

was like a popular ovation. Every available foot of space on the roadway along Richmond Street was occupied by an eager throng. The bugle band accompanied the battalion. On arrival in the North-West the 7th were first stationed at Swift Current, but they afterwards proceeded to Clarke's Crossing, where we believe they are still stationed, guarding an important line of communication.

THE ALLEGED GRIEVANCES OF HALF-BREEDS.

At a meeting of French Canadians held on May 24th, in Fall River, Mass., resolutions were passed in sympathy with Louis Riel and the rebel half-breeds of the North-West. A copy of these was forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, who sent the following reply, which may be accepted as setting forth the gravamen of the Government's reply to the charge that the half-breeds' grievances were ignored:—

OTTAWA, 6th June, 1885.

Messrs. A. Plante and L. Charland, Fall River, Mass., U.S.

GENTLEMEN,—I have this moment received by mail a copy of resolutions which appear to have been passed at a meeting of French Canadians of Fall River held in that city on the 24th May, 1885. Your two signatures, as president and secretary of the assembly, appearing at the bottom of the document, I presume you have sent them to me, and I hasten to inform you:—

1st. That being a member of the Government of Canada, I cannot accept these resolutions, which are an unjust condemnation of the action of the Government.

2nd. That as a citizen of Canada I can only condemn and denounce the conduct of those who have taken up arms against us, and who are responsible for the murders and other crimes which have been committed on Canadian territory.

3rd. That the allegations contained in the resolutions that you have passed are inexact, and that you have been misinformed on the subjects of these unhappy occurrences.

If the half-breeds had serious grievances against the Canadian Government the ordinary channel of petition was open to them as to all free citizens. They did not avail themselves of it. If their petitions were not listened to by the Government, they had the right, as free citizens, to enter upon a constitutional agitation, and to induce their friends in Parliament to make known their grievances, their abandonment, their protestations. They did not do this. They knew they had devoted friends in the Privy Council, in the House, in the press; they did not appear to apply to them, nor for their support. In this respect Louis Riel was more responsible than the others, because, more than any one else, he had been the object of an active sympathy of which he knew well the value. Louis Riel was the author of the insurrection; it was he who wished to satisfy his own vanity by giving to this rising an official character, himself directing the movement. It is not correct that Riel has refused to join with the Indians, and that the effusion of blood has thus been prevented. On the contrary, he succeeded in rousing the most credulous among the Indians; he endeavored to cause a revolt among the most remote tribes, even among tribes subject to American control; and, if the braves of Poundmaker were unable to join the rebels before the engagement at Batoche, it was not on account of the intervention of Riel, but rather of the diligence of the general commanding our troops. Poundmaker and his braves were to have joined Riel at the special request of the latter. Louis Riel has but one excuse for the crimes of which he has been the cause; it is the mania from which he suffers. He is a dangerous crank, one of those distracted spirits to whom religion and law are as nothing when their pride is in play. What he has done is a folly which even pity cannot excuse and which the law should visit with the same severity as would be visited upon malicious premeditation.

Meanwhile be pleased to excuse the frankness of my reply. In 1874 I flew to the aid of the half-breeds when their chiefs, Riel, Lepine and others were in the hands of the law. I would have been glad again to have become their advocate, and to press their claims. Do not say that my duty as a Minister was to protect them. Nothing was presented to the council on their part requiring the special action of their friends, and neither Riel nor any of the half-breeds ever sent me a petition or even a simple letter asking me to protect or defend them. That these half-breeds were deceived, that there were among those brave men more of prudence than of malice I readily believe, and your efforts may be directed in this sense. As to the leader, he deserves no sympathy, except that which attaches to the misery of a man who has committed a great crime of which he must suffer the just punishment. Accept, gentlemen, the expression of my consideration, and believe me, your obedient servant.

(Signed), J. A. CHAPLEAU.

The court has already opened at Battleford before Judge Roleau, who will try all minor cases connected with the rising. There are in all 36 prisoners. The treason-felony cases are to be tried at Regina. Mrs. Delaney and Mrs. Gowanlock are en route thither, where they are to remain as witnesses at the approaching trials.

THE ALLEGED GROWTH OF IMMORALITY.

MR. SPURGEON has raised a cry of alarm over the alleged intolerable wickedness and immorality among the higher classes in old London. He says that it is worse, if possible, than that of Sodom, and that neither the ermine of the judge nor the coronet of the peer is unstained. The *Globe* doubts the accuracy of Mr. Spurgeon's conclusions, and contends that "unless all history and the most reliable evidence are to be set aside as discredited, the earlier part, at any rate, of Victoria's reign stands out in marked and favorable moral contrast from what went before. Everyone has acknowledged that the Queen's influence, both personal and official, has been markedly for good, and that as a matter of fact the general tone among the higher, if not better, classes has been in marked and favorable contrast with what was general either in the reign of William Fourth or any of the Georges."

