

"UPS AND DOWNS."

The *Globe's* special reporter, accompanying the Queen's Own, telegraphed from West End of Track, April 3, 9:30 p.m., the following graphic description of the boys' experiences on the C. P. R. road-bed where rails have not yet been laid:—

Since my last despatch yesterday from Magpie the troops have had a genuine experience of roughing it. The Grenadiers left Lochalsh in sleighs at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, reaching Magpie at 7 p.m. in excellent order. The troops and animals were fed and rested, and began the journey here at 11 o'clock. The moonlight was magnificent, and the men started out in great spirits, but the weather was intensely cold. It is said to be 20° below zero. The men piled robes and blankets over them, and good progress was made till the teams had to leave the graded track in order to avoid the trestles and make wide detours through narrow, rough, and winding roads through the woods. Here trouble was met. In the dense woods it was impossible to see the partially broken track in the snow, and upsets were numerous. The snow was four and five feet deep, and the spilled soldiers had to pick themselves out of it and search for their seats again. No description could give an idea of the terrible roads through the woods. There were pitch holes six feet deep, into which the horses and sleighs would plunge unexpectedly and throw the whole load on the tailboard or the haunches of the horses. Progress, consequently, was very slow, and it was after 5 a.m. to-day before the advance guard reached here. If pleasant quarters had been awaiting them here it would to some extent have made up for the trying ordeal through which they had passed, but the prospects here could not have been more dismal. The intense cold made all blue, and the only bed the poor fellows had to go to was in an immense unheated tent with many rents through which the wind whistled in cutting blasts. No tents had been pitched previously, and the only preparation for the soldiers was that the snow had been partially shovelled out, leaving a white hard floor of the "beautiful." In the tent some of the Grenadiers penetrated. After being thawed out by the raring fires they had built outside, down went the blankets here and there, and the men rolled themselves over head and heels in their blankets like mummies in black cerements, and tried to woo soft Morpheus under circumstances the least advantageous. Most of the men, however, gave it up as a bad job, and laid by the fires half dozing till called out to the usual drill. Now the sun is strong and brilliant, and they are sitting or lying about and sunning themselves luxuriously.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

WHEN asked why he did not employ Indian scouts instead of white men, Gen. Middleton replied:—"Don't you know public opinion would never support me in it, and in England I would be strongly condemned for pitting one nation against another. Now, I could settle this thing in short order by giving the Blackfeet, who are eager to go on the war-path, leave to march against the Crees. But I tried black allies in New Zealand once and got more than enough of them. They go too much on their own hook, and if you punish one the rest get mad or sulky or worthless."

The following patriotic letter was recently received by Col. Gray:

"Bradford, April 1, 1885.

"SIR,—I am a member of the Toronto Field Battery. I am at present holding a position in the Salvation Army as captain, working for God and trying to bring souls to Him. I thought I would let you know where I am in case we should be called into active service for the North-West, so that you would know where to send for me. I will be ready to obey the call at any moment, to do my duty to my country and God.

"Yours, &c.,
"T. DALE,
"Salvation Army, Bradford."

CAPT. HOWARD, an American militia officer from Hartford, Conn., has gone to Winnipeg to instruct the Canadian troops in the use of the Gatling guns recently purchased in Hartford, and now en route, via Chicago. Capt. Howard has obtained leave of absence from the adjutant-general of his district to enable him to perform this service. The Gatling guns sent forward weigh about 1,500 pounds each, with carriage. The ammunition to be used is the 45-calibre U. S. government cartridge. Inspector Norman, of the North-West Mounted Police, supply officer at Winnipeg, has been ordered to purchase the necessary complement of horses.

THE Toronto graduates and under-graduates who proposed to form a University guerilla corps, under Mr. J. R. Gordon, received the following response:—

"To J. R. Gordon:

"I thank you again for offer of services, but I do not see my way clearly to accept the patriotic offer for active service of the students of University College and School of Practical Science. Should necessity arise later, I shall not forget that you have been among the first to offer your services.

"(Signed.) A. P. CARON."

MR. SUPERINTENDENT GILKINSON, of Brantford, has offered to organize several hundred of the Six Nations Indians as a scouting force, whose services, he is informed, the Government will accept, should they be required.

At a meeting of the Toronto Volunteer Relief Committee on Tuesday, Ald. Carlyle moved that no family receive more than \$6 a week nor less than \$3, except in cases of sickness, the relief committee to exercise their judgment in such special cases, and that the list of names put in be given to a sub-committee consisting of Ald. Defoe, Pepler, Piper and Crocker. This motion was carried, and the Mayor was empowered to administer relief to pressing cases.

MR. APPEGARTH, Indian Instructor, made his escape from the Indians (taking his hair with him) and succeeded in joining the party of refugees with Judge Rouleau.

Answers to Correspondents.

ONE OF THEM.—We thank you for drawing our attention to the fact that in the last issue of the *Illustrated War News* your corps, of which you are naturally proud, was inadvertently spoken of as the "10th Royals" instead of being referred to by its proper designation. There is nothing like precision in such matters, and the adjutants of both the Royal Grenadiers and the Queen's Own should also be particular in their official advertisements not to say "the Regiment" will do so and so, when the corps in question have actually only the status of battalions.

HOME GUARD (Brantford).—There is no legal ground on which you can refuse to go upon service, if your corps be called out, except by obtaining a medical certificate of unfitness. However, by representing to your captain the facts respecting your sick wife and children, you should be able to secure his sympathy and a recommendation to the commanding officer in favor of your being allowed to furnish an efficient substitute. If the friend whom you speak of is really a well-drilled ex-member of the corps and willing to take your place, the matter should be capable of a satisfactory adjustment.

