Yorkshire College, at Leeds, the Glasgow and Bradford Technical Colleges, the Firth College at Sheffield, and the Mason's College at Birmingham, have established a high reputation as schools where science in its applications to productive industries is most efficiently taught and importantly advanced.

The wealthier of the City Companies, some of which had long been identified with important educational establishments, associated themselves with the Corporation of the City of London nearly ten years ago to establish an organization for the advancement of technical education, which has already carried out most important work. The Society of Arts, which initiated the system of examinations, afterwards so successfully developed by the Science and Art Department, set on foot and conducted for several years examinations of artisans in a few branches of technology. This useful work was relinquished in 1879 to the City and Guilds' Institute, and its extension since that period has been most satisfactory. The number of candidates then presenting themselves was 202, distributed over 23 centres where examinations were held, four years afterwards (1883) the number presenting themselves for examinations was 2,397, and last year they amounted to 4,764. The centres where examinations are held have been increased to 186, and the number of subjects dealt with, from thirteen to forty-eight. The beneficial influence exercised by these examinations upon the development and extension of technical instruction in the manufacturing districts throughout the country is already very marked. The adoption of the system, originated by the Science and Art Department, of contributing to the payment of teachers in proportion to the successes attained by their pupils, is operating most successfully in promoting the establishment and extension of classes for instruction in technical subjects, in connexion with Mechanics' Institutes and other educational establishments in various centres of industry. In 1884, the number of

classes in different parts of the country and metropolis which are connected with the examinations of the Institute was 262, having 6,395 students, and this year the number of classes has risen to 357, and that of students to 8,500.

The Technical College at Finsbury was the first great practical outcome of the efforts made by the City and Guilds' Institute to supplement existing educational machinery, by the creation of technological and trade schools in the metropolis, and the results in regard to number and success of students at the day and evening schools of that important establishment, have afforded conclusive demonstration of the benefits which it is already conferring upon young workers who, with scanty means at their command, are earnest in their desire to train themselves thoroughly for the successful pursuit of industries and trades. The evening courses of instruction are especially valuable to such members of the artizan classes as desire, at the close of their daily labor, to devote time to the acquisition of scientific or artistic knowledge. The system of evening classes, which was pursued, in the first instance, at King's College and one or two other metropolitan schools, was most successfully developed by the Science and Art Department, and being now supplemented by the important work accomplished at Finsbury College, is really, in point of organization, in advance of similar work done in other countries.

Another department of the City and Guilds' Institute, of a somewhat different character, but akin to that of the Finsbury College in the objects desired to be achieved by it, is the South London School of Technical Art, which is also doing very useful work, while the chief or central Institution for Technical Education, which commenced its operations about three years ago, if it but continue to be developed in accordance with the carefully matured scheme which received the approval of the City and Guilds' Council, and with that judicious liberality which has been displayed in the design and arrangement of the building, bids fair to become the Industrial University of the Empire.

As one of the first students of that College of Chemistry which became parent of our present Normal Schools of Science, and the creation of which (forty-two years ago) constituted not the least important of the many services rendered towards the advancement of scientific education in this country by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, most vividly I remember the struggling years of early existence of that half-starved but vigorous offspring of the great school of Liebig, born in a strangely unsympathetic land in the days when the student of science in this country still met on all sides that pride of old England, the practical man, enquiring of him complacently: *cui bono; quo bono?* That ardent lover of research and instruction, the enthusiastic and dauntless disciple of Liebig—my old master—Hoffman, loyally supported through all discouragement, and in the severest straits by a small band of believers in the power of scientific research to make for itself an enduring home in this country, succeeded in very few years in developing a prosperous school of chemistry, which soon made its influence felt upon British industry; and it is not credible that less important achievements should be accomplished, and less speedily, in days when the inseparable connection of science with practice has become thoroughly recognized, by an institution created, and launched under most auspicious circumstances, by those powerful representatives of the commercial and industrial prosperity of the Empire, who, before all others, must realize the vital necessity for ceaseless exertions, even for much self-sacrifice in the immediate present, to recover our lost ground in the Dominions of industry.

It has been already demonstrated by the rapid increase which has taken place in the number of young men who, qualified by their preliminary education for admission as matriculated students, go through the complete curriculum of the Central Institute, that the combination of advanced scientific instruction with practical training which that course of study involves, will be much sought after by young men whose preliminary education has qualified them for admission, and whose probable future career will be interwoven with the advancement of one or other of the great industries of our country. But one of the most important functions of the Central Technical College should consist in the thorough training of teachers of applied

science. The statistics furnished by the technological examinations show that, while their successful organization has led to the establishment of classes of instruction, supplementary to the general science teaching in every large manufacturing centre, the increase in the number of candidates examined has been accompanied by an increase in the percentage of failures to pass the examinations, and that the supply of a serious deficiency in competent teachers was essential to a radical improvement in technical education. The work of the City and Guilds' Institute in this direction has already been well begun, and it is in the furtherance of this, by the organization of arrangements for facilitating the attendance of science teachers for sufficient periods at the Central Institute, or at more accessible provincial technical colleges, that the Imperial Institute may hope to do good work.

Without taking any direct part in the duty of education, it is contemplated that the Imperial Institute will actively assist in the thorough organization of technical instruction, and its maintenance on a footing, at least of equality, with that provided in other countries, by the system of intercommunication which it will establish and maintain between technical and science schools; by the distribution of information relating to the progress of technical education abroad, to the progressive development of industries, and the requirements of those who intend to pursue them; by the provision of resources in the way of material for experimental work, and illustrations of new industrial achievements, and by a variety of other means.

The provision of facilities to teachers in elementary schools to improve their knowledge of science and their power of imparting information of an elementary character to the young, with the aid of simple practical demonstrations of scientific principles involved in the proceedings of daily life; constitutes another direction in which important progress may be made towards establishing that continuity between elementary and advanced education which is so well developed on the Continent. The organization of facilities, combined with material aid, to be provided to young artisans who shall afford some legitimate evidence of superior natural intelligence and a striving after self-improvement, to enable them to abandon for a time the duty of bread-winning, and to work at one or other of the technical schools in London or the provincial centres, will be another object to which the resources of the Imperial Institute should be applied very beneficially. Not only will the intelligent workman's knowledge of the fundamental principles of his craft or trade be thereby promoted; his association in work and study with others who are pursuing the acquisition of knowledge in different directions, which at first seem to him alien to his personal pursuits and tastes, but come in time to acquire interest or importance in his eyes, will bring home to him the advantages of a wider and more comprehensive scope of instruction, and the enlargement of his views regarding the value and pleasure of knowledge will, in turn, exercise a favorable influence in the same direction upon those with whom he afterwards comes into contact. The cramping influence which the great sub-division of labor, resulting from the development of mechanical, physical, and chemical science, is calculated to favor, must thus become counteracted, and the workman will realize, that if he is to rise above the level of the ordinary skilled laborer, mere dexterity in the particular branch of that trade which he has made his calling must be supplemented by an acquaintance with its cognate branches, by some knowledge of the principles which underlie his work, and by some familiarity with the trades allied to his calling.

The importance of bringing technical instruction within the reach of the needy scholars of the lower middle class need not be dwelt upon, and there can be no question that one of the most powerful means of promoting the extension of technical education will be the well organized administration of a really comprehensive system of scholarships, to be judiciously utilized in connection with the well-established colleges and schools of science and technics throughout the country, in such proportions as to meet local requirements and changing conditions. That a good foundation for such a system of scholarships is likely ere long to emanate from the resources of the Royal Commission of 1851, has already been officially indicated in one of its reports; may we not also hope that many will be found in our Empire

ready to follow the example of the late Sir Joseph Whitworth, and to act in emulation of the patriotism of those men who, by munificent donations or endowments in aid of the work of bringing industrial education within the reach of all classes in the United States, have helped to place our cousins in the position to hold their own and aspire to victory, in the war of industry? The thoroughly representative character which it is intended to maintain for the governing body of the Imperial Institute, will secure the wise administration by it of funds of this kind, dedicated to the extension and perfection of national establishments for technical education, and to the encouragement of its pursuit, in the ways above indicated, by those whose circumstances would otherwise prevent them from enjoying the advantages secured to their fellow-workers in other countries. Several other directions readily suggest themselves in which the judicious administration of resources in aid of the technical training of the eligible men of the artizan class could well form part of the organized work of the Imperial Institute.

By the establishment of an education branch of the Intelligence Department, which will form a very prominent section of the Imperial Institute, the working of the colleges and schools of applied science in all parts of the United Kingdom will be harmonized and assisted, and the information continuously collected from all countries relating to educational work and the application of the sciences to industrial purposes and the arts will be systematically distributed. A well-organized Enquiry Department will furnish to students coming to Great Britain from the Colonies, Dependencies and India the requisite information and advice to aid them in selecting their place of work and their temporary home, and in various other ways. The collections of natural products of the Colonies and India, maintained up to the day by additions and renewals at the central establishment of the Institute, will be of great value to students in the immediately adjacent educational institutions, and will moreover be made subservient to the purposes of provincial industrial colleges by the distribution of thoroughly descriptive reference catalogues, and of specimens. Supplies of natural products from the Colonies, India, or from other countries, which are either new or have been but imperfectly studied, will be maintained, so that material may be readily provided to the worker in science or the manufacturer, either for scientific investigation or for purposes of technical experiment.

The existence of those collections and of all information relating to them, as well as of the libraries of technology, inventions, commerce and applied geography, in immediate proximity to the Government museums of science and inventions, art, and natural history, to the Normal School of Science, and to the Central Technical Institute, present advantages so obvious as to merit some fair consideration by those who have declined to recognize any reason in favor of the establishment of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington.

In the powerful public representations which have of late been made on the imperative necessity for the greater dissemination and thorough organization of industrial education, the importance of a radical improvement in commercial education, as distinguished from what is comprehended under the head of technical training, has scarcely received that prominence which it merits. It is true that, in some of our colleges, there are courses of instruction framed with more especial reference to the requirements of those who propose to enter into mercantile houses, or in other ways to devote themselves to commercial pursuits; but as a rule the mercantile employes, embraced under the comprehensive title of clerks, begin their careers in life but ill prepared to be more than mechanical laborers, and remain greatly dependent upon accident, or upon their desire for self-improvement which directs them in time to particular lines of study, for their prospects of future success in commercial life.

