

# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

# ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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HOW THE ROYAL GRENADIERS GOT THEIR DINNER BEFORE BATOCHÉ.

(From a sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. F. W. Curzon.)

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All letters on business subjects should be directed to the "Grip Printing and Publishing Company, Toronto."

TORONTO, JUNE 6TH, 1885.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

In order that persons residing in country districts where no newsdealer is established may find it less difficult to obtain the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, the publishers will undertake to mail eight numbers to any address on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Friends can club for four numbers each, if they wish. Those who order should be particular in stating whether they desire to be supplied from No. 1 successively. Address THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

**THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.**

GEN. STRANGE has had an engagement with Big Bear already, in which it was to such an extent a drawn battle that the troops were retired pending the arrival of reinforcements. The loss, which fell upon the gallant 65th, was happily slight. On the 1st inst. Gen. Middleton's contingent left Battleford in the steamers *Alberta*, *Marquis* and *Northwest*, and comprised Midland battalion 100 men, 90th 275, Grenadiers 250, and part of A and B batteries, and two Gatlings, 60 men. Boulton's scouts, Dennis' surveyors' corps, 50; Brittlebank's (late French's) scouts, and 50 Mounted Police also started at the same time, but went by the south trail. It was expected that a decisive engagement would be fought on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Col. Ouimet is doing good service at Edmonton by raising a volunteer corps among the loyal half-breeds.

A skirmish occurred on the 31st ult. about twenty-six miles west of Medicine Hat, between a detachment of Stewart's rangers and some Indians believed to be Bloods. Superintendent Cotton, N. W. M. P., commanding at Fort McLeod, has set out to deal with the matter.

**OUR NEXT ISSUE**

WILL contain numerous illustrations from sketches from the scene of action in the North-West, together with certain portraits of especial interest. We have also in preparation views representing the loyal turnout for service in the North-West of the New Brunswick provisional battalion.

**"UNCIVILIZED WARFARE."**

In our last issue we quoted two separate despatches of the *Mail's* correspondent with General Middleton's force, making grave accusations against the troops composing it, of course including the Royal Grenadiers of this city. In effect the accusation was that the brave men who fought at Batoche and carried all before them at the point of the bayonet were capable of housebreaking, robbery, and wilful damage. Happily the matter was ventilated on the floor of Parliament, and we quote the *Mail's* own report of what occurred:—

"Mr. LANGELETT—Is it true, as stated by the special correspondent of the *Toronto Mail* at Clark's Crossing, on the 8th May, that soldiers pillaged the houses of the half-breeds and destroyed a quantity of articles belonging to them? Is it true that they demolished Madame Tourand's house at Fish Bay, broke her furniture, and broke up a sewing machine and a stove? Is it true that at Gabriel's Crossing they destroyed the windows of the residences, and that one vandal broke up the clock and bedsteads, and strewed the floor with the remains of broken furniture, and then next day set the house on fire? Is it the intention of the Government to instruct the commanding officer to take the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of such excesses, and to punish those who have been guilty of them?"

"Hon. A. P. CARON—It is not true. Strict orders were given by General Middleton to the force not to enter any house or touch any property under pain of severe punishment. The official despatches received mention nothing about Madame Tourand's house, her sewing machine or her stove. Broken windows must be expected where guns are brought to bear upon a building. No official report has been received as to the furniture in Vandal's house. As to the intention of the Government, it is to allow the commanding officer, who knows his duty, to look after the troops under his command."

It is surprising that the paper whose columns furnished a channel for these libels has not thought it necessary to disavow or apologise for them. Gen. Middleton not long ago thought it necessary to expel from camp a certain erring correspondent of the *Globe*; but we fancy the most pressing invitations from the gallant head of the force will not induce the *Mail's* correspondent to prolong his stay at head-quarters after the troops have once enjoyed the opportunity of reading the opinions he has expressed of them.

**OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.**

LIEUT. HOWARD, OF GATLING GUN FAME.

THE following sketch of an officer to whom Canadians are certainly under deep obligations will be read with interest. Adjutant-General Stephen R. Smith, of Connecticut, writes:—

"Lieut. Howard is a second lieutenant in the Connecticut National Guard, commissioned as such, July 18, 1884. His full name is Arthur L. Howard. He commands the Second Regiment machine gun platoon attached to the Second Regiment, C. N. G., which is a regiment of ten companies with a full field and staff and band, in all numbering nearly 700 men. His home is in New Haven, where he has a fine residence and an interesting family of a wife and four young children. His age is, I should guess, about thirty-five. He is by occupation a cartridge manufacturer and recently carried on a flourishing business on his own account—in the last year, I believe, clearing somewhere about \$15,000 net. At last accounts he had sold out to the great cartridge combinations and was, prior to going to Canada, engaged in perfecting an invention which promised large pecuniary returns. He is a practical machinist and has invented several intricate machines now being used in the manufacture of cartridges (metallic), and shot shells, primers, etc., etc. He is a remarkably energetic fellow and is never happy except when hard at work. He is highly respected in New Haven and is an accomplished gentleman and officer. He was the first to organize a gun platoon to operate a gatling gun under new orders issued from the Adjutant-General's office, and really gave the office no peace until he had succeeded in securing his gun, uniforms, equipments, and other necessary property from the State. When commissioned in July of last year, he at once went to work and in thirty days or less had his men enlisted, uniformed, and equipped and put into camp with the brigade in the latter part of the following month, which, considering it being a time of peace and the usual amount of red tape to be observed, was a praiseworthy circumstance, and won for himself great credit.

