

So soon as the death of the subject of this notice became known in Winnipeg, his younger brother Sydney, who formerly belonged to No. 6 company of the 30th (Wellington) Battalion, telegraphed Gen. Middleton an offer of his services, which were promptly accepted. Both the young men were Englishmen by birth, but brought up in Canada. Young Fergusson's portrait is engraved from a photograph of the American Art Gallery, Winnipeg.

EXPERIENCES OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS.

The scenes represented on the page allotted to the above subject are from sketches sent us by our special artist, Mr. F. W. Curzon, and, though they exemplify incidents connected with the participation of a particular corps in the campaign, they are, nevertheless, typical of the experiences of the troops generally, so far as the present expedition is concerned.

ON THE LINE OF MARCH.

Each company followed its own baggage waggons, in which the men's knapsacks were carried. In some parts of the journey from Qu'Appelle to Clarke's Crossing, each individual found that the carrying of his rifle, accoutrements, and ammunition was quite burden enough. The waggons were generally drawn by horses, but, as our artist naively remarks, in some cases "the horses were mules."

A HALT ON THE WAY.

Whenever the bugle sounded a halt, every one availed himself of the brief opportunity afforded to take a rest and a smoke, while the tired animals would occupy the few minutes available in munching some of last year's naturally cured hay, to be had in the prairie "sloughs" anywhere for the taking.

THE TUG OF WAR, ETC.

Here we have a slight sketch in reminiscence of the tugs of war that took place in camp, and citizens of Toronto will learn with satisfaction that in such trials of strength with the 90th Battalion and the teamsters, the Royal Grenadiers proved victorious.

PREPARING FOR DINNER

is a routine which interests every hungry volunteer, and, indeed, it is wonderful what appetites are developed by an abundance of active exercise and imbibing the fresh air of the prairie. After an experience of tea and hard tack for breakfast and supper, day after day, only varied as regards the mid-day meal in having tea and hardtack by way of change, it was no small satisfaction when a supply of fresh beef enabled the cooks to produce something more palatable and nourishing for dinner after arrival of the column at Clarke's Crossing.

A PARADE ON THE PRAIRIE

was altogether a novelty to many volunteers born and bred in the city. It was something indeed new to find one's self the centre—not of the universe, but of a circle of country bounded by an unbroken horizon; and comrades who had crossed the ocean were at hand to point out the resemblance between such a landscape and the sea view presented from the deck of a steamship in mid-Atlantic, the undulating surface of the one, with its waving dry grass in motion, being not by any means unlike the ground swells often observed on the surface of the other after a storm.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

The sketches by Mr. Curzon have a special interest from the fact of their coming from an eye-witness of the scene described.

The opening of the engagement shows the following troops taking a hand in, viz.: the advance guard of the 90th Batt., under Capt. Clark, who received a severe wound; two guns of A. Battery; and C. Company (Infantry School). Capt. Wise, A.D.C. to General Middleton, is a Kingston cadet, who holds a commission in the army. He had two horses shot under him during the fight, and, thinking that sort of thing was getting monotonous, he took a rifle and went to the brink of the ravine to shoot the man who had killed his last horse. He was, however, himself shot through the ankle immediately afterwards. On this occasion he wore a buckskin shirt, together with a cartridge belt round his waist. The men who were advancing to support him belonged to the 90th Batt. and A. Battery (garrison division), as well as a few of the crack shots of the Royal Grenadiers.

The Royal Grenadiers shown as taking pot shots at an Indian who injudiciously attempted to cross an opening, but failed in his object because he was sent to another climate very suddenly, are Color-Sergeant Curzon, Corporal Judge, and Privates A. Martin and

A. McMillan. The horse which appears on the left was found tied to a tree, and with a ball through its head.

The death of Private Fergusson, alluded to elsewhere, is here faithfully illustrated. The houses that appear in the background were subsequently shelled by A. Battery, and the adjoining haystacks set on fire.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS IN THE CAMP OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS.

Here again we present illustrations from sketches of actual experience at the front. Each picture tells its own tale well enough, and little comment is required here. What will "the girl I left behind me" have to say to the gruesome visage of the gallant color-sergeant who ruefully inspects his own reflection, and inwardly murmurs, "Why, Johnny, I hardly knew ye!"

HOW RIEL CAN BE TRIED FOR HIS CRIMES.

CHAPTER 14 of the Act of 1867-68, entitled "An Act respecting treason and other offences against the Queen's authority," provides in section 2 that if any person, being a citizen or subject of any foreign State or country at peace with her Majesty, is or continues in arms against her Majesty within Canada, or commits any act of hostility therein, or enters Canada with the design or intent to levy war against her Majesty, or to commit any felony therein for which any person would in Canada be liable to suffer death, the Governor-General may order the assembling of a militia general court-martial for the trial of such person under the Militia Act, and upon being found guilty by such court-martial of offending against the provisions of this section, such person shall be sentenced by such court-martial to suffer death or such other punishment as the court awards. Another section provides that every citizen or subject of any foreign State or country who offends against the section above quoted is guilty of felony, and may be prosecuted and tried in any county or district of the province in which such offence was committed, before any court of competent jurisdiction, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such county or district, and upon conviction shall suffer death as a felon.

The North-West Territories Act of 1880, 43 Vic., cap. 25, gives the stipendiary magistrates their jurisdiction. Section 76, after vesting in each stipendiary magistrate of the North-West certain powers such as can be exercised by any one or two justices of the peace, declares that he "shall also have power to hear and determine any charges against any person for any criminal offence alleged to have been committed in the North-West territories, or in the territory eastward of the Rocky mountains wherein the boundary between the province of British Columbia and the North-West territories has not been officially ascertained." Then, after the first four sub-sections of that section making provision for the trial in a summary way, and without the intervention of a jury, of certain offences, such as larceny, embezzlement, etc., within certain limits, by the fifth sub-section it is provided that, in all other criminal cases, the stipendiary magistrate and a justice of the peace, with the intervention of a jury of six, may try any charge against any person or persons for any crime, making it perfectly clear that the language in this sub-section covers the "crime" of treason. Sub-section 10, which makes provision for peremptory challenges, provides that any person arraigned for treason or felony may challenge peremptorily, and without cause, not more than six jurors. Sub-section 8 of this section and section 77 also show very clearly that the jurisdiction of the magistrates there does "extend to capital punishment," or, more strictly speaking (from the qualifications contained in such sub-section and section), such jurisdiction extends to the trial of crime subject to capital punishment. The sub-section provides for the suspension of the execution of the sentence of death until the pleasure of the Governor-General in Council, communicated to the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West, and the section (77) provides for an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, as follows:

(8) When any person is convicted of a capital offence and is sentenced to death, the stipendiary magistrate shall forward to the Minister of Justice the notes of the evidence with his report upon the case, and the execution shall be postponed from time to time by the stipendiary magistrate, if found necessary, until such report is received, and the pleasure of the Governor thereon is communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor.

(77) A person convicted of any offence punishable by death, may appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, which

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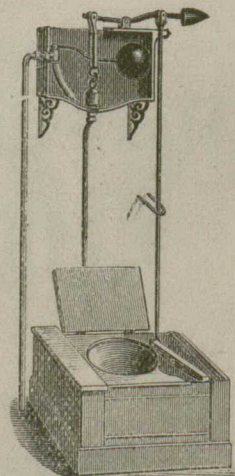
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