This impressed itself strongly upon the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade and Industry, who state as the result of evidence collected by them that our deficiency in the matter of education as compared with some of our foreign competitors relates "not only to what is usually called technical education, but also to the ordinary commercial education which is required in mercantile houses." The ordinary clerk in a merchant's office is too often made to feel his inferiority to his

German colleague, not merely in regard to his lamentable deficiency in the knowledge of languages, but in respect to almost every branch of knowledge bearing upon the intelligent performance of his daily work and upon his prospect of advancement in one or other branch of a mercantile house. The preliminary training for commercial life on the Continent is far more comprehensive, practical and systematic than that which is attainable in this country, and the student of commerce abroad has, afterwards, opportunities for obtaining a high scientific and practical training at distinct branches of the polytechnic schools and in establishments analogous to the technical colleges, such as the High Schools of Commerce in Paris, Antwerp and Vienna.

It will be well within the scope of the Imperial Institute as an organization for the advancement of industry and commerce, to promote a systematic improvement and organization of commercial education by measures analogous to those which it will bring to bear upon the advancement of industrial education.

The very scant recognition which the great cause of technical education has hitherto received at the hands of our administrators has, at any rate, the good effect of rousing and stimulating that power of self-help which has been the foundation of many achievements of greatest pride to the nation, and we may look with confidence to the united exertions of the people of this country, through the medium of the representative organization which they are now founding, for the early development of a comprehensive national system of technical education, of the nature foreshadowed not long since by Lord Hartington, in that important address which has raised bright hopes in the hearts of the apostles of education.

In some of the views which have been of late put forward regarding the possible scope of the Imperial Institute, the antagonism which has been raised and fostered against its location in the vicinity of some of our national establishments most intimately connected with the educational advancement of the Empire, has developed a tendency to circumscribe its future sphere of usefulness, and to place its functions as a great establishment of reference and resort for the commercial man in the chief foreground. I have endeavored to indicate directions in which its relations to the Colonies and India, to the great industries of the country, and to the advancement of technical and commercial education, cannot fail to be at least as important as its immediate connection with the wants of the commercial section of the community, and those are most certainly quite independent of the particular locality in which it may be placed, excepting in so far as the command of ample space, and the advantages to be derived from juxtaposition with the great national establishments to which I have referred, is concerned. At the same time, there is not one of the directions in which the development of the resources and activity of the Institute has been thus far indicated, which has not an immediate and important bearing upon the advancement of the commerce of the Empire. There are, however, special functions to be fulfilled by the Institute, which are most immediately connected alike with the great commercial work of the city of London and with that of the provincial centres of commerce. The provision, in very central and readily accessible positions, of commercial museums or collections of natural or import products, and of export products of different nations, combined with comprehensive sample rooms and facilities for the business of inspection or of commercial, chemical or physical examination, is a work in which the Institute should lend most important aid. The system of correspondence with all parts of the Empire which it will develop and maintain will enable it to collect, and form a central depot of, natural products from which local commercial museums can be supplied with complete, thoroughly classified economic collections, and with representative samples of all that, from time to time, is new in the way of natural products from the Colonies and Dependencies, from India, and from other countries. In combination with this organization, the distribution, to commercial centres, of information acquired by a central department of commercial geography will constitute an important feature in the work of the Institute, bearing immediately upon the interests of the merchant at home, in the Colonies, and in India.

The formation of specially commercial institutions, of which enquiry offices, museums, and sample-rooms with their accessories, will form a leading feature, and which will supply a want long since provided for by the nations with whom we compete commercially, is already in contemplation in the cities of London and Newcastle; other great commercial centres will also doubtless speedily take steps to provide accommodation for similar offshoots from the central collections of the Institute. So far as the Indian Empire is concerned, the organization of correspondence by provincial committees which already exists in connection with economic and geological museums established in the several presidencies, affords facilities for the speedy elaboration of the contemplated system of correspondence in connection with the Institute, and the establishment of similar organizations in the different Colonies will, it is hoped, be heartily entered upon and speedily developed.

The system of correspondence to which I have more than once alluded in indicating some of the work of the Institute, in relation to technical education and industry, and which will form a most important part of the main groundwork of its organization, is not in the least theoretical in its character. Its possible development has suggested itself to many who have given thought to the future sphere of action of the Institute in connection with commerce and industry; to myself, who for many years have been, from time to time, officially cognizant of the work performed by what are called the Intelligence Departments of the Ministries of War abroad and at home, the direct and valuable bearing of such a system upon the work of the Institute, suggested itself as soon as I gave thought to the possible future of this great conception, and to Major Fitzgerald Law belongs the credit of suggesting that the well-tried machinery of the War Office Intelligence Department should serve as a guide for the elaboration of a Commercial Intelligence Department. This Department, which will it is hoped ere long commence its operations by establishing relations with the chief Colonies and India, will be in constant communication with the Enquiry Offices to be attached to the local commercial establishments and to other provincial representations of the work of the Institute, systematically distributing among them the commercial information and statistics continually collected. It will be equally valuable to the Colonies and India by bringing their requirements thoroughly to the knowledge of the business men in the United Kingdom, and by maintaining that close touch and sympathy between them and the people at home which will tend to a true federation of all parts of the Empire.

In no more important direction is this system destined to do useful work than in the organization of emigration, not only of labor, but also of capital. The establishment of emigration enquiry offices at provincial centres in connection with a central department at the Institute, will be of great service to the intending emigrant, by placing within his reach the power of acquiring indispensable information and advice, and by facilitating his attainment of the special knowledge or training calculated to advance his prospects in the new home of his choice. Similarly, the capitalist may be assisted in discovering new channels for enterprise in distant portions of the Empire, the resources of which are awaiting development by the judicious application of capital and by the particular class of emigration which its devotion to public works or manufacturing enterprise in the Colonies would carry with it. The extent to which the State may aid in the organization of systematic emigration, and the best mode in which it may, without burden to the country, promote the execution of such public works in the Colonies as will open up their Dominions to commerce and at the same time encourage the particular class of emigration most advantageous to the Colonies themselves, are subjects of great present interest; but, in whatever way these important questions may be grappled with, such an organization as the Institute should supply, cannot fail to accelerate the establishment of emigration upon a sound and systematic footing, and to co-operate very beneficially in directing private enterprise into the channels best calculated to advance the mutual interests of the capitalists and the Colonies.

I have already indicated that it is not only in connection with purely commercial matters that the Intelligence Department of the Institute will occupy itself.

The prospects of its value to the Colonies and to India in promoting the development of their natural resources and the cultivation of new fields for commercial and industrial activity are well illustrated by the valuable work which has been accomplished upon similar lines by the admirably directed organization at Kew.

By the systematic collection and distribution of information relating to industries and to education from all countries which compete with ourselves in the struggle for supremacy in intellectual and industrial development, the Institute will most importantly contribute to the maintenance of intimate relationship and co-operation between educational, industrial and commercial centres, between the laborer in science and the sources through which his work becomes instrumental in advancing national prosperity; between the Colonies and the Mother-Country, between ourselves and all races included in the vast Empire of Her Majesty.

In conclusion, I venture to express the belief that the organization which the Imperial Institute will have the power of developing, with a wisely constituted governing body at its head, may accomplish, and at no distant date, most useful work, which has been already publicly indicated as destined to have an immediate bearing upon the federation of England and her Colonies. Professor Huxley, in his last Presidential Address to the Royal Society, uttered most suggestive words, indicative of the value and the possibility of a scientific federation of all English speaking peoples; and this subject is now receiving the careful consideration of that Society. It is firmly believed by leading men of science, that such a federation of at any rate the Colonies and Dependencies with us will be brought about, and it is in harmony with that belief that the Imperial Institute should be expected, through its organization, to afford important aid in the application of the principle of federation to the geological and topographical survey of the Colonies, in the establishment of a system of interchange of meteorological and scientific observations, and in the promotion, in various ways, of thorough co-operation between particular Colonies or groups of Colonies, for applying the results of scientific research to the mutual development of their natural resources.

It may be that the programme of which I have given a very imperfect exposition, as indicative of the work which the Imperial Institute may be called upon to accomplish, will be regarded as almost too ambitious in its scope for practical fulfilment. The outline of this programme has been drawn by a combination of abler hands than mine; I have but ventured to sketch in some of the details as they have presented themselves to my mind, and to the minds of others who have given thought to this great subject; but I dare to have faith in its realization, and to believe that, if the work be taken in hand systematically and progressively, the nucleus being first thoroughly established from which fresh lines of departure will successively emanate, the Imperial Institute is destined to become a glory of the land. And, as one whose mission it has been, through many years of arduous work, to assist in a humble way in the application of the resources of some branches of science to the maintenance of the country's power to defend its rights and to hold its own, I may perhaps be pardoned for my presumption in giving expression to the firm belief that, by the secure foundation and careful development of this great undertaking, and by its wise direction by a Government truly representative of its founders—all nations and classes composing the Empire—there will be secured in it one of the most important future defences of the Queen's dominions; one of the most powerful instruments for the maintenance of the unity, the strength, and the prosperity of her realms.

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT DURING THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
American Dependencies.....	{ 1837... 5,200,000	5,000,000
	{ 1885...25,700,000	21,500,000
Australasia.....	{ 1837... 1,500,000	1,300,000
	{ 1885...63,500,000	52,000,000
Africa.....	{ 1837... 2,000,000	1,500,000
	{ 1885...10,000,000	12,000,000

All the imports and exports taken together were eleven times larger in 1885 than they were in 1837.

British shipping trade with Colonies....	{ 1837... 3,700,000 tons.
	{ 1885...56,600,000 do
British export to Colonies.....	{ 1837...£11,300,000.
	{ 1885...£54,500,000.

POPULATION.

Of all the Colonies existing in 1837.....	{ 1837... 4,204,700
Of all the Colonies in 1881.....	{ 1881...12,753,277*
	.....15,763,072*

These numbers must have considerably increased since 1881.

RATE OF INCREASE FROM 1837 TO 1881.

In European Colonies.....	Slight.
In Ceylon.....	Twice as large as it was.
In the Great Asiatic Colonies.	About the same.
In the Cape of Good Hope...	Eight times as large as it was.
In Canada.....	Three times as large as it was.
In the West Indies.....	Not quite twice as large as it was.
In Australia.....	Nearly twelve times as large as it was.