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the best in the State. Lieut. Howard's military career, I believe, began during the war of the rebellion in this country, though where and in what capacity he served I am not certain. I believe he served in the far west on the plains, fighting and keeping the peace with the Indians. I am certain he did not become an officer in that war. His age would have served to make that an impossibility. After the war he enlisted or rather continued in the service of the regular army of the United States, doing duty in and about the States of California, Arizona and other adjoining territories. He served as a private and non-commissioned officer (corporal I think) for five years, then retired to civilian life in New Haven. His term was spent in the cavalry service.

Upon his return to New Haven he enlisted in the Second company, Governor's Horse Guards of New Haven—a sort of an independent cavalry organization, though supported by the State. He still retains his membership, although unable to do duty with the company; his connection with the C. N. G. requiring all his time and services."

This notice would hardly be complete without a quotation from the report of an interview with Lord Melgund, Gen. Middleton's chief of staff, which appeared in the *Winnipeg Times* in relation to the battle of Batoche. His lordship says:—

"Five minutes later we heard a war whoop, and a number of the enemy came right out of the woods, which were close at hand, and made a rush to capture the guns. Lieut. Howard, who was sitting idly on the trail of his gattling gun at the time, took in the situation in a moment, and pushing his instrument forward turned its fire with terrible force on the rebels, who wavered, attempted to rally, and then fell back disorganized into the bush. Howard showed wonderful tact and bravery, and had it not been for his timely work we would probably have a hand to hand fight for the possession of the guns."

**PORTABLE RIFLE PITS.**

The engravings at the top of page 76 represent the Portable Rifle Pits invented by Major Larmour, late of the Grand Trunk Rifle Brigade, as they would be employed in offensive warfare. This device, for which the inventor has already taken steps for securing a patent, consists of a sheet of steel, strong enough to resist the impact of a rifle bullet. It is about five feet high, three feet in width, and bent in the shape of a V. Near the centre is an aperture through which a rifle can be pointed, and at the top are two eye holes. In practical application it is intended that these portable rifle pits, as Major Larmour calls them, should be carried on waggons, and when skirmishers are deployed, to look for an enemy supposed to be concealed behind rifle pits, as at Fish Creek the other day, each one will take a shield, sling it on his left shoulder by a strap provided for the purpose, and thus accoutred his body is completely protected. The weight, which will not be over 40 pounds, will allow them to be easily carried. Through the eye holes a look-out can be kept for the enemy, and when a puff of smoke is seen the shield may be dropped, the supporting rods acting as legs to steady it, and the rifleman falls on his knees, behind his portable shelter, and his rifle is thrust through the aperture ready to fire with a steady aim whenever a head appears above cover.

The *Stratford Beacon* of the 11th ult. says:—"The apparatus was tried on Monday at the Stratford rifle range, in presence of several crack shots and other citizens, and the principle found entirely satisfactory, though the material then used was defective. Major Larmour had a further test on the new garrison rifle range at Toronto on Tuesday, which was witnessed by a number of expert riflemen. A plate of steel four feet long by two wide, of the thickness of what is known as "13 gauge," weighing 20 pounds, was placed at the angle which it is intended to occupy when in use, and was fired at with the Snider-Enfield and Martini-Henry rifles at 200 yards. After four shots had struck the plate it was examined and found uninjured, although the metal was slightly indented, and a considerable space covered by the splash of the lead. What was considered a very important point was decided by this test, viz., that the glance or diversion of the bullet was upwards and outwards, at exactly the same angle as that in which the plate was placed, thus demonstrating one of the main points claimed for the shield—that the bullets striking it would be harmless to the supports and reserves in their usual position in rear of the skirmishers."

**THE HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY.**

When the rebellion first broke out a good deal was said about the responsibility which rested upon the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories in connection with alleged grievances. Though the proper time has not yet arrived for the full and complete investigation which will alone satisfy the public mind, one thing is perfectly clear—that if one tithe of the accusations made by the

Opposition press during the last few years could be supported by evidence, to a great want of public spirit must be attributed the fact that Mr. Dewdney has not been impeached by Parliament or the first step been taken in that direction. The *Regina Leader* of April 14 comments as follows:—

"The *Free Press*, of Winnipeg, has been trying to galvanize a dead slander. In its issue of Thursday week it had an article headed 'Dewdney and the North-West,' in which it is stated that Mr. Dewdney has prostituted his position, has made money wrongfully, has deceived the Government and betrayed the Indian, and yet throughout this column of reckless abuse and wholesale libel there is not one fact brought forward."

The portrait of Mr. Dewdney which we publish this week is reproduced from a photograph by Mr. Topley, of Ottawa, and is an excellent likeness. He is shown wearing the Windsor Uniform of the class appropriate to his official position. It is, perhaps, superfluous to remark that this costume is only worn on State occasions, as prescribed by regulation. We learn from the *Parliamentary Companion* that Mr. Dewdney, who is a civil engineer by profession, was born in Devonshire in the year 1835, and emigrated to British Columbia in 1859, the year in which the mainland was constituted a new Crown colony. In the year 1864 he married the eldest daughter of Stratton Moir, Esq., of Colombo, Ceylon, but then a resident of Hope, B.C. Mr. Dewdney first entered political life as representative of Kootenay in the Legislative Assembly of the Pacific Province (1868-1869), and he sat in the House of Commons for Yale-Kootenay from 1872 until 1879, when he was appointed Indian Commissioner. He received his appointment as Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories Dec. 3, 1881, on the expiration of the term of the Hon. David Laird, whose administration had been highly successful. The seat of government is at Regina, which assumes extra importance in the eyes of Canada just now from the fact that Louis Riel is confined there pending his trial, the place being securely garrisoned by the Montreal Artillery as well as a small force of Mounted Police.