In his reply to Archdeacon Farrar's criticism on his "Drink" article, Lord Bramwell, in the current number of the *Century*, says: "I believe this generation is better than any that has preceded it—more benevolent, more humane, more just and right-minded." The *Globe* thereupon remarks: "We would fain believe that in this case the testimony of the lawyer is nearer the truth than that of the divine."

To provide Mr. Spurgeon and Archdeacon Farrar both with a text upon which to found a discourse on the subject of immorality and its relation to drink, as an example from a country where Prohibition is in force, how would the following from the *Ottawa Free Press* do?

"During the discussion in the House last evening on the North-West Mounted Police Bill, an astounding state of things was exposed. During the past year no less than three hundred members of the force (out of a total of five hundred) were, according to official reports, under treatment for diseases resulting from their immoral habits."

REPLIES TO COL. OTTER'S DETRACTORS.

We attached little weight to the rumors which have reached Toronto that Col. Otter has developed the characteristics of a martinet and discriminated unfairly in favor of the men of the Infantry School Corps against the members of the Queen's Own. Sergt. Kennedy, of "A" Company of that corps, who has returned home on leave, in the course of an interview with a reporter, said he was present at the Cut Knife fight, and spoke in high terms of praise of Col. Otter's conduct there, saying that he gave his orders as coolly as if on parade, and, if anything, was too unmindful of his own personal safety. Regarding stories as to Otter's treatment of the Q. O. R., he says that with the majority of the men Col. Otter is a greater favorite than ever, and that any complaints of the harsh treatment come from men who did not know what a soldier's duties were, and expected too much. The duty at Battleford, Sergt. Kennedy says, was pretty hard, what with guards, the outlying picket, and fatigues.

"A. S. O. E.," writing to the *Globe* from Battleford, has the following comments on the alleged disapproval by superior authority of the expedition to Poundmaker's Reserve and its results. "His justification is to be found in the loud complaint of the people, who bewail the policy of war which permitted the Indians for a time to destroy life and property without any appearance of opposition. To have remained longer without giving battle to Poundmaker would have been a lasting discredit upon the purposes of our militia, and the battle of Cut Knife Creek came none too soon. Lives had already been taken, more were threatened, and all outside were in danger. Settlers' houses were being fired, property plundered and pillaged, horses and cattle forcibly appropriated, and all that bore the impress of the white man's hand and labor swept away to destruction; yet the master spirit in all this work, it seems, ought not to have been molested, but his convenience waited upon, until encouraged by the holding back of our force, and the belief in our cowardice that such a policy gave him, and incited by the unavenged murders already committed, and the acquisition to his stores by pillage and plunder, Poundmaker should at his pleasure give us the agreeable opportunity of defending ourselves. Poundmaker's own statement, and I have conversed with him, suffices to prove the providential wisdom in Otter's advance. Another day and it would have been too late, and Poundmaker with all his braves would have been on his way to reinforce Riel."

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Number 2 was issued April 11th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Indian Teepee and Rebel Half-breed; Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.; Prince Albert Settlement; Humboldt; Clarke's Crossing; Ups and Downs; A Welcome Call; Scenes on the Cars en route to the Front; Presentation of Flag to the Toronto Volunteers at Carleton Place, by Mrs. Edward Blake; Arrival of Tenth Royal Grenadiers at Winnipeg; The 90th Battalion of Rifles leaving Winnipeg for the Front. Also a two-page supplement showing Departure of the Governor-General's Body-Guards, and the 65th Battalion (French Canadians) leaving Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

No. 3 was issued April 18th. It contained the following illustrations:—

"A" Battery in the Touchwood Hills; Stuck in a Snow-Bank; Midnight Tramp of the Royal Grenadiers; A Parade of Major Crozier's Command at Battleford; Lord Melgund; Major Crozier; Col. Miller, Q.O.R.; Quelling Mutiny of the Teamsters; Arrival of the Royal Grenadiers at Camp Desolation; Marching into Quarters at Port Monroe; An Occasional Spill; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canada's Cartoonist, J. W. Bengough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

No. 4 was issued April 25, and contained the following illustrations:—

Lord Melgund's Scouts Surrounding Three of White Cap's Warriors; Col. Otter's Brigade on the Line of March; Trying the Gatlings; Steamers Loading at Medicine Hat; The Midland Battalion's Departure from Winnipeg; Reading Battalion Orders in the Drill-Shed, Hamilton; The Winnipeg Light Infantry Preparing for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Lt.-Col. Quimmet, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

No. 5, published May 2nd, contained the following illustrations:—

Major-Gen. Middleton and his A.D.C. (Equestrian Portraits); The Relief of Battleford; Incident in connection with the Fort Pitt Garrison; Typical sketches in the Drill Shed, Hamilton; Whole Page Group—Portraits of the Rebel Leaders; The Battle of Fish Creek.