AREA, POPULATION, TRADE, Etc.,

(Compiled in the

	HOW AND WHEN ACQUIRED.		AREA.	
			Square Miles.	
British Isles.....				120,832
Indian Empire (including Burmah).....		1757-1858		1,574,516
Dominion of Canada—				
Quebec.....	} Conquest, Treaty Cession.	1759-1763		
Ontario.....				
New Brunswick.....	Treaty Cession.....	1763	}	3,470,392
Nova Scotia.....	Conquest, Treaty Cession.	1627-1713		
British Columbia.....	Transfer to Crown.....	1848		
Manitoba.....	Settlement.....	1813		
North-West Territories.....	Charter to Company.....	1870		
Prince Edward Island.....	Conquest.....	1756-1763	}	40,200
Newfoundland.....	Settlement, Treaty Cession	1650-1713		
Australasia—				
New South Wales.....	Settlement.....	1787	311,098	
Victoria.....	do.....	1834	87,884	
South Australia.....	do.....	1836	903,690	
Queensland.....	do.....	1824	668,497	
Western Australia.....	do.....	1826	1,060,000	
Tasmania.....	do.....	1803	26,215	
New Zealand.....	Purchase.....	1840	104,458	
Fiji.....	Cession from Natives.....	1874	7,740	
New Guinea.....	Annexation.....	1884	86,360	
South Africa—				3,255,942
Cape of Good Hope.....	Treaty Cession (finally).....	1815	219,700	
Bechuanaland.....	do.....	1885	185,000	
Natal.....	Annexation.....	1843	18,750	
St. Helena.....	Conquest.....	1673		423,450
Ascension.....	Annexation.....	1815		45
Ceylon.....	Treaty Cession.....	1801		37
Mauritius.....	Conquest and Cession.....	1810-1814		25,365
Straits Settlements.....	Treaty Cession.....	1785-1824		713
Hong Kong.....	do.....	1841		1,472
Port Hamilton.....	do.....	1884		30
British North Borneo.....	Cession to Company.....	1877		5
Labuan.....	Treaty Cession.....	1847		30,000
British Guiana.....	Conquest and Cession.....	1803-1814		30
West Indies—				109,000
Jamaica.....	Conquest.....	1655	4,362	
Trinidad.....	do.....	1797	1,754	
Windward Islands.....	Cession.....	1783	784	
Leeward Islands.....	do.....		665	
Bahamas.....	Settlement.....	1629	5,390	
Bermudas.....	do.....	1612		12,955
British Honduras.....	Conquest.....	1798		19
West Africa—				6,400
Sierra Leone.....	Transfer from Company.....	1807	468	
Gambia.....	do.....		69	
Gold Coast.....	Conquest and Cession.....	1663-1871	18,784	
Lagos.....	Cession.....	1861	1,069	
Gibraltar.....	Conquest.....	1704		20,390
Malta.....	Treaty Cession.....	1814		2
Cyprus.....	Convention with Turkey.....	1878		119
Heligoland.....	Treaty Cession.....	1814		3,584
Falkland Islands.....	do.....	1770		1
				6,500
				9,101,998

OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Spring of 1886.)

POPULATION.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		Total.	From Colonies.	Total.	To Colonies.
		£390,018,569	£95,812,911	£295,967,583	£88,303,634
		Total.	From Brit. Isles.	Total.	To Brit. Isles.
		68,156,654	49,711,562	89,098,427	36,984,034
	35,241,482				
	253,982,695				
	4,324,810	23,917,200	8,921,510	18,782,156	8,986,897
	179,509	1,682,457	642,528	1,368,153	322,527
	921,268	22,826,985	11,423,047	18,251,506	7,683,886
	961,276	19,701,633	9,149,076	16,050,465	7,745,415
	312,781	5,749,353	2,983,296	6,623,704	4,081,864
	309,913	6,381,976	2,520,863	4,673,864	1,716,391
	31,700	521,167	222,940	406,693	279,660
	130,541	1,656,118	642,102	1,475,857	359,708
	564,304	7,663,888	4,934,493	7,091,667	5,158,078
	128,614	434,522		345,344	36,542
	135,000				
	3,495,397				
	1,249,824	5,260,697	4,023,819	7,031,744	6,802,193
	424,495	1,675,850	1,310,452	957,918	721,190
	1,674,319				
	5,024	63,786	27,931	23,406	1,164
	300				
	2,763,984	4,811,451	1,315,345	3,161,262	1,852,839
	377,373	2,963,152	692,430	3,941,757	508,331
	540,000	18,676,766	4,282,920	17,260,138	3,845,362
	160,402	4,000,000	3,218,946	2,000,000	1,052,302
	2,000				
	150,000	96,282		52,551	
	6,298	84,869	1,554	85,741	
	264,061	1,999,448	1,099,504	2,322,032	1,777,376
	585,536	1,595,262	910,194	1,518,024	643,971
	153,128	3,083,870	887,011	2,769,727	863,290
	311,413	1,611,483	670,955	1,834,388	797,194
	119,546	476,457	207,637	466,759	160,903
	43,521	181,484	37,329	122,351	35,771
	1,213,144				
	13,948	283,440	75,416	88,622	2,557
	27,452	237,538	127,602	317,449	205,032
	60,546	455,424	323,572	377,055	156,730
	14,150	212,122	87,099	199,483	18,763
	408,070	537,339	403,788	467,228	330,997
	75,270	538,221	338,318	672,414	249,794
	558,036				
	18,381				
	149,782	13,343,789	122,899	12,908,492	3,120,319
	186,173	304,375		287,521	
	2,001				
	1,553	67,848	60,962	101,338	98,468
	306,337,924	£220,752,916	£111,377,100	£223,134,236	£96,397,528

(79a)

ADDITIONAL PAPERS

RESPECTING THE

PROPOSED IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

OTTAWA, 21st June, 1887.

DEAR MR. MCGEE,—Sir Charles Tupper thinks the enclosed cutting from the *London Standard* of 30th May, with reference to the constitution of the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute, should be filed with the other papers on the same subject in your office, and that a copy should be placed on the Table of the House to go with the papers already brought down on the question.

Yours very truly,
C. C. CHIPMAN.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Esq.

(London Standard, 30th May, 1887.)

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Organizing Committee of the Imperial Institute have had under consideration the constitution of the Governing Body of the Institute, their desire being to make it fully representative of the industrial and commercial interests of all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions.

The complete provisions of the scheme have not yet been matured, but the following outline has been prepared by the Committee, and has received the sanction of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The details are open to further consideration, but it is thought desirable to make public, without further delay, the nature of the body in whom it is proposed to vest the government of the Institute.

I.—GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Governing Body to be a General Council, appointed as hereinafter mentioned, the management of the Institute being vested in an Executive Council chosen by the members of the General Council from amongst their number in the prescribed manner. Provision to be made for securing a fair representation upon the Executive Council of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India respectively.

II.

The General Council to consist of one hundred members; such number to be increased to an extent not exceeding fifty, according to requirements which may arise out of contemplated arrangements with the Royal Colonial Institute and the Royal Asiatic Society, and with respect to the creation of Fellows of the Institute. Ten members to be nominated by the Queen.

Forty-five members to represent the United Kingdom and the Isles in the British Seas.

Thirty to represent the Colonies.

Fifteen to represent the Indian Empire.

III.A.—SECTION OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL TO REPRESENT THE UNITED KINGDOM, &c.

1. *Ex-officio* Members,—The Speaker of the House of Commons, the Governor of the Bank of England, the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

2. Representatives of the commerce and industries of the different parts of the United Kingdom, &c.

For the purpose of electing such representatives, the country to be divided into districts (estimated at 17), and one such representative to be chosen in each district by the mayors of the municipal corporation in such district at a meeting held for that purpose.

3. Three members to be nominated by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and one by the London Chamber of Commerce.

4. Four representatives of agriculture, to be nominated by the Royal Agricultural Society, the Central Chamber of Agriculture, the Highland Society, and the Royal Dublin Agricultural Society.

5. One member to be nominated by each of the following societies, institutions and associations:—The Royal Society, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Irish Academy, the Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute, the Chemical Societies, the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, the City and Guilds Institute of Technical Education, the Royal United Service Institution, the Royal Academy, the Mining Association of Great Britain, the Trades Union Congress, the National Miners' Union.

III.B.—COLONIAL SECTION OF THE COUNCIL.

To be nominated as follows:—Canada, Dominion and Provinces, and Newfoundland, 10; Australian Colonies, viz.: New South Wales, 2; Victoria, 2; South Australia, 2; Queensland, 2; Tasmania, 2—10; New Zealand, 2; Cape Colony, 2; Crown Colonies, 6. The mode of nomination of the representatives of the several colonies to be hereafter determined.

III.C.—INDIAN SECTION OF THE COUNCIL.

The mode of nominating the fifteen Indian representatives to be hereafter determined.

IV.

A temporary committee nominated by the Prince of Wales to take the necessary steps for calling into existence as soon as practicable the Permanent Governing Body, and to do such other acts as are in the meantime necessary. The duties of this committee to cease as soon as the Executive Council comes into existence.

STATEMENT

(84)

Showing the Names of Cadets who retired from the Royal Military College at Kingston, before completing the College Course of Instruction (four years), to accept Special Commissions in Her Majesty's Army; and also showing the Names of those who left the College on payment of \$100, and those who left without paying.

Name.	Date of Leaving.	Cause of Leaving. Special Commission.	Payment of \$100.	Remarks.
			\$	
Sloggett, H.....	June 30, 1885.....	Royal Engineers.....	100	
Cartwright, G. S.....	do	do	100	
Smith, H. C.....	do	Infantry.....	100	
Hensley, C. A.....	do	do	100	
Hewett, E. N. O.....	do	do	100	
Leader, H. P.....	do	do	100	
Cowie, C. S.....	do	do	100	
Kirkpatrick, G. M.....	do	Royal Engineers.....	100	
Maxwell, C. M.....	do	Royal Artillery.....	Not paid.	
Worsley, G. S.....	do	do	do	
Warner, W. G.....	do	Infantry.....	do	
Laurie, J. H.....	do	do	do	
Laurie, G. B.....	do	do	do	
Luard, C. C.....	do	do	do	
Luard, G. D.....	do	do	do	
Van Stralenzie, C. C.....	Dec. 1886.....	Royal Artillery.....	do	

Military College Regulations—Par. 52—Cadets who may be permitted to withdraw from the Royal Military College without completing the full term of their engagement, will, before receiving their final discharge, be required to pay the sum of one hundred dollars in addition to any amount owing by them to the Department of Militia and Defence, or to the College Funds.

EUG. C. PANET, *Colonel,*
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 8th June, 1887.

REPORTS

(88)

Of the Honorable Mr. Fabre, Agent at Paris, on the Commercial Relations with France.

PARIS, 1st April, 1883.

SIR,—I have kept you informed, from time to time, during your stay in Paris and since, of the various applications made to me for reliable and precise information as to the advantages afforded by Canada as regards European emigration, commercial relations and industrial interests; and I deem it well, at the close of the first eight months of my residence in Paris, to present to you, in a summary form, the motives by which I have been actuated in the discharge of my duties, and the impressions I have received in my frequent interviews with business men and manufacturers, whose attention has, for some years, been directed to Canada.