**LIEUT.-COL. BOULTON.**

The subject of this sketch is Charles A. Boulton, commander of the corps generally known as "Boulton's Scouts." He was born in Cobourg in the year 1841, and at the early age of 17 he raised a company and got his lieutenancy in the Canadian regiment under Col. Dunn. He qualified himself at the Hythe School of Musketry, and was appointed Musketry Instructor to his regiment. He was quartered at Gibraltar for a time with General Middleton and Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzie (who led the bayonet charge at Batoche), major of his regiment when it came to Canada. Having obtained his company, he retired after ten years' service. He was in Manitoba with Lieut.-Col. Dennis' surveying party at the time of Riel's first rebellion, and at Portage La Prairie was selected to lead a party to Fort Garry, to attack Riel. They left the Portage in sleighs, and hastened to assist the loyal subjects of Fort Garry. A blizzard overtook them and delayed their progress, so that Riel was apprised of their object and prepared to meet them with overwhelming numbers. Riel sent a flag of truce, and offered, if they would lay down their arms, that they might return to their homes unmolested. They submitted, and were thus entrapped, the gates of the fort being closed upon them by their treacherous foe, who thus made them all prisoners. Capt. Boulton, their leader, was ordered to be placed in irons and to be shot next morning at day-break. Bishop Taché, the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Archdeacon McLean and other clergy of Fort Garry and St. Boniface finally succeeded in preventing the execution, and a reprieve was granted. Upon the prisoner's release he returned to Ontario, and was gazetted Major in the 48th Battalion of Infantry (East Durham) under Lieut.-Col. Williams, M.P., and retired with his rank in 1868. On the 30th of March last, in the second Riel rising, Major Boulton tendered his services to General Middleton. They were cordially accepted, and in a week's time he raised a force of 60 mounted men, settlers in his district, and was on the march leading his corps to overtake the General's advance. "Boulton's Scouts" have proved their mettle by splendid service. They were the first to meet the rebels at Fish Creek, and in 15 minutes lost poor D'Arcy Baker, killed; Capt. Gardner and six others wounded, holding their ground till relieved by the 90th (Winnipeg) Battalion. At the battle of Batoche two others of the brave band fell, one killed and one wounded, and the following day Boulton's Scouts brought in Riel a

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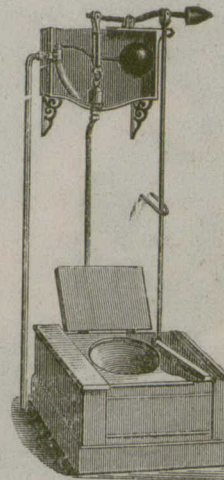
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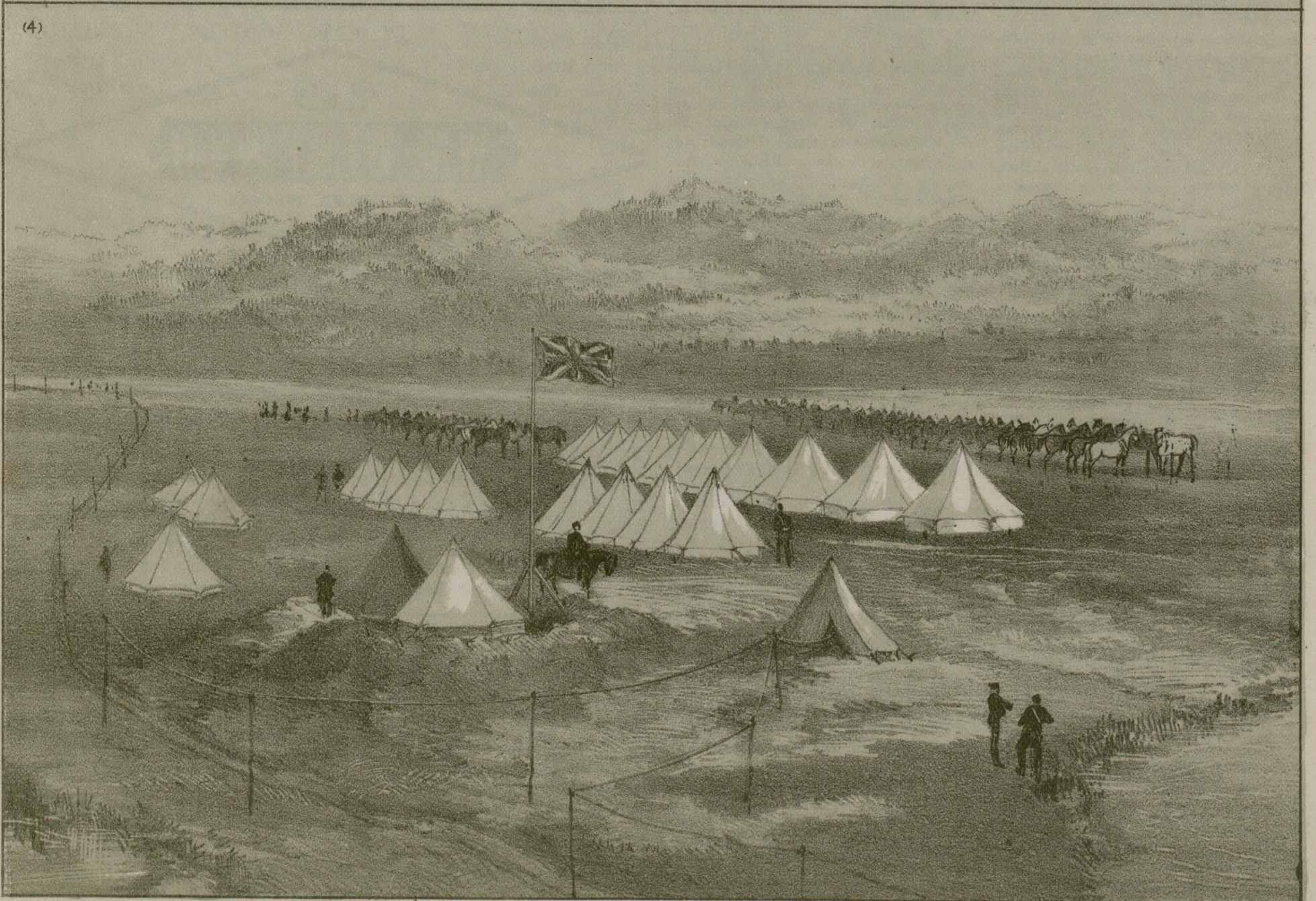
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(1) Lieut. Howard, of the Connecticut National Guard, U.S., who worked the Gatling at Batoche. (2) The Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories, from a photograph by Topley. (3) Lieut.-Col. Boulton, commanding the Mounted Infantry Scouts, who captured Louis Riel, from a photograph by Notman & Fraser. (4) View of the Cavalry Camp at the Touchwood Hills, from a sketch by Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, Quebec Cavalry School Corps.