A YORK RANGER'S WIFE.—No, the militia regulations contain no provision whereby the families of men who go on service have a legal claim to rations or an allowance in lieu thereof. The circumstances of the married men in A and B Batteries, the members of which enlist for a term of three years, are hardly parallel with those of the ordinary militiaman who, when not soldiering, earns far higher wages in civil life than do the artillerymen of the Canadian regular forces.

TROOPER (G. G. F. G.).—(1) If the horse you rode at annual drill was regularly enrolled (see par. 21, sec. 2, R. & O.) the owner could be compelled to surrender its possession for use on actual service. (2) The owner would be paid \$1 per day. (3) The subject of any injury received by the animal on service would be investigated by a Board of Officers. The Regulations forbid the original value of a charger being assessed at a higher amount than \$125.

X. Y. Z. (Cobourg).—No, if the corps to which you belong is not ordered on actual service, you cannot enlist in another battalion for the sake of going to the North-West to fight Riel—that is, without special permission being granted from headquarters at Ottawa. Your captain would not wish to lose the services of a good man, if your own corps should hereafter be selected for service; but you can ask him whether he will sanction such an application to the Adjutant-General as we have mentioned. How do you know that your company may not be called out any day?

GARRISON ARTILLERYMAN.—If you never signed a service roll, which to be of legal effect it is essential should contain the conditions of your service, you cannot be compelled to turn out for the performance of garrison duty, or indeed for actual service of any other kind. In fact, you are not, under such circumstances, a member of the corps in question, and therefore not subject to the orders of the officer who commands it.

SENTRY GO.—No, you were wrong in turning out the guard under the circumstances, the officer not being in uniform. You were quite right to present arms, however.

GRENADIER.—The battalion designated the Governor-General's Foot Guards has not been ordered to the front, nor is it likely to be while Parliament is in session, as many officers and other members of the corps belong to the civil service and could ill be spared at the present time from their official duties. Capt. Todd, of the Guards, a very efficient officer and enthusiastic rifleman, offered the services of a company composed of picked marksmen to do duty as sharpshooters, and his proposition was accepted. This contingent are already well on their way to the front, and promise to render good service. It has been said they will temporarily substitute the rifle uniform for that of their own corps, which is identical with that of the Coldstream Guards.

ANXIOUS MOTHER.—Yes, if your son has performed three years' service as an Active Militiaman he is entitled to receive a certificate of discharge, signed by the captain of his company and the officer commanding his battalion. This would protect him against being drafted for service. Practically few officers take the trouble to issue such certificates, but they cannot be refused, if demanded.

J. B. (Port Hope).—Asks whether Riel will fight when Gen. Middleton comes up with him. We give it up; not good at conundrums.

ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.—Certainly. The Militia Regulations provide that "when any officer or man is killed in actual service, or dies from wounds or disease contracted on actual service, provision shall be made for his wife and family out of the public funds."

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THE MURDER OF THOMAS SCOTT.

SICKENING DETAILS OF THAT SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

THE *Ottawa Sun* reprints the account given by the *Globe's* special correspondent, of the murder of Scott by Riel, and adds:—"There are some additional facts, however, in connection with this crime which are not generally known, gathered from a reliable source, and published last year by the writer in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, which lend new features of horror to the terrible tragedy of Fort Garry. At the date of this murder a newspaper was published at Garry called the *New Nation*, which was either the willing mouthpiece of Riel, or was impressed into service as such, edited by a retired English officer, by name, Major Robinson. The manager of the office was Mr. George B. Winship, now proprietor of the *Grand Forks (Dakota) Morning Herald*, and a leading public man in that territory. Mr. Winship's statement is to the effect that in the afternoon of the day of the tragedy Major Robinson was summoned by Riel to the Fort for the purpose, as he expressed it, of receiving instructions for an article justifying the so-called execution. In about an hour Major Robinson returned in such a state of nervous prostration that he was quite incapable of doing what was required of him; in fact he did not recover from the horror of what he had seen and heard, and shortly after left the country for England. The circumstances related by Major Robinson to Mr. Winship were these:—That on reach-

ing the Fort he found the Provisional Council in a state of intoxication, Riel being the only one among them at all in the possession of his sober senses. When Riel entered upon an explanation of what had been done, Major Robinson refused to credit the fact that the deed had been actually perpetrated. "Come with me," said Riel, "and I will show you." Together they proceeded to the square in the interior of the Fort, and to one of the sheds ranged along the interior of the walls, which were used by the Hudson Bay Company for storage purposes. In front of this a sentry was pacing. Riel entered the door, accompanied by Major Robinson, and as the former pointed to the rude wooden box which lay there, Major Robinson distinctly heard these words proceed from the living tomb of this unfortunate murdered man: "Oh, how I suffer! For God's sake let me out of this!" Horror-stricken he hastily retired. Riel came to the door, called the sentry and closed the door. Immediately after, Major Robinson heard two reports of a revolver, at deliberate intervals. This was the end of the life of Thomas Scott. Major Robinson declares that the sentry was armed only with his rifle. The inference as to by whose hand poor Scott's soul was sped to meet his Maker, is plain. Louis Riel is not only the judicial murderer of Scott, but he is undoubtedly his personal butcher. To fully comprehend this tale of horror, it must be understood that this man had been enclosed alive, dreadfully wounded, and left exposed in the bitter cold from the time of the execution for several hours afterwards. How many death agonies poor Scott endured in those awful hours can hardly be realized by human imagination.