You, Sir, better than anyone, know how these new relations with France came to exist for you, yourself, originated them, and it is hardly necessary to recall facts so well known. The loan negotiated in the Paris market by the Hon. Mr. Wurtele, representing the Government of the Province of Quebec, has not only been a successful operation, and beneficial, in that it furnished that Province with four millions of dollars on favorable terms, but still more so in that it has opened a new market for our operations, and by the fact of giving us access to the money market of Paris, enables us to operate on occasion in any of the other markets of Europe. We shall have, moreover, the advantage of entering those markets under the patronage of the financiers who control La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, and shelter our credit from the outset beneath that of the first financial establishment in Paris.

From this first operation, so ably initiated and so ably carried out, sprang the *Crédit Foncier Franco Canadien*, which has invested in the Province of Quebec over a million and a half of dollars, and the establishment of which has produced, as its first result, a fall in the rate of interest on loans upon the security of real property from $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 5 per cent. The operations of the *Crédit Foncier* would have assumed large proportions, in Quebec and in Ontario chiefly, had they not been impeded by obstacles of a two-fold character; firstly, by the crisis which occurred on the Paris Exchange last year, and affected securities of all kinds, and thus prevented the issue of bonds in proper season; for had that issue taken place six months earlier, when the market was buoyant, it would have met a perfect success; secondly, by legislative difficulties, which the difference in laws, and also in social and financial circumstances, renders almost inevitable, at the outset of business relations between two countries, more especially in the absence of authorized intermediaries, acting on the spot, and thereby enabled to remove misunderstandings as they arise.

The financial crisis just mentioned, which happened so inopportunately for us, checked the current of trade beginning to flow between Canada and France; but the movement will resume full force the moment the general state of the French market improves, and there is every indication that this will soon take place. Meantime, Canada is being more carefully studied; it is now better known, and it may confidently be said that all will be ready when the reaction comes. As regards the future, it is not time lost. In my opinion, in the present state of the market, it would not be wise to be too solicitous to do business; to do so would be to create distrust, which is more easily excited in periods of depression than in prosperous times. It does

not follow, however, that we are to remain idle, but we must proceed with due measure, and, for the present, without any exaggerated hopes.

My task seems to me to be clearly marked out: to follow the course of business between the two countries, to stimulate it by every possible means, and to labor to prevent mistakes; to obviate, as far as may be, commercial failures, for nothing is more injurious to our good name than losses in dealing with a people so impressionable as the French.

As regards emigration, a like prudence seems to me to be necessary, and both sides should, above all things, strive to avoid mistakes. A popular emigration from France to Canada is, it seems to me, neither desirable nor possible. The working classes of the French cities can never become inured to our country, unless in exceptional cases. They would not find in Canada the comforts they deem essential to their well being; and, at the same time, in the state of our manners and our ideas, they would perhaps bring among us the elements of disturbance. The French peasant also rarely emigrates, and when he does he requires to be guided; it is better that he should do so under the protection of proprietors or associations about to establish large settlements, than by himself or at his own risk and peril. But there is another emigration setting in which is destined, in time, to become considerable. It will consist of proprietors, from the cities and rural districts, who are displeased at the course of events in France. While their capital and industry would enrich our country, their ideas would harmonize with those of the French population of the Province of Quebec; they would soon and easily become really Canadians.

Since the opening of my offices I have received many applications for information from persons of this class. They make careful enquiries, study the country in the pamphlets supplied to them, and do not decide until they have thoroughly satisfied themselves. The slower they are in coming, the more likely we shall be to keep them. Moreover, the advice I invariably give them is this: Do not emigrate to Canada unless you give up all hope of returning. Do not calculate on returning to France soon again. That is the condition of success. Canada is not the country to make a rapid fortune in, but there you can acquire a substantial competency.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HECTOR FABRE.

HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU, 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 June, 1883.

On a report, dated 31st May, 1883, from the Minister of Finance, stating that he has had under consideration a report under date, 1st April, 1880, from Mr. Hector Fabre, the agent of the Quebec Government at Paris, respecting the commercial relationship between Canada and France,

The Minister has carefully examined the communication, which is extremely interesting and instructive; and he recommends that Mr. Fabre be informed that the Government are greatly obliged to him for the communication he has made, and that he be requested from time to time to report such matters as he may deem it desirable that the Government of Canada should be advised of. The Committee concur in the report of the Minister of Finance and the recommendation made therein, and they submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE.

15th June, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Governor General in Council has had under consideration your report of 1st April, 1883, on the subject of commercial relations between Canada and France. I am instructed to say that the report has been carefully examined and found to be most interesting and instructive, and that the Government are most grateful to you for it. I am further to beg that you will,

from time to time, forward reports on such subjects as it shall seem to you advisable to communicate to the Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN COSTIGAN, *for Secretary of State.*

Hon. HECTOR FABRE, 6 Rue Chalonais, Paris, France.

PARIS, 19 RUE DE GRAMMONT, 12th March, 1884.

SIR,—The year 1833 did not, as it was hoped, witness a revival of business in France. The market has remained in about the same condition, and the crisis of 1882 is still a heavy dead weight on all operations. As a matter of course, new undertakings are received with little favor, more especially when the field of operation is at a distance. The confidence, an unreasonable one at times, which formerly prevailed, has now been succeeded by an equally intense distrust. The catastrophe of L'Union Générale brought to a sudden end the eagerness of the public for speculation. Indeed the fact that an undertaking presents the ordinary conditions of success is no longer sufficient to inspire confidence. I have striven to overcome, in relation to Canada, this unreasonable feeling and to show that our country affords the safest resources for new undertakings. The task is, of necessity, a slow one, and the results are appreciable only by degrees and will not be fully apparent until the general revival of business.

Nevertheless, I am happy to state, the number of Franco-Canadian undertakings now under consideration is much greater than last year; there is a notable advance suggestive of bright hopes for the future. It would be useless, and indeed impossible, to give you a detailed account of the various undertakings as to which I have been consulted. Individual enterprises are entitled to privacy, and it is only as a whole that they affect the public interest. To make known their various phases, as though we had a right of control over the undertakings themselves, would be to run the risk of jeopardizing the interests at stake. It is, in my opinion, essential to the success of these undertakings that they should remain, as it were, the exclusive property of those who have created them and who direct them.

An undertaking of quite a different kind is one having in view the establishment of a direct line of steamships between Canada and France. This is clearly a matter of general interest. It may be said that the development of all the other schemes depends to a certain extent on its success. This was well understood by you, Sir, when, at the outset of our resumed relations with France, after having attracted French capital to Canada, you sought to retain that capital in the country and attract it still more largely by providing for its more profitable employment. It appeared to you that the establishment of a direct line of steamers between the two countries and the concluding of a treaty of commerce must follow closely upon the establishment of the Crédit-Foncier. This indeed will yet be the two-fold result destined to reward your efforts.

The scheme of establishing a steamship line was taken in hands again last summer by Mr. Sénécal, who was so fortunate as to secure the co-operation of important financiers and gentlemen specially qualified to promote the undertaking. Everything goes to show that this enterprise is about to be a success.

The reports received from the managers of the Crédit-Foncier in Canada, as regards the business of the association this year, are so favorable that the board of directors will, in all probability, shortly make an issue of bonds, a measure which has only been prevented hitherto by a feeling of caution deserving of praise, in the interest of Canadian credit quite as much as in that of the association itself. These reports show that the loans have been made with equal prudence and good fortune, and that the returns come in with unflinching regularity. It is to be hoped that this issue of bonds may be undertaken simultaneously in the two countries. In this way we should have French capital and Canadian capital invested, as it were, side by side, in one undertaking, and that itself would be a good omen for the future.

It is not my mission to take part in the negotiation of a commercial treaty; but I venture to say that if, while engaged in dealing with emigration, I were authorized to visit the chief provincial towns and see some of the members of the Boards of Trade, I might, during my interviews with them, point out the advantages to be derived in favor of French commerce from an understanding with Canada, and by so doing help to facilitate the negotiations entrusted to Sir Charles Tupper. I need hardly say that I should only act under the advice of the High Commissioner and in conformity with his views.

I am now provided with most suitable offices (Rue Grammont) in the heart of the business quarter. It would be advisable to provide me with something in the nature of a Canadian library, consisting of our official publications, or at least the more important of them. Should you approve of the idea, I would ask you to instruct some officer of your Department to make a first selection of documents suitable for reference, and thereafter to keep me *au courant* by frequent and regular supplies. The Paris agency should be placed on the same footing as the London agency in that respect.

I am happy to inform you that the President of the Chamber has been good enough to consent to an exchange of French parliamentary documents for ours. This favor dates from the 1st of January last; in that month the lists of parties who receive papers are prepared. All official publications are mailed to the several countries in the month of July.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HECTOR FABRE.

Hon. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Secretary of State, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,

OTTAWA, 28th March, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 12th instant, submitting to the attention of the Government your views and suggestions respecting the financial and commercial relations existing between Canada and France, with a scheme for facilitating negotiations between the two countries, and to inform you that the same will be duly submitted to the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. POWELL, *Under Secretary of State.*

Hon. HECTOR FABRE, 19 Rue Grammont, Paris, France.

(Translation.)

A LECTURE ON CANADA.

From Le Temps.

On Monday in *La Salle des Ingénieurs Civils*, Cité Rougemont, Mr. Hector Fabre, an ex-Senator of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at present agent in France of the Dominion Government, delivered a lecture on his country, on the position therein held by the French element, and the ever increasing growth of intimate relations between the French of Europe and the French of America. M. l'Amiral Thomasset, President of *La Société des Etudes Maritimes et Coloniales*, stated in opening the meeting: The Canadians are a living proof of the falsehood of the assertion which has been so often repeated of late, that the French race are not gifted with the qualities requisite for successful colonisation.

Mr. Fabre is, as he himself stated, a veteran of the Canadian press; we may add that he enjoys the reputation of being one of its cleverest writers. His lecture cannot fail to confirm the justice of that reputation. It was full of good hits and happy illustrations, which repeatedly received the hearty applause of his audience.

"Nations," said the speaker, at the outset of his discourse, "which have loved France for a time, that is to say, when they needed her, it would not be hard to find;

but countries that have loved her as mine has, as her mother-land, that have loved her after the anguish of separation and amid the shadows of neglect, that have loved her for herself while expecting nothing from her—without judging her or criticising her, nations that love her for love's sake alone, where shall you find them?"

Mr. Fabre then proceeded to sketch the present condition of Canada: "A province of old France, she remained faithful to her origin, and preserved many traditions which had disappeared or were forgotten in the old land. For more than fifty years—from 1760 to 1820—she had no communication, material or moral, with the mother country. At this moment, however, there is a strongly marked tendency to renew, thanks to the liberties so manfully won in the struggle with the Anglo-Saxon element, the commercial and intellectual relations so long interrupted. The Canadian habitant is simply our own peasant, but more thoroughly emancipated and less economical. He indulges in the luxury of raising a large family, a glory of which the French peasant of to-day is perhaps not sufficiently envious." And there, anent, Mr. Fabre told an amusing story as to a candidate for the Canadian parliament, who lost his election because he had no children. It was considered that he had "neglected his civil duties." Modern France is reproduced in the keenness of parliamentary debates and the polemics of the daily press. "Our little arena," says Mr. Fabre, "is at times greatly agitated. English and French are spoken by turns, sometimes both together, and, stranger still, the man who is speaking in one language has not quite caught the meaning of what has been said in the other. So you see it is even more difficult for our people to understand one another than it is for yourselves at the Palais Bourbon."