GRENADIERS ON PICKET (FISH CREEK)



A LULL IN THE FIGHT



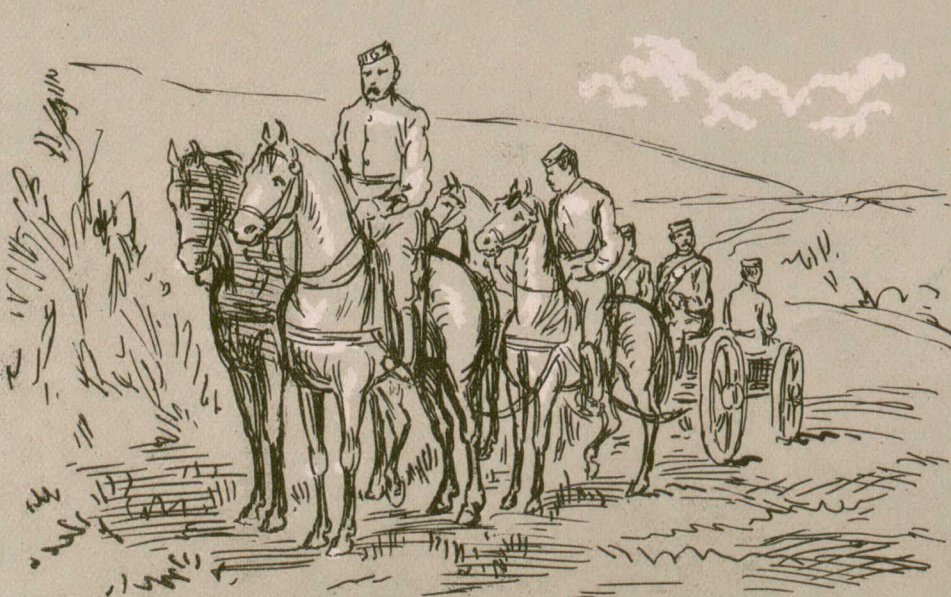
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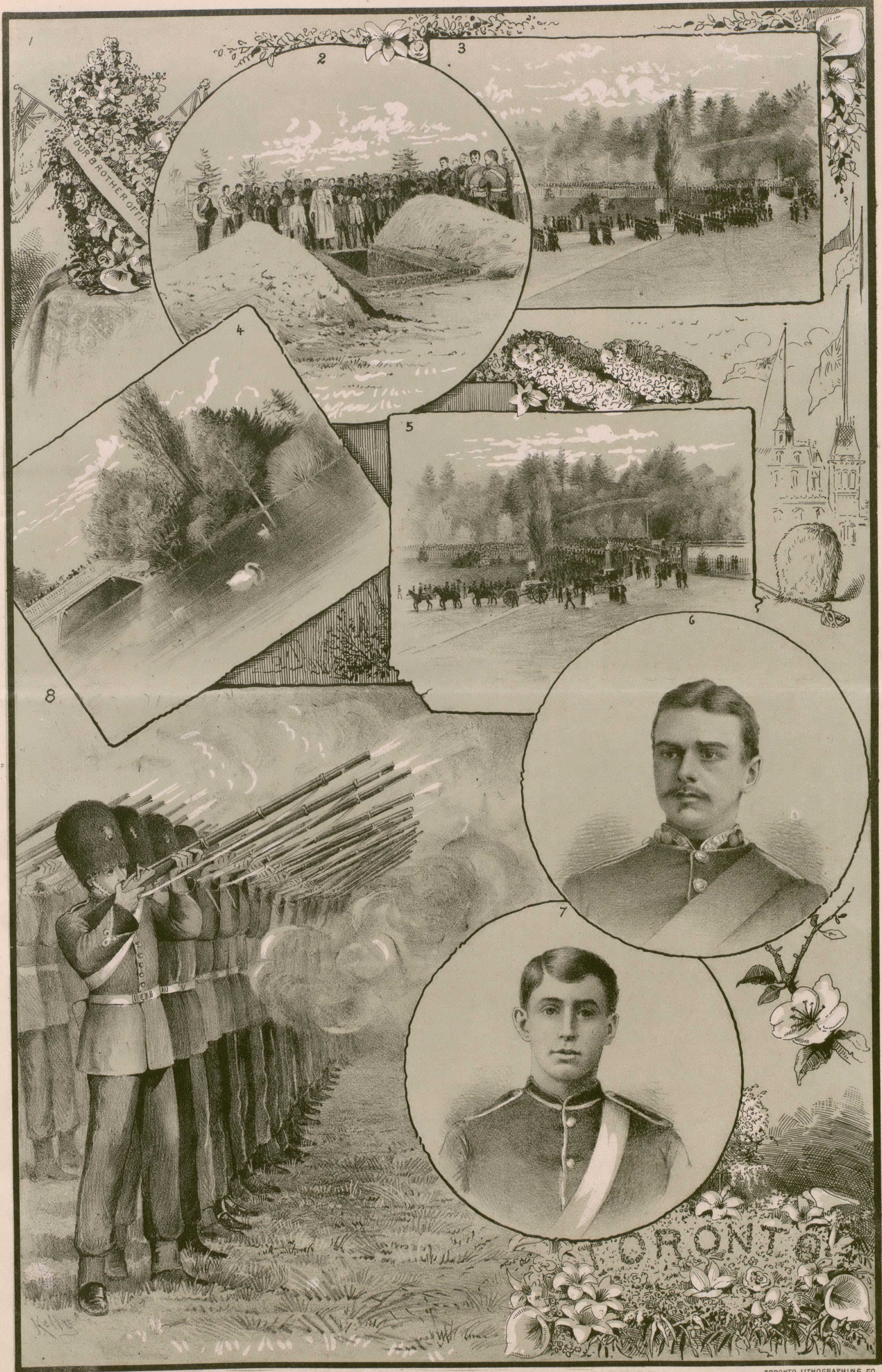
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WORKING THE GATLING