No. 6, published on the 9th May, contained the following illustrations:—

The first Expedition for the Relief of Battleford Attacked by Half-breeds; Scene after the Battle of Fish Creek; The 7th Battalion (Fusiliers), of London, entertained at Port Arthur; the Ottawa Sharpshooters (G.G.F.G.) at Winnipeg; Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) Returning from a Rabbit Hunt. Also a splendid two-page supplement, entitled "Toronto Ladies Receiving and Packing Contributions for the Volunteers at the Front."

No. 7, published on the 16th May, contained the following illustrations:—

A brave Scout's untimely end; Camp of the 7th Battalion (Fusiliers) at Winnipeg; The Battle of Cut Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force; Portraits of Interest. Also a two-page cartoon (by J. W. Bengough), entitled "And Now For Business," in which Major-General Middleton is represented as preparing to strike the decisive blow against the Rebels.

No. 8, published Saturday, May 23rd, contained the following illustrations:—

A Look out on the Qu'Appelle Trail; Departure of the Montreal Garrison Artillery; Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; Funeral of Two Members of the 90th Battalion at Winnipeg; also a fine Two-PAGE SUPPLEMENT, showing seven sketches of Camp Life in the Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; and four incidents of the Battle of Fish Creek (from sketches by our special artist, Mr. Curzon).

No. 9 published on the 30th May contained the following illustrations:—

In the Skirmish Line at Batoche; The 65th Battalion (Mount Royal Rifles) at Port Arthur; Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P.P., Commanding the Toronto Field Battery; A Zebra in the North-West; The Artillery Shelling the Enemy at

the Battle of Fish Creek; The Application of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 1; also, the usual fine two-page supplement entitled "The Bayonet Charge at Batoche."

No. 10 published on the 6th June, contained the following illustrations:—

Brigade Funerals of Lieut. Fitch and Private Moor, Royal Grenadiers; How the Royal Grenadiers got their Dinner before Batoche; Major Lamour's Portable Rifle Pits in Action; Big Bear, the last of the Rebels; The 38th Battalion (Dufferin Rifles) of Brantford; also, a fine two-page Supplement showing sundry sketches from the front, by Mr. F. W. Curzon.

No. 11 published on 13th June contained the following illustrations:—

A Royal Grenadier's chance for the Victoria Cross; Views at Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., from sketches by Mr. R. B. Urnston; Camp Denison, Humboldt, N.W.T., from sketches by Trooper E. Kershaw, G.G.B.G.; sketches from Battleford, by Lieut. Wadmore, I.S.C.; The 62nd Batt. (St. John Fusiliers) called out for service in the North-west, crossing the Market Square en route for the Intercolonial Railway Station, from a sketch by Mr. John E. Miles. Also a fine two-page supplement, being a splendid portrait for framing, of Major-General Middleton, C.B., commanding the Militia Forces of the Dominion, from the latest photograph by Topley of Ottawa.

No. 12 published on 20th June contained the following illustrations:—

Rescue of Mrs. Gowanlock and Mrs. Delaney by a party of Scouts; the Cowboy Brigade, from Photographs and Sketches furnished by J. D. Higginbotham & Co., Fort McLeod; Portraits of Interest; Applications of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 2—from original sketches by Mr. F. Hummel. Also a fine two-page Supplement, showing "Sketches from the Front," drawn on Gabriel Dumont's paper bags, by Mr. F. W. Curzon. Special Artist of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's command; and a "View of Battleford as seen from Fort Otter," from a sketch by Lieut. R. Lyndhurst, Wadmore, of C Company, Infantry School Corps, Toronto.

No. 13, published on 27th June, contained the following illustrations:—

On the Line of March (illustrating the noble Red Man's idea of a fair division of labor); Sketches from Battleford and vicinity, furnished by Mr. W. D. Smith; the Hospitals at Saskatoon, from a sketch by Edmund E. King, M.D., Asst. Surgeon, Field Hospital Corps, Battleford; Portraits of Interest; Camp of the Prince of Wales' Regiment at the Exhibition Grounds, from a sketch by Mr. F. N. Boxer; the Bridge that the Queen's Own Rifles built over the Battle River, from a sketch by Corporal Davis, Governor-General's Foot Guards. Also a fine two-page Supplement, being a Map showing position of Troops at the Battle of Batoche, by two members of the Surveyors' Intelligence Corps; and Edward Hanlan's Narrow Escape from Drowning, in Toronto Bay, June 18th, 1885, from Sketches by our Special Artist, based on personal information.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

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