As to newspapers, it is quite another matter; they are as plentiful as they are in Paris, but their readers would seem to think that the editors should work for the glory of the thing: they pay—from time to time. One subscriber left by will to the editor of his newspaper, in one sum, the amount of forty years' subscription. That was the precise period during which he had received, gratuitously, his favorite paper.

Passing to matters of a drier but no less instructive character, Mr. Fabre reviewed the history of the parliamentary struggle maintained by the French element in order legally to secure their autonomy and the position they have held since 1867 in the confederation of the British North American Provinces, wherein, though a minority, they now hold—greatly to the advantage of their national interests—the balance of power between the political parties. In the Province of Quebec, which is autonomous also in relation to the Federal Government, as regards public instruction, civil law, the administration and use of Crown lands, the French Canadians exercise an unquestioned preponderance which enables them to afford a rallying point to less important groups of their fellow countrymen scattered throughout the other Provinces. "In a word," said the speaker, "while we owe our existence to France, we are indebted to England for our liberty."

This intelligent loyalty does not, as we have said, prevent the French Canadians from desiring to contract once more closer relations with their mother land. There are no customs difficulties in the way, the Canadian tariff being the same on each sort of merchandise, no matter whence it may come. This, by the way, was not accomplished without murmurs from the Manchester manufacturers, but the English Government replied to their complaints: "What would you have us do? We have taught this young country to look after its own interests, and it is doing so without any reference to ours."

It is evident that no autonomy could be more complete than this.

It is in capital and labor that France can now contribute to strengthen the French national element in Canada. This she can do without provoking either jealousy or distrust.

In the same way, said Mr. Fabre, in conclusion, that England saw that by favoring our development in her colony by perfect commercial freedom she promoted her own interests, since she is in a position to be the first to benefit by our prosperity, so did our English fellow-citizens in Canada feel that the influx of French capital into our country while benefitting us first must become a powerful factor in the increase of the public wealth.

CANADA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

Avenir Militaire, Paris.

La Société des Etudes Coloniales et Maritimes held its public monthly meeting on Monday last, at 9 p.m., in the presence of a large audience, assembled for the purpose of hearing a lecture on Canada and an essay on the respective positions of the English and the Russians in Central Asia.

Ladies were present in goodly numbers, and by their repeated expressions of applause manifested their satisfaction with the efforts of the lecturer. Mr. Fabre, the representative in Paris of the Canadian Government, described the increase in population, prosperity and happiness of the French colony which, a century ago, reckless statesmen had contemptuously abandoned on the plea that it contained nothing but a few acres of snow.

The 60,000 French then handed over to England, with their territory, by the Treaty of Paris of 1763, are now nearly 2,000,000, counting those living in the United States and constituting what they themselves call a little France. These Frenchmen over the sea have preserved a strong affection for their mother land, and mingle with it a lively gratitude for the English people, who, after convincing themselves of the uselessness of all attempts to denationalise them, have granted them the amplest liberty and share with them to-day all the benefits which have resulted from so wise a policy. In examining the causes which lead to this happy result, Mr. Fabre unhesitatingly named the attachment of the French population to the Catholic religion, which they looked upon as one of the forms of patriotism, and their perfect submission to the regulations prohibiting mixed marriages and English habits in the relations of society, and waltzing in particular. People of different origin, as a consequence, lived completely apart for a great number of years. The French language was thus preserved, and the custom of Paris still constitutes the civil law of the French colonists. There being no limit to the quantity of arable land available, no economical consideration impeded the development of families and the conquered having become more numerous than the conquerors, very soon became the dominant majority. Vainly at the period of the first establishment of representative institutions, did the Imperial Government stipulate that the English colony of Montreal, with the smaller population, should have the same number of representatives in the Colonial Parliament as the French Province of Quebec. The liberal minority of the English party, understanding the true interests of the country, did not hesitate to take sides with the old French colonists. The majority thus formed resulted in the present organization, which gives satisfaction to all interests and to the patriotic sentiments of all. The vast territory which extends from the gulf of the St. Lawrence to the Pacific Ocean, constitutes to-day, under the protection of the flag of England, a confederation of autonomous Provinces, which are real republics, governing and ruling themselves and enjoying most perfect peace, no one of them claiming to dominate over the other. The Province of Quebec is a French State, with a population of 1,300,000, and which is united only by the bonds of an extraordinary liberal confederation with the English Provinces, forming with it the great Dominion of North America. There are French people in those Provinces, and they enjoy therein the plenitude of their political rights. One of them, said Mr. Fabre, who had become a Minister in one of these Provinces, made a French speech before a Parliament, consisting in great part of Englishmen, and was heartily applauded. When for the first time a French warship entered the St. Lawrence, during the Crime war, the French population saluted with enthusiasm the flag of their mother land "Let us go and see the folk from home," exclaimed the peasants in the vicinity of Quebec and they crowded the ship's decks, without a word of remonstrance from the English. In fact the latter often say to them: "Your patriotic sentiments are a credit to you, and we think all the more of you for them."

What a lesson for the present masters of Alsace and Lorraine! What an example for their victims! What a crushing reply also to those who maintain that the French are incapable of colonizing. Canada, as it now stands, proves what they can do when freed from militarism and bureaucracy.

The essay of M. Marbeau, ex-Auditor of the Council of State, on the steady advance of the Russians in Central Asia and on their position with reference to the English, was also not void of interest, though our national sentiments may not have been thereby so deeply moved. The speaker showed that the two giant powers must inevitably meet and that a struggle will certainly take place in the first years of the coming century.

Russia wants to reach the Indian ocean as well as the Mediterranean for her vast continental possessions are blockaded by the ice to the north and by other nations to the south. She makes use, in striving for her object, at one time of force of arms and at another skilful diplomacy. She also seeks to win over populations by rendering them substantial service, and it is by means of a solicited protectorate that she has recently annexed the oasis of Merv. We know her intrigues in Armenia and in Asia Minor, and Syria, and Palestine, where, ever since the crusades, we had maintained a preponderating influence, are being openly worked by her in the interest of her theocratic domination. Will France do nothing? M. Marbeau then described the measures adopted by Richelieu and P. Joseph, in relation to those countries, early in the seventeenth century. We blundered two years ago by giving up to England our share of influence in Egypt, are we going to do the same as regards the East? Is France to abdicate in the East as she did in America, leaving there only Frenchmen who will remain Frenchmen still? She seems disposed to raise her flag once more in Asia and in Africa. This is well; but it is not enough if she would not lose ground in Europe and leave to other nations the glorious mission of advancing civilization throughout the world, a task which they accomplish, at times, by making it retrograde.

The eloquent and feeling peroration in which M. Marbeau expressed these patriotic sentiments brought his lecture to a close amid the hearty plaudits of the audience. Many of his hearers were inspired by his words with the hope of witnessing a renewal of the *Gesta Dei per Francos*.

A LECTURE ON CANADA.

From "Paris."

On Monday, at the hall of "*La Société des Etudes Coloniales et Maritimes*," the representative of the Canadian Government delivered a lecture on Canada.

Vice Admiral Thomasset, who filled the chair, reminded his hearers of the fact that in the year 1874, he ascended the St. Lawrence with the West India squadron, the first since 1760; he had the honor of hoisting the flag of a French admiral before the glorious city of Quebec.

With deep emotion, in which his whole audience shared, he described the enthusiastic welcome he had on that occasion received. On concluding his most patriotic address, the chairman introduced the lecturer, who was greeted with hearty applause. Mr. Fabre is a clever and most interesting speaker. He gave us a general description of Canada and exhibited his country under every possible aspect. The economical view of the subject was fully treated, and excited much interest. The development of Canada is something wonderful, of which people in Europe have very little idea. In agricultural and commercial prosperity it is on a par with the United States. Throughout his lecture, Mr. Fabre repeatedly provoked the hearty laughter of his audience by his anecdotes, funny traits and witty sayings, the whole enlivened by a vein of satirical irony but clothed in a most kindly and courteous form.

Of all the proofs Mr. Fabre gave us of the filial attachment the Canadian people have preserved for France, the most highly appreciated and most convincing, Mr. Fabre did not mention; it was his own presence amongst us and the patriotic terms in which he spoke. Moreover, no better proof can be desired of the wish on the part of Canada to establish commercial relations with France than the fact that that country has recently found it necessary to have a special representative in Paris.

(Translation.)

PARIS, 26th February, 1885.

SIR,—I have deemed it my duty to maintain the strictest reserve with regard to the proposed Franco-Canadian treaty of commerce, which has from time to time been the subject of negotiations with the French Government.

In spite of several requests to enter into a discussion of the question I have thought it prudent not to allude to it in any way either in *Le Paris-Canada*, a journal which I have been publishing for the last year, or in any of the other leading journals of Paris to the columns of which I had access. I have kept to the same course with respect to any lectures I have delivered in public, confining my remarks to the letter of my instructions and simply dwelling on the fact of the undeniable advantage that Canada possesses as a field for European emigration, at the same time describing the excellence and variety of its products, which would afford the most advantageous opportunity for commercial enterprise, and calling attention to the great public works that have been undertaken—especially the Canadian Pacific Railway—and in pointing out the fertile nature of the regions it will open out to colonists in the North-West. My object has been solely to spread abroad as much knowledge of the country as would tend to increase the good repute of Canada and of its respective provinces among the people of France and of other parts of Europe.

Nevertheless, I could not in the course of private conversation stop my ears to the reception of the ideas with which individuals favored me on the subject. On the contrary, I readily listened to what was said and made a note of all I heard while maintaining my own views as to the real practicability of the suggestions that were made on the theoretical part of the question. By these means I was enabled to get at the opinions of persons in high political and commercial positions.

Several public individuals, amongst whom were deputies, senators, merchants, manufacturers and bankers, as well as many eminent writers who have made political economy their special study, having favored me with their views on the matter, I deemed it expedient to draw up a special report dealing with the conditions upon which fresh negotiations might be based in order to effect the conclusion of a convention regulating our commercial intercourse with France.

Indeed the time has now come for Canada to adopt a policy of external commercial relations.