SKETCHES FROM THE FRONT

(By Mr. F. W. Curzon, our Special Artist with General Middleton).



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BRIGADE FUNERALS OF TWO ROYAL GRENADIERS.

TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

(Scenes from Sketches by Our Own Artist, and Instantaneous Photographs by Mr. Fred Timms.)

- (1) Floral Tribute, photographed by Dixon. (2) Scene at the Grave. (3) The Royal Grenadiers following their late Officer. (4) The Lake in Mount Pleasant Cemetery (5) The Procession entering the Gates. (6) Portrait of the late Lieut. Fitch, by Bryce. (7) Portrait of Private Moor, from a Ferrottype. (8) The last honors to a soldier who died for his country.



THE 38th BATTALION (DUFFERIN RIFLES) OF BRANTFORD.

(From Photographs by Park & Co.)

- (1) The Commanding Officer.
- (2) Major Ballachey.
- (3) Major Hudson.
- (4) The Surgeon.
- (5) The Adjutant.
- (6) The Battalion marching out for the field day held on the 25th ult, in honor of Her Majesty's birthday.

prisoner to the camp. Col. Boulton is now a resident settler near Shell River, which falls into the Assiniboine, in Manitoba. He was the first pioneer, and subsequently Warden, of the county of Russell. He is chairman of the Judicial Board for his district, and County Registrar at Birtle. He has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel since he entered upon active service.

**THE DUFFERIN RIFLES OF CANADA.**

PROMINENT among the battalions which had been in daily expectation, previous to the news of Reil's defeat at Batoche, of receiving orders to go to the front, may with justice be mentioned the above corps, which for efficiency and good discipline stands second to none in Canada. It was formed on the 28th September, 1866, the following independent companies being gazetted as companies of the 38th Brant Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. William Patton, viz.:—No. 1 Company, Paris; Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Brantford; No. 5, Burford, and No. 6, Drumbo. By general order of 3rd July, 1874, and by special permission of the Earl of Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, the battalion was permitted to assume the additional title "Dufferin Rifles," and to wear the Earl's crest and motto, "*per vias rectas*," on the regimental mountings. On the retirement of Col. Patton, Major Hiram Dickie was appointed Lieut.-Colonel commanding, he retiring in June, 1881, when the present commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Jones, received his appointment. Under Col. Jones' command the headquarters of the three outlying companies (Paris, Drumbo, and Burford) were successively transferred to Brantford, and on the 15th September, 1882, the battalion was gazetted a city battalion, but by general order of the 28th Sept., 1883, the designation of the corps was changed to the "38th Battalion, Dufferin Rifles of Canada."

Since 1882 Lord Dufferin has each year kindly sent to the battalion for competition at the regimental rifle matches a handsome medal bearing Lord and Lady Dufferin's profiles. This medal is held in high esteem by the members of the corps, and is eagerly contested for. The names of the winners of the Dufferin medals are Surgeon Harris, Private Glassie, and Corporal Porter.

The Dufferin Rifles are among the few volunteer militia battalions that have complete organization in every respect, having a fine brass and reed band, bugle band, ambulance, signal, and pioneer corps, and each company is over strength. The men were very anxious to get orders for active service in the North-West, and felt their disappointment very keenly when other corps got orders and none were received by the Dufferins.

The Dufferin Rifles paraded on Sunday, 24th ult., to Grace Church, and listened to a very appropriate sermon by the Rev. G. C. Mackenzie (the Rector). Collection proceeds were devoted to the purchase of supplies for Queen's Own, now on service in the North-West. The battalion again paraded on Monday 25th, at the armoury, marched to the Golf Grounds (near the John H. Stratford Hospital), and were there joined by the Burford Cavalry Troop. The battalion was opposed on the grounds by the troop in a sham fight. A march past, followed by the firing of a *feu de joie*, ended the proceedings. These manoeuvres were witnessed by a very large crowd of spectators. The pioneer, ambulance, and signal corps were actively engaged on the field, and did excellent work. Our illustration shows the march of the battalion along Colborne street on this occasion.

The following references to the officers, whose portraits have been engraved from capital likenesses, furnished us by Park & Co., will be deemed opportune:—Lieut.-Col. G. S. Jones, barrister-at-law, etc., is one of the firm of Hardy, Wilkes & Jones; he is also a member of the Brantford Free Library Board. Major John Ballachey is the son of George Ballachey, Esq., J.P., and barrister, late of England; he joined the force in 1866 as lieutenant and has served continually in the Brant Battalion, now Dufferin Rifles, of Canada ever since; he qualified at the Military School in Toronto in 1867; in 1881 he was urged by the Department to accept the command of the battalion, but declined on account of not being able to devote the time necessary, and therefore accepted the majority under Lieut.-Col. Jones; he has always taken a prominent and active part in matters pertaining to agriculture, being himself a large importer and breeder of horses and thoroughbred stock, and this year he declined the Presidency of the Southern Fair Board, having been previously its Vice-President for

three years. Major W. H. Hudson is a barrister-at-law, and at present associated with H. McK. Wilson, Q.C., of Brantford; he obtained his majority in 1884. William T. Harris, M.D., was gazetted surgeon of the Dufferin Rifles in April, 1882, having previously served for five years as assistant-surgeon to the corps; he is an alderman, one of the governors of the "John H. Stratford" Hospital, Medical Health Officer, and member of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario representing the University of Trinity College, Toronto. Capt. G. H. McMichael, the adjutant, is a dentist, doing one of the largest practices in this province; he is a D.D.S. and L.D.S. The following is a list of other officers of the battalion at the present time:—Asst.-Surgeon, Wm. E. Winkler, M.D.; Paymaster, F. J. Grenny (hon. captain); Quartermaster, J. D. Pettit (hon. captain); Captains, B. H. Rothwell, T. Harry Jones, George Glenny, R. R. Harris, Will D. Jones, and Joseph Stratford. Lieutenants, S. Alf. Jones, George Kidney, H. J. McGlashan, John H. McLean, J. C. Sullivan, and Ed. Sweet. 2nd Lieutenants, D. A. Tufford, W. J. McHaffie, J. S. Rispin, J. T. Slater, H. F. Leonard, and Herbert Yates.

**HOW THE ROYAL GRENADIERS GOT THEIR DINNER BEFORE BATOCHÉ.**

THE work of "pegging away" at the enemy for three days in succession was a monotonous exercise, only varied by the occasional incident of some unlucky fellow getting hit; and dinner was accordingly a welcome diversion to the men extended in the fighting line. In explanation of his sketch, Mr. Curzon mentions that the only chance the skirmishers had for their dinner was to keep up a hot fire, under cover of which the bugler could cross the exposed piece of ground carrying an iron pail with the much needed refreshments. The boy is shown on the point of rising to rush forward on his perilous errand before the smoke of the last general discharge by the hungry soldiers shall have passed away. The edifice in the background is the pretty little church of St. Antoine de Padua, and the officer on the left is Lieut. Harston, late of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

**VIEW OF THE CAVALRY CAMP AT THE TOUCHWOOD HILLS.**

THE sketch upon which our picture is founded represents the camp of the troops under Lieut.-Col. Turnbull which have performed the important duty of guarding Gen. Middleton's communications with Qu'Appelle and of overawing the Indians upon the adjacent reserves. The small force on whom this responsibility has rested is composed of the Quebec Cavalry School Corps and the Winnipeg troop of Cavalry. There have been no less than 2,000 transport teams constantly on the route thus guarded.

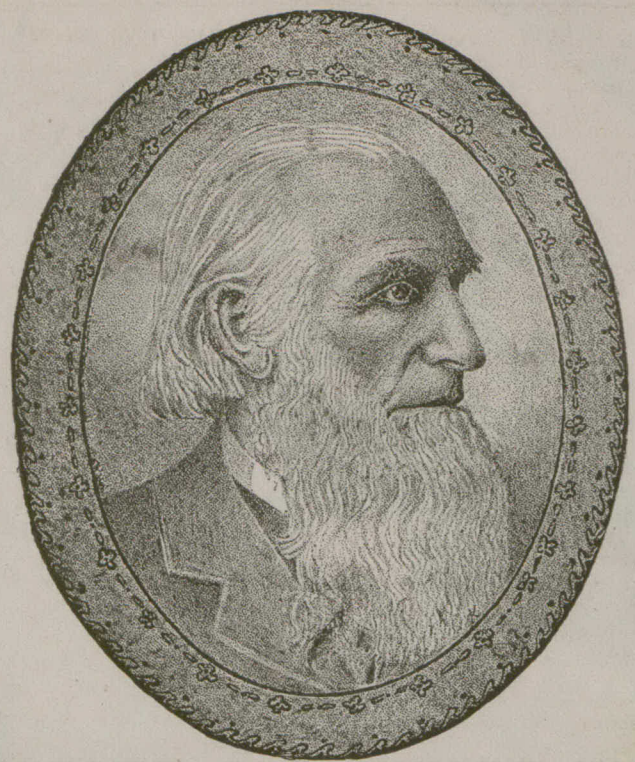
**BIG BEAR, THE LAST OF THE REBELS,**

from whom the title is derived of the allegorical picture on page 76, is the last nut left for the North-West Field Force to crack. This chief is a cruel and remorseless savage who has perpetrated crimes in the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt of far greater heinousness than those of other rebels concerned in the present outbreak. He is being attacked from Edmonton by a column under

MAJOR-GENERAL STRANGE, of whose descent and career the Winnipeg *Sun* prints the following sketch:—

If "blood tells," as few people in their hearts doubt, Major-General Strange's career is easily accounted for, as he is said to be the descendant, through the maternal line, of Chas. Martel, the greatest of the Mayors of the Palace to the last of the Merovingian nom-