Our commercial intercourse may be seriously endangered by the interposition of treaties made by foreign powers, and by the modification of existing custom house tariff. It is therefore necessary to seek after the means by which the prosperous state of our exports should be assured, by placing them under the safeguard of commercial treaties with lengthened durations, making them independent of changes in tariff and protecting them from the prejudicial influence of foreign treaties which would give our rivals a privileged position and by forming new outlets for our commerce.

Moreover, I know of no better way to benefit the internal resources of the Dominion, and unless there is a flourishing external commerce, the successful issue of the great railway works and the other public enterprises which, up to now, have absorbed our resources and the attention of the Government, will, if not actually jeopardized, at least be seriously delayed.

The activity which would characterize our commercial relations would exert a powerful influence on the colonization of public lands by emigration; and both industrial and agricultural enterprise would be thereby benefited. Public confidence would also be materially increased. It would be superfluous to make use of further argument in support of the matter in question—that it is to the interest of all is self-evident. The subsidies which have been granted to the new line of steam vessels, are a sufficient testimony to the importance attached to the matter by the Federal Government, and of the confidence it places in the successful issue of these new undertakings. The concluding of advantageous treaties of commerce, is a means of assuring their being efficacious, for while it gives them a certain right of existence, it is also more lasting and secure than any occasional and restricted subsidies.

It is to the Continent of Europe that the Federal Government should direct the efforts of its commercial policy. Canada has now but one market, the English, and it has become inadequate to meet the disposal of all the products that can be sent from the Dominion. If by any chance, say for instance, the existence of a war between Great Britain and some other power, our sole European market were closed, our position would be serious, and the consequences are not difficult to forecast. We should find ourselves at the mercy of our neighbors, to whom we should have to be beholden for much, and, who, on their part, would certainly make our traders pay dearly for any services rendered in the way of brokerage. Without supposing that such a state of affairs is likely to come about, it is nevertheless advisable that, dating from the present, we should imitate the conduct of our neighbors. We should follow them into all the markets in which they have established themselves, and we should strive with them for gaining a field for the disposal of those products which are common to both countries. In a word it is our object to extend Canadian and American competition to all the European markets as well as the English. The success which has hitherto resulted from our native efforts at competition leave no doubt as to the energy and ability that our merchants, combined with the excellence of Canadian products, would show in the new field that it is proposed to open to them. But it is evident that they would enter the contest with all the more earnestness if they could be conscious of being protected in the future by a fixed and unvarying fiscal legislation, which would place them on an equal footing with their competitors in the market. It would, indeed, ensure their receiving better treatment in certain cases, which I shall demonstrate later on. There are several reasons which seem to indicate that it should be our first policy to conclude a treaty with France, regulating our commercial intercourse with her.

The French market is the most accessible for our commerce; our agricultural produce, the products of our forests and of our mines, fresh and preserved fish, and even some of our manufactured articles, have a better chance of being well received, and held in great demand. The state of the customs tariff of that country offers an advantageous position for Canadian trade; and whatever concession we should, for our part, be called upon to make, would still leave unimpaired the existing protection system, and only imperceptibly or apparently affect the public revenue.

In addition to these, and many other reasons chiefly based upon the fact of the immense resources, both in capital and men with which France can supply us, and which it would be superfluous to enumerate, there is the extraordinary opportunity offered for renewing treaty negotiations (hitherto interrupted by circumstances) with a sincere wish to bring them to a conclusion, and that is to be found in the inauguration of a line of steam vessels between the two nations. The formation of this line of steamers, at the same time, furnishes a happy excuse for justifying the Federal Government in taking any fresh steps that may lead to a renewal of those negotiations, while offering an additional argument in their favor, viz., the Canadian subsidy which the company enjoys, which would induce the French Government to make better terms with us.

Without attempting to go over the history of the question, and recalling to mind the purport of the notes exchanged on one side and the other on the occasion of the official conference being held at Paris in the presence of, and with the approval of His Excellency Lord Lyons, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, on the 15th of March, 1882, and on the 18th of May, 1883, it is expedient to consider afresh and to decide upon what bases the desired treaty is possible, and in what degree it would be profitable to Canada.

France possesses treaties of commerce with Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Spain and Switzerland. Although these treaties were signed at different dates, they all expire on the 1st February, 1892. A convention made between England and France on the 28th of February, 1882, was interposed, by the terms of which these two countries bind themselves reciprocally to give the preference to the most favored nation. A convention based on similar terms exists between France and Austria. Moreover, the Treaties of Frankfort of the 18th May, 1871, Article 2,

and of the 11th December, 1871, Article 17, specify that France and Germany shall enjoy any benefit to be derived from the commercial conditions upon which former treaties were based—or upon those of any which may hereafter be concluded—with England, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria and Russia respectively.

The treaty made between France and Turkey on the 29th April, 1861, gave to each of the two contracting countries the benefit of the clause affecting the most favored nation; and the treaty of the 1st April, 1874, made between France and Russia, in which there is a stipulation for that clause, continues to be valid till the expiration of one year, dating from the day on which the convention should have been made public.

Holland, Denmark and Greece are the only nations which have not concluded commercial treaties with France. Moreover, no country outside the European continent has concluded any with her. The customs duties resulting from the international treaties are those on which the so-called French convention tariff is computed and drawn up. The only product (natural or manufactured) admitted to the benefits of the convention tariff are those of the European territories or states with which France has contracted commercial relations.

This clause respecting the terms of treaty agreement with the most favored nation, relates to every matter concerning the transit, storage, export, re-export of goods, local dues, brokerage, custom house formalities, samples, patterns and, in a word, to all that occurs in the transaction of commercial and manufacturing business. All countries not described in the following list as possessing treaties with France are subject to the conditions stated in the general tariff. This is the tariff which actually applies to Canada and the United States. Let us—by comparing her two tariffs—see in what manner a country is benefited by being treated by France as the most favored nation :—

	<i>General Tariff.</i>	<i>Convention Tariff.</i>
	Francs.	Francs.
Game, poultry and tortoise.....	20 per 100 kilograms	5
Bed feathers (down, &c.).....	20 do	15
Wax—brown, yellow or white (raw)	10 do	exempt
Farm yard and game hens' eggs.....	10 do	exempt
Condensed milk.....	8 and 15 do	exempt
Cheese, soft.....	6 do	3
Cheese, hard.....	8 do	4
Fresh butter and melted.....	13 do	exempt
Salt butter.....	15 do	2
Honey.....	10 do	exempt
Freshwater fish.....	5 do	exempt
Stock fish.....	48 do	10
Starch and farinaceous matter.....	6 do	4
Pasteboard (in sheets) (papier maché).....	11 do	8
Dressed skins (varnished or colored)	74 do	60
Dyed skins—sheep.....	56 do	45
Dyed skins—other kinds.....	74 do	60
Other skins.....	50 do	20
Boots.....	2 per pair	1.60
Men and women's ankleboots.....	1.25 do	1
Shoes.....	0.75 do	0.50
Saddlers' goods (excepting saddles).....	200 per 100 kilos.	160
Men's saddles.....	10 each	6
Women's saddles.....	12 do	8
Harnessmakers' goods.....	50 francs per 100 kilos.	40
Machinery belts and leather hose.....	62 do	50
Dressed Morocco leather (limp).....	200 do	160
Raw Morocco leather (limp).....	150 do	120

	General Tariff.	Convention Tariff.
	Francs.	Francs.
Other kinds.....	100 francs per 100 kilos	80
Agricultural machinery.....	6	do 5
Iron tools, tipped with steel.....	15	do 13.50
Casks, empty, new, made up or in staves, bound with wooden hoops	2	do exempt
Casks, empty, new, made up or in staves, bound with iron hoops...	2.50	do 1
Planks, or frieze border, or flooring deals, planed or grooved oaken planks, hardwood	2	do 1.50
Fir planks, hard or soft... ..	1	do 0.50
Basket-made work, straw plaits, bark and matting, white wood plaits, in the rough.....	10	do 5
Basket made work, straw plaits, bark and matting, white wood plaits in the fine.....	20	do 5
India rubber goods—elastic bands...200	do	150
India rubber combs.....190	do	100
Horse-hair or other hair brushes... 75	do	60
Horn buttons, buffalo..... 1.50	do	40

The conventional tariff allows of a reduction of duty on a series of articles such as steel, iron, chemical products, etc., etc., which offer but a secondary interest to us.

It will be seen at once that the reductions of the conventional tariff on the general tariff are of the highest importance. They affect those articles which would have the greatest commercial value, such as game and poultry, etc., to the extent of a reduction of 75 per cent.; eggs, which would be exempt from duty, as well as condensed milk and fresh fish, dressed skins, boots, ankle boots and shoes which would benefit by a reduction of 20 per cent., and saddlers' and harnessmakers' goods; agricultural machines, the duty on which is reduced from 6 to 5 francs per 100 kilogrammes; also divers articles of the timber and plaiting trade.

It is, however, especially necessary to call attention to the cheese trade, the duty on cheese having diminished to 50 per cent., with an export in 1883 of the value of \$7,025,035. Then there is butter, both fresh and preserved, which would be exempt from duty; and salt butter, the duty on which was formerly 15 francs per 100 kilogrammes but which now would be only 2 francs. The exportation of butter is valued at \$1,714,381. We should also note the flooring deals, battens, prepared for use, as it may be safely predicted that the demand for such articles in France would give birth to a new Canadian industry.

As a return for the many advantages derived from the reduction of tariff Canada would lower the duty on wines, say, fixing it at a maximum of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

All wines, with the exception of those of the sparkling nature, containing 26 per cent. or less of alcohol, that were imported to Canada in 1883 were valued at \$188,415, and the duties charged amounted to \$113,475. If, therefore, the duty on light wines were reduced to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* we should have a reduction of \$56,524.

But France is not alone in the field in importing these wines, her direct importations amounting only to the value of \$103,319 the duty on which was \$58,543. As there seems not to be any reason why Spain, the United States, Italy and China (by way of British Columbia) should profit by these reductions, it may be safely said that they will only affect beneficially wines which come direct from France and then the diminution in revenue by customs dues would be only made by \$30,995.

Accordingly in return for this reduction of duties to \$30,995, we shall receive at the hands of France an equality of treatment from a commercial point of view with that accorded to the great European powers. Besides the reduction is not merely apparent, for it is easy to predict an increase in the imports of these wines, the consumption of which from a temperance standing cannot be too highly fostered, for it is an augmentation that will more than make up the deficit caused by the reduction in question. There is, indeed, every reason to believe that the results—in the twofold sense of temperance and public revenue—will be such as later on to justify us in taking a more forward action by reducing the specific duty of 25 cents per gallon.

The event of a Reciprocity Treaty being made with the United States.