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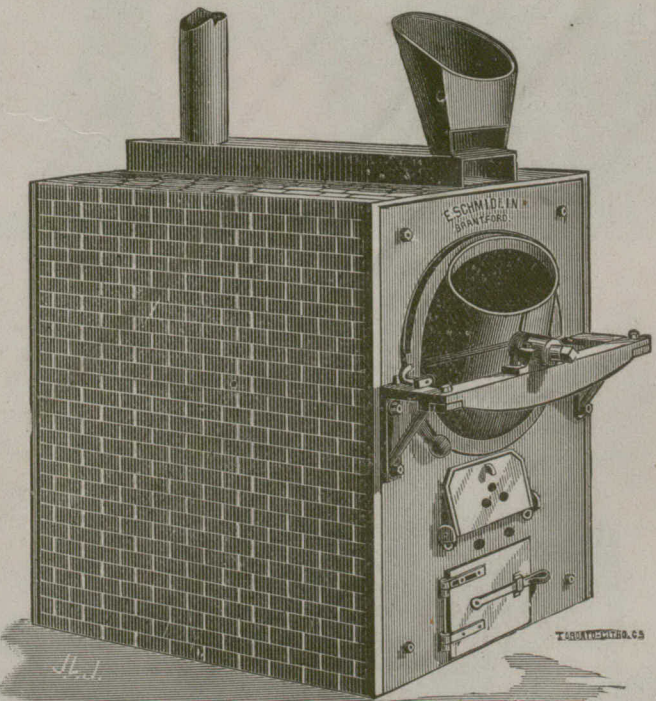
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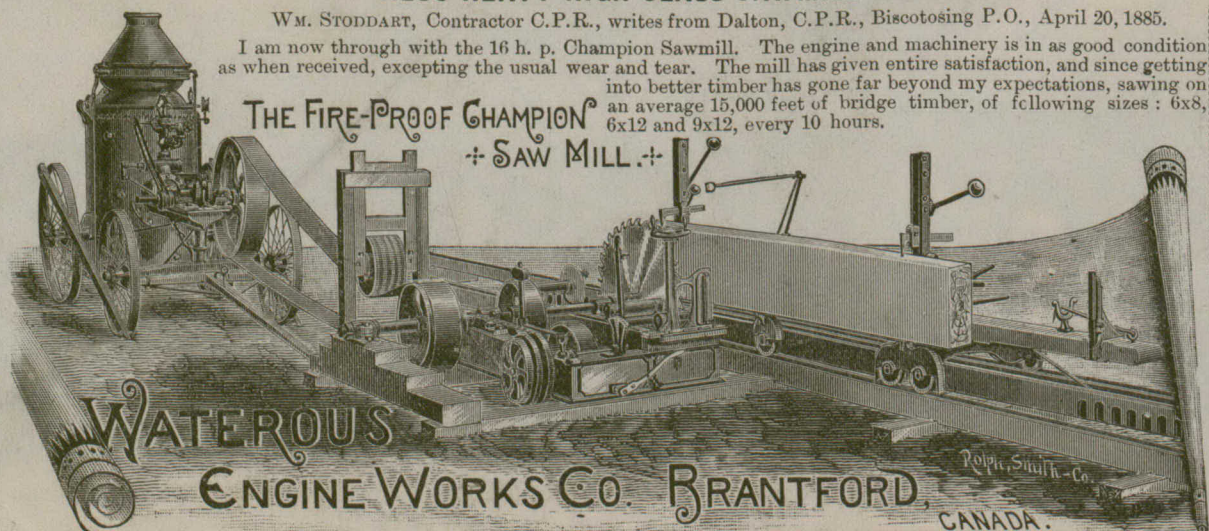
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WM. STODDART, Contractor C.P.R., writes from Dalton, C.P.R., Biscotosing P.O., April 20, 1885.

I am now through with the 16 h. p. Champion Sawmill. The engine and machinery is in as good condition as when received, excepting the usual wear and tear. The mill has given entire satisfaction, and since getting into better timber has gone far beyond my expectations, sawing on an average 15,000 feet of bridge timber, of following sizes: 6x8, 6x12 and 9x12, every 10 hours.

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inal sovereigns, and also of Charlemagne, the Emperor of the Romans. From the army list we learn that he served in India in 1857 and 1858, and was present at the actions of Chonda, Sultanpore and Dhorwra, siege and capture of Lucknow, actions of Korsee, Nawabgunge, Seragunge, affairs of 23rd and 29th July, passage of the Gumtue at Sultanpore, including affairs of 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th August, and Doadpore, 20th October. In all he served in thirteen engagements, and was mentioned four times in dispatches and wears a medal and clasp. On the evacuation of Quebec in 1861, Col. Strange was commissioned to form and command the first garrison of Canadian artillery. He established, upon enduring foundations, the schools of gunnery in which so many have been trained for service in different capacities, and especially as artillerists, and the efficiency of the batteries now at the front is largely owing to the fact that the Government has adopted the more important recommendations which he, as inspector of artillery, has seen fit to make. He is a man of marked will power, a disciplinarian, and yet one whose commands are not unkindly enforced. He went to Kingston at the time the batteries were transferred, in June, 1880. In the spring of 1882 he got his promotion, and soon after left the service. He was chief factor in the organization of the Military Colonization Company, whose ranch is about thirty-five miles from Calgary. His wife and the younger members of the family did not leave for their new home, "Nomoka," until last year. His children numbered six, of whom four are living. Two sons accompanied him to the North-West—Harry Bland Strange and Alexander Wilmot Strange. The former is a graduate of the Royal Military College, and the latter of the Ontario Agricultural College. Major-General Strange has in his possession an old Bible (1689), which contains the history of the birth of Sir R. Strange, and of his father and others in the island of Orkney.