As Canada does not possess a differential tariff, the admission of France to the privileges of being treated with as the most favored nation, will not alter the present state of things. And on that head, we shall not, then, be granting anything in return for the advantages conferred by that clause on France. But in the event of our entering into negotiations with the United States, for the conclusion of a Reciprocity Treaty, our freedom of action would possibly be fettered. It is, therefore, necessary to anticipate such a result, and to plainly stipulate at the outset that Canada reserves to herself the right to conclude a treaty with the United States, and that she shall only be obliged to give France the benefit of any such treaty in the event of the same favor being extended to a third power.

Under these circumstances we should recognize the fact that being treated as the most favored nation would give us a privileged position relatively to the United States, which are subject to the terms of the French general tariff, and this, doubtless, would exert some beneficial influence in our favor in any negotiations which we might eventually enter into with that nation.

It is possible that we might obtain from France a further reduction on other articles which would strengthen the privileged position we should have acquired over the United States. To gain this our utmost endeavors should be used, for it is the chief advantage we should reap in a commercial treaty with France. An examination of the state of the commerce of the United States with France determine the nature of the products which Canada would allow to enter into the benefits of treaty. The commerce between these two countries—in exports and imports combined—reached no less a figure than 755,300,000 francs in 1882, whereas in its commercial relations with France it took the fourth place, coming immediately after England, Belgium and Germany. In the same year, viz., 1882, the United States registered exports to France to the value of 390,300,000 francs, exceeding by 25,300,000 francs the imports from France to the United States. They are detailed as follows:—

Exports from the United States to France:—

	Francs.
Natural products or primary substance.....	208,800,000
Food products.....	166,900,000
Unspecified merchandise.....	8,100,000
Manufactured products	6,500,000

Imports from France to United States:—

Natural products or primary substance.....	41,600,000
Food products.....	21,500,000
Manufactured products.....	284,600,000
Unspecified merchandise.....	17,300,000

Canada should strive to have a share in this important commerce; her geographical position, the superiority of her canals and the advantages offered during the season by her river and maritime navigation warrant the possibility of her converting to her own use and profit no small portion of the western trade. The new French line of steamers, and especially the privilege accorded to Canadian exporters by a French tariff reduced for the purpose, could not fail in a large way to divert the

western traffic of trade (both in European exports and imports) to the waters of the St. Lawrence.

In accordance with a legislative enactment, grain, horses and cattle were not included in the treaties, and, therefore, the duties which would have affected them have not been modified in the conventional tariff.

At a time when this question is agitating public opinion in France, and is bringing into greater antagonism than ever the advocates of free trade and of protection, it would be most inopportune to ask for a reduction, which, in any case, could only be obtained by means of treaties, and determined by a single law modifying the general tariff.

In this respect, it is Canada's interest to see that she is not treated worse than the other nation; she can afterwards rely on the efforts of Germany, Belgium, Italy and Austria, nations that export to France (without counting their exports to the United States) cereals to the value of 344,400,000 francs, live cattle to the value of 178,400,000 francs, and horses to the value of 28,800,000 francs, to exert a favorable influence on the resolutions arrived at by the Chambers and the French Government. In the event of a reduction of duty being made in favor of any one of these countries, Canada would, by virtue of the clause contained in the treaty, be sure to partake in the benefits which it would confer.

Petroleum.

The United States exported to France, in the year 1882, petroleum to the value of 19,600,000 francs. The conventional tariff does not modify the duties fixed and laid on petroleum by the general tariff, but it does make a distinction between petroleum and other mineral oils used for lighting purposes of European origin and that which is of extra European source. The duty imposed varies in accordance with the fact whether they are imported from the country in which they were produced, or from other countries.

Accordingly raw petroleum, mineral oils, &c., are subject, on their being brought into France, to the following duty:—Of European origin, imported from the country of production, 18 francs per 100 kilogrammes. Of European origin, imported from other parts, 30 francs per 100 kilogrammes; of other than European origin, imported from other parts, 25 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

Refined and essential oils, &c., are subject to the following duties:—

Of European origin, imported from the country of production, 25 francs per 100 kilogrammes; of European origin, imported from other parts, 30 francs per 100 kilogrammes; of origin other than European, imported from other than the countries of its production, 25 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

Should Canada be unable to obtain a reduction of tariff dues on the petroleum which France almost exclusively imports from the United States, in any case, she would be in a position to ask to be placed on a similar footing as that of the countries of Europe; the distinction between the country of production and the country of importation, not at present any longer applying to the production of America. It would be no less useful to apply for a reduction of the duty on sewing machines, furniture and unfinished wood work, as well as preserved meat and fish in cans. The imports of fresh and salt meat into France from the United States, which in 1880 amounted to the value of 43,400,000 francs, fell in the year 1882 to 2,400,000 francs. The cause of this diminution is to be found in the measures of prohibition of which they were the object on account of the appearance of trichinosis in swine. Many persons conversant with the facts of the case have come to look upon it as merely a retaliatory measure directed against the United States, and a pretext in the hands of the advocates of protection. It would be of the highest importance that the like kind of Canadian products should have free and unrestricted ingress—at all times on demand—and should also have the benefit of an amelioration in the general tariff. There would still be a good many other articles which form part of the imports of the United States into France; but in order to make a sufficient reduction on the most important of the articles just

enumerated, France would demand that corresponding reductions be made in the Canadian tariff, which it would be impossible to grant. Nevertheless, it would, perhaps, be to the purpose in the event of obtaining such advantages as would give us a real monopoly of American products, to see if the specific duty on light wines could not be further diminished, and a corresponding reduction made on other articles, such, for instance, as sparkling wines. In the absence of such compensation it would be to the interest of the Canadian negotiator to use his utmost endeavors to convince the French Government of the real interest it would possess by favoring Canada, and the common advantages it would gain with ourselves in competing against the United States.

It is impossible to point out the particular means to be used in order to bring conviction of this fact to the minds of the French statesmen. They are not insensible to the force of arguments other than those based on figures; questions of form and of pure convenience have no small value in their minds, and in the fortunate circumstance afforded by a private conversation is oftentimes to be found the argument determining the policy which they eventually come to adopt.

On the occasion of the first negotiations, the abolition of the additional tax on storage was asked for. Beyond the fact that it is impossible to expect it to be granted in France, for it would involve a revolution in the French economic system, the storage surtax is, as Mr. Hérisson, Minister of Commerce, remarked in his note of the 11th May, 1883, "rather beneficial than hurtful to the maritime commerce of the producing nation. It falls indiscriminately on Canadian products, and on similar products of the United States and of every nation—outside of Europe—which come into France through the storehouses of a third power, in such a manner that its effects are especially felt in the country in which the storage is made."

Moreover, would it not appear strange for the Canadian Government to apply for the abolition of the storage surtax, when she herself has only just granted a subsidy to a line destined to create a direct trade between the two nations? There is therefore no occasion to renew the application. The storage surtax established by the general tariff is modified by the treaties, inasmuch as relates to common woods on which the surtax of 1 franc is taken off; coffee, on which the surtax of 10 francs per 100 kilogrammes is reduced to 5 francs on the same quantity; and cocoa, on which the surtax of 20 francs per 100 kilogrammes is now lowered to 10 francs on the same quantity. The imports from abroad, other than those from France, at Saint Pierre and Miquelon, in 1882, reached the value of 6,407,000 francs. Canada contributed goods to the value of 953,020 francs, the remainder of the sum comprising exports from the United States. The Governor of the colony has, from the first, shown great interest in the proposed lines of steamers between France and Canada. He has even gone so far in the event of the steamer putting into port at Saint Pierre as to offer the company a subsidy of 50,000 francs per annum in addition to granting free entry and exemption from anchorage dues, and those payable for making five signals, &c., &c. The Chambers of Commerce were also called upon to consider the question, and expressed themselves favorably in its regard. They even gave out the opinion that the products of the United States could, by means of the new service of steamers, be brought at advantageous rates into Canada by the commercial men of the island.

According to the customs regulations of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, all merchandise carried in French bottoms is admitted free of dues. Foreign merchandise imported in foreign bottoms has, on the other hand, to pay a duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* with the exception of cattle, firewood, capelan or "squid," bait for cod-fishing, herrings, and salt for use in provisioning fishing vessels.

It would be to the purpose to recollect that there is every reason to believe that an application for the abolition of this 1 per cent. *ad valorem* tax would result in a favorable manner to Canadian vessels.

On our side, French ships might, without any trouble, be permitted to coast along Canadian shores, and this so much the more because, owing to the obscure terms in which the law is clothed, they appear to be the only vessels excluded from

the benefits of coasting in Canadian waters. That is to say, for instance a French vessel calling at Halifax cannot ship any goods in that port intended for another Canadian port, to which the remaining portion of her cargo is to be delivered.

Within the last few years the knowledge of Canada and its affairs has made great progress in France. Those who have carefully followed the movement which has recently taken place in this respect have been able to ascertain that French public opinion has really been directed to our country as the country of the future, upon which all eyes are fixed.

A number of articles, mostly reprinted from Canadian journals, especially *Le Paris-Canada*, appear in the Paris and Provincial press. An equally noteworthy circumstance is that to Canada there is flowing every year quite an unusual stream of French merchants and travellers of high social position. Although many of these may escape notice—as cabin passengers are not included in the emigration returns—yet the fact remains that quite a large number of persons are going over, all possessed of the object of starting business, acquiring lands, and sinking their capital in our Canadian enterprise. And every allowance being made it is impossible to deny that their wishes have up to now been fully realized, and that the country has already greatly benefited thereby. The opening at no distant date of a direct line of steam navigation will give a fresh impetus to a movement full of bright augury.

The feeling in favor of Canada is general in France, and daily the number of men of business, of capitalists, and especially of landed proprietors whom the agricultural distress has everywhere affected heavily, and whose anxiety for the future of their children is considerable, come to me for information, or otherwise communicate with me by letter. I can assure you, Sir, that a great many persons are only waiting for the establishing of direct relations to put their plans into execution.

Amongst those who possess a better knowledge of Canadian affairs than others, it is necessary to number the existing French Minister, as well as the most prominent men in political, commercial and financial circles. I have no information of my own to give you, since it was yourself who contributed most of the knowledge already imparted. It is needless for me, Sir, to dwell upon this fact, as nobody is more fit to recognize this, and none so qualified to lead the French Government to appreciate the same.

It is then the duty of the Canadian negotiator to make capital out of any favorable feeling that may exist, and to summon to his aid all and everybody whose sympathies he can enlist in the prosecution of his mission. His instructions should only consist in pointing out the extreme limit of the reductions which Canada has resolved to grant, in exchange for the reciprocal adoption, except the restriction relative to the eventuality of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. To sum up, Sir, the Federal Government would have to abolish the 30 per cent. duty on wines, in return for being treated by France as the most favored nation. In other words, to decide whether it is possible to forego a customs duty, the revenue from which is only \$30,995 per annum, in return for the enjoyment of the numerous reductions which I have alluded to in the course of this report, which would give our commerce a privileged position over the United States in most of the products which would form our export trade. The information I have obtained from the most certain sources, and from the most influential public men, leave me no doubt but that such a result would be realized. Nevertheless great stress was laid on the necessity of Canada sending a special representative, with power to treat at once, and in a given period, and who should occupy the coveted position of *persona grata* in the eyes of the French Government. The recollection of the circumstances under which the former negotiations were carried on, make it imperative that, in the event of it being decided to open new conferences, they should be kept strictly secret, so that any arrangements that may meanwhile be agreed upon be not made public until the text should have been definitely settled, word for word; and in order to prevent any influence from without (*i. e.* outside Canada) causing a renewed failure. For our part, outside of the abolition of the duty of 30 per cent. on wines, and the admission to the benefit of the conventional tariff on the part of France, it appears

to me possible that we might gain the different points I have named; for instance for petroleum, salt and preserved meats, and St. Pierre and Miquelon, but these conditions should not be obtained as a *sine quâ non*.

A good deal in this respect should depend on the ability and experience of the Canadian negotiator, and his watchfulness in looking after his own interests and happiness.

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 11th May, 1885.

On a report, dated 4th May, 1885, from the acting Minister of Finance, stating he has had under consideration a report dated 26th February, 1885, from Mr. Hector Fabre, agent of the Province of Quebec in France, on the subject of commercial relationship with France, the Minister observes that the subject is one of very great importance, and owing to the pressure of business at present cannot be given that attention which it deserves, and he recommends that the thanks of the Government should be conveyed to Mr. Fabre for his valuable report above referred to.

The Committee advise that Mr. Fabre be advised accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

To the Hon. the Secretary of State.

(Translation.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OTTAWA, 18th May, 1885.

SIR,— I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has taken into consideration your report of the 26th February last, respecting the commercial relations of Canada with France, and I am happy to be able to thank you, in the name of the Government, for having been able to draw up the said report in such a felicitous manner as to show clearly the great importance of the question which you have therein discussed.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. A. CHAPLEAU, Secretary of State.

To the Hon. HECTOR FABRE, Canadian Commissioner, Paris, France.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY, PARIS, 20th April, 1886.

SIR,— I had the honor of laying before you, in my report of the 26th February, 1885, the great advantages which would result to us from the making of a treaty respecting trade, with France, while pointing out to you the leading points towards which in my opinion negotiations should be directed.

In my last report of the 25th March last, I again called your attention to this subject, to which the early creation of a direct line of steamships imparts a downright occasion for haste.

Mr. Frequet and the capitalists who are interested in the formation of this line, could not fail to see the importance which a change in the Customs' Tariff now in force would have upon their project. They have in consequence commenced to negotiate with the French Government with the view of obtaining a subsidy equal to that given by Canada; and of ascertaining their intentions respecting the admission of Canada to the privileges enjoyed by the most favored nation. I necessarily held aloof from these negotiations; but I am going to give an account of the matter, and I hasten to make you acquainted with the results arrived at.

By means of a letter, a copy of which you will find annexed, Mr. Riotteau, ship-owner, Mayor of Granville, formerly a representative for La Manche, brought together Mr. Foursin and Mr. Faure representative of La Gironde, on the 1st April. Mr. Foursin having provided Mr. Faure with all the materials for studying the question, the latter immediately imparted his knowledge to Mr. De Freycinet, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I have read over the letter addressed to Mr. Foursin by Mr. Faure, on the 14th April instant, in which the latter describes the interview which he had with His Excellency Mr. De Freycinet. I herewith annex a copy.

According to this letter, the most striking passages of which have been drawn up with much care, foreseeing the use which might be made of it (namely its official reference to the Dominion Government), His Excellency Mr. De Freycinet, after having set forth that France could not make a treaty with Canada without a previous reference to England, says distinctly :—" But, as a matter of course, if the Canadian Government, having the right to impose its own customs duties, should, of its own motion, decide to lower the duties on our wines and liqueurs, the French Government would, by that very act, feel itself bound (the last word is underlined in the original) to respond by an act of liberality of the character you mention." That is to say to ensure to Canada on the part of France the being placed in the category of the most favored nation. You will perceive, Sir, that His Excellency Mr. De Freycinet, bound under the circumstances to maintain a measure of diplomatic reserve, could not acknowledge with greater freedom his firm resolve to grant to Canada the privilege of the most favored nation, in return for the abolition of the duty of 30 per centum *ad valorem* on French wines. This new mode of conducting negotiations, if it were adopted by the Dominion Government, appears to me just the thing to bring about a speedy result. It is purely and simply the return to the former condition of affairs when Canada was always included in the treaties made with France by England, in which she was, as a consequence, placed on the same footing as the mother country, and enjoyed the privilege of the most favored nation ; and, looking on the other side, the imposition of a specific duty of 25 cents per gallon on French wines was the only charge to be found in the Canadian tariff. Following upon the terms of the verbal agreement, to which His Excellency Mr. De Freycinet, according to the letter I have just quoted, has given his assent, Canada would find herself, as before, in the same position as England, and this treaty of the 27th February, 1832, would be applied to her ; which treaty when it was made between the United Kingdom and the French Republic, had precisely for its end the avoiding of the difficulties which then presented themselves to the making of a commercial treaty properly so called between these two countries, as now exist between Canada and France. In my report of the 26th February, 1835, I believe that I plainly showed that the demands of Canada might be limited to the obtaining of the privileges of the most favored nation ; and to make the most of the full importance of this privilege in favor of the extension of our export trade, and the competition it has to suffer on the part of that of the United States. The only thing to be regretted is the fact that the arrangement has no fixed duration. But it must be remarked that Canada mentioned by name, will be placed by a French law within the conditions of the treaty of the 23th February, 1832 ; consequently all of a precarious nature affecting this arrangement only exists so far as France is concerned. As for the Canadian Government, it still retains entire liberty of action ; having the right to establish its customs tariff at will, it can suppress or re-establish the duties in question. It has to make no engagement binding in the future, and the principle of protection remains intact ; while at the same time making an attempt which cannot fail to be fruitful in brilliant results arising from the policy of making treaties of commerce with foreign countries. The interposition of business men who propose to establish the line of steamships is very naturally explained ; they must be given to understand clearly the interest which the public takes in their undertaking, and which is the reason why the subsidy is granted them. In this way they show themselves to be thoroughly worthy of the confidence reposed in them. The Dominion Government, I am firmly convinced, will desire to second their efforts and place them in a position to begin their operations at the soonest possible time.

Among the business men I refer to, are, besides those I have already mentioned, Mr. Girod & Co., vice-president of the Banque Maritime ; Mr. Millet, broker, near the Bourse at Paris ; Mr. Bernard, director of the Banque Maritime. I have had several interviews with Mr. Bernard, whom I have always found to be extremely favorable

to the formation of a direct line between France and Canada, a line which, according to him, may assume a very great importance. The special knowledge of Mr. Bernard gives particular weight to this opinion. La Banque Maritime, which is directed by him, is a very powerful loan and trust institution, and the only one in France engaged in maritime business. It is a matter of great importance not to crush out such sympathy, nor to sacrifice by delays which are unpardonable, private interests so intimately bound up with public interests and prosperity. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns, prepared by the Customs Department, the wines containing 25 per cent. or less of spirit, imported direct from France, rose to 60,038 gallons, of which the value was \$59,030, during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1884. The loss to the public treasury consequent upon the removal of the *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. would be reduced to the sum of \$17,709. But this loss would only be an apparent one; in reality the increase from the entry of these wines would produce a sum exceeding this. I find in a report of Mr. Lalande, chairman of the Bordeaux Board of Trade, very significant figures in this respect. Before 1860 he says French wines were afflicted in England with the enormous duty of 5s. 6d. per gallon. In consequence of this oppressive duty, the consumption of French wines in England did not exceed 3,000 casks, or about 27,000 hectolitres. On the other hand, with the reduced duties which placed the wines of France within the reach of the whole world, inasmuch as the duty on each bottle does not exceed 4 cents, the same as paid at Paris, the consumption rose from 27,000 hectolitres to 270,000 hectolitres, representing a value of 70,000,000 francs each year, and effecting the interesting result that with the duties five times less the English custom house collected twice as much in money.

For all the foregoing reasons, I cannot be too exacting, Sir, in asking you to give all your attention to this question, and to call forth on the part of the Dominion Government an Order in Council removing the duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on all kinds of wines, except the sparkling ones, including ginger, orange, citron, strawberry, raspberry, elderwine, and gooseberry, containing 26 per cent. or less of alcohol, which form what are known in France as "*vins et liqueurs.*" And in order to limit the sphere of this reduction to add, "and coming direct from the ports of France."

I have no doubt but that, as a sequel to this Order in Council, the French Government will bring before the Houses a Bill aiming at the bestowal on Canada of the benefits of the convention of the 28th February, 1882, between France and Great Britain; and at the request of the High Commissioner of Canada will consent to grant on their part a subsidy to the company already subsidized by us.

Be pleased to accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

HECTOR FABRE.

A.

PARIS, 1st April, 1886.

Mr. FOURSIN, 76 Boulevard Haussman, Paris.

MY DEAR FOURSIN,—I have seen Mr. Fernand Faure, representative from the Gironde, to whom I have spoken respecting the commercial treaty with Canada.

Mr. Faure has visited Canada; consequently, he is well disposed to assist us. I promise to introduce you at his house to-morrow.

He will see you again at 10 o'clock, at his house, No. 26 Cardinet Street, on Thursday morning.

Yours truly,

E. RIOTTEAU.

B.

PARIS, Wednesday morning, 14th April, 1886.

Mr. FOURSIN, 76 Boulevard Haussman, Paris.

SIR,—I will be disappointed in not being able to see you this morning, I am obliged to leave for the south at 8.45. I will not return to Paris until about the 20th May.

I saw Mr. de Freycinet and conversed with him about the scheme you mentioned to me. In his opinion, after having looked into the matter, it is impossible for France to draw up a treaty of commerce or any customs agreement whatever with Canada, without referring it to England. And he thinks it hardly possible that either he or the Minister of Commerce, could enter into an engagement which would be in any way binding, to ensure to Canada, on the part of France, the privileges of the most favored nation. But as a matter of course, if the Canadian Government, making use of its autonomy as to the imposition of customs duties, should of its own accord lower the duties on our wines and cordials, then the French Government would, by this very act, feel bound to respond by some liberal measure of the character of the one you have spoken to me about.

Kindly believe, Sir, that it will be always a source of enjoyment to me to follow and study the questions which concern the relationship between France and Canada; and accept the assurance of my high esteem.

FERNAND FAURE.