**THE FUNERALS OF TWO OF THE HEROES OF BATOCHÉ.**

THE solemn scenes presented by two public funerals within the space of a week brought vividly home to the people of Toronto their intimate connection with the events transpiring in the North-West. All classes united in showing honor to the memory of these soldiers who had fallen on the battlefield, and respect and sympathy for their bereaved relatives. The body of Lieut. Wm. Fitch having arrived first, the funeral took place on Wednesday, the 27th ult. That of Private Moor, of the same battalion, was first appointed to be held on Sunday last, but the detention by a fog of the C. P. R. steamer conveying the corpse from Port Arthur to Owen Sound, obliged a postponement till Monday, which proved a great disappointment to the thousands who had turned out to join the procession or to witness its solemn progress. Each funeral took place at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, the Royal Grenadiers furnishing the firing party and the Toronto Field Battery a gun-carriage, drawn by six horses, for the conveyance of the corpse. Though all the city corps turned out spontaneously, each funeral partook of a brigade character, the troops being commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. B. Denison, D. A. G., commanding No. 2 District. The view of the grave given in our illustration is of that which received the remains of Lieut. Fitch. In all other respects the representations apply to either of the solemn occasions. The floral tributes were in both cases unusually numerous and of highly artistic design. Our artist has endeavored to reproduce from the excellent photograph furnished by Mr. Dixon the one at the top of the page sent by the officers of the Grenadiers to adorn the bier of Lieut. Fitch; and the representation of the pillow and crown at the bottom of the page is intended to show those of identical design sent by the City Council to each of the bereaved families. We cannot close this brief notice of two events that deserve a fuller description than our space will admit of without referring to the subdued and considerate conduct of the large crowds who witnessed the procession, and to the orderly conduct of the persons who thronged the cemetery.

Lieut. Fitch was shot through the heart in the celebrated bayonet charge on the third day. Private Scovell, of the same corps, wounded at the engagement on the first day, and who has now returned to his home in Toronto, gives the following personal account of the death of Private Moor:—

"Our company was extended in skirmishing order, and the men were lying on the ground a few paces distant from one another. The enemy, as far as we could judge, was from 75 to 100 yards distant. I had extended my arm to get a couple of cartridges when I was struck. The bullet passed through the coat sleeve, through my arm, and then through the coat again. Here you can see the two holes in the cloth (producing the red coat). Poor Tom Moor was on my right rear, and the bullet, after disabling me, struck him on the head, and then glanced off. He lingered until 11 o'clock that night, and then expired."

THE SKETCHES FROM THE FRONT, By Mr. J. W. Curzon, which we publish this week, were engraved by Mr. J. W. Bengough. They tell their own story well enough; still, the following additional particulars may be deemed of interest. The "Grenadiers on piquet" after the battle of Batoche had to put in the night without blankets or great-coats, notwithstanding the steady downpour of rain, because in their haste to cross from the left side of the river to the support of the troops engaged on the right bank they left everything but their arms and ammunition behind. Through "a lull in the fight" during the three days' investment of Batoche, the powder-stained soldiers would munch hard tack; members of the 90th Batt. are represented in the sketch. "Getting through the graveyard" shows how, to quote a French expression, "in war nothing is sacred to a sapper" or a Grenadier. "Victory" shews members of the 90th and Royal Grenadiers exchanging congratulations. "Dinner under difficulties" forms the sequel to the subject represented in the frontispiece, two comrades of the Grenadiers reaching for refreshment out of the same canteen, which has been conveyed to them by the bugler. The "Winnipeg Field Battery waiting for orders" was sketched on the second day of the attack on Batoche. Lieut. Howard "working the gatling" exhibits the daring service rendered by that officer, who coolly kneels behind his machine and grinds away as if bearing a charmed life. The two gunners lying in rear of the gun have just brought up, under heavy fire, a fresh supply of ammunition, which the man to the left of the machine is about to introduce into its magazine.

In answer to General Middleton's call for the enlistment of recruits for the North-West force, 37 members of the Governor-General's Body Guard now stationed at Humboldt have offered their services. Twenty-two recruits have volunteered from Lieut.-Col. Turnbull's Quebec School of Cavalry.

INDICATIONS point to many of the Ontario corps getting home by Dominion Day. How most worthily to give them welcome and how best to permanently commemorate their patriotic services are now the general subjects of discussion.

MRS. T. CHARLES WATSON, whose portrait we published recently, gives readings in the Grand Opera House, Toronto, on Friday and Saturday of this week for the benefit of the North-West Soldiers' Fund. She is a charming reader, and possesses great personal attractions. Her tour will extend to the principal cities and towns of Ontario.

THE Queen's Own are said to have been slighted by being left to perform garrison duty at Battleford, instead of being called upon to form part of Gen. Middleton's new expedition. An explanation of the apparent discrimination against the gallant corps is anxiously awaited by their many friends.

THE English fund in aid of the Canadian wounded now exceeds \$5,000.

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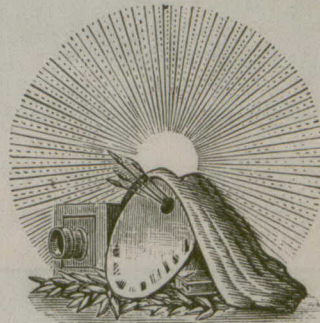
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MR. LARMOUR'S PORTABLE RIFLE PITS IN ACTION.

(From Photographs taken at Stratford, Ont.)

(1) Firing from the knee—side view. (2) Advancing upon the enemy. (3) Firing from the knee—front view.



BIG BEAR, THE LAST OF THE REBELS.

Big Bear, from a photograph.

Major-General Strange, commanding the Brigade operating from Edmonton, from a photograph by Livernois, of Quebec. Fort Pitt, from a photograph by Stanton, of Toronto.