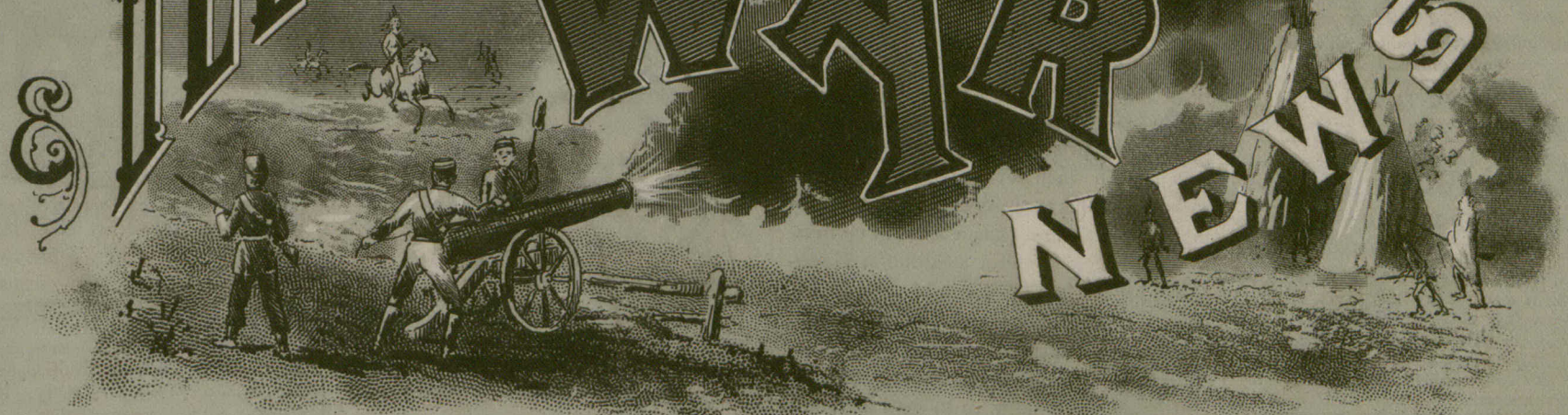


THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 14.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 4TH, 1885.

15 CENTS PER COPY.



CAMP OF HALF-BREED REFUGEES AT FORT PITT.

From a Sketch by Mr. F. W. Curzon, our Special Artist with Gen. Middleton's Command.

TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

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Such communications should be addressed to the "Editor of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, Toronto."
All letters on business subjects should be directed to the "Grip Printing and Publishing Company, Toronto."

TORONTO, JULY 4TH, 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.
THERE is no marked change to report this week. Wandering Spirit, the murderer of several of the victims of the Frog Lake massacre, is reported to be a prisoner in the hands of the Wood Crees, who intend to deliver him over to the authorities. Big Bear has thus far eluded capture by penetrating into the wilds of a region where it is next to impossible for civilized troops to follow him. The campaign accordingly cannot be said to have yet ended. On the whole, the look-out is by no means so assuring as we could wish. Rumors of strife between Indians and individual settlers are current, the telegraph line northwest of Battleford has been cut—presumably by hostile Indians, and various half-breeds who surrendered along with Poundmaker have disappeared no one knows where. Horse stealing is being carried on boldly, almost within view of the police and military at Battleford, and it is said that Poundmaker's Reserve is again the rendezvous of all the young bucks who are still "spiling for a fight." Reports again say that the half-breeds in the neighborhood of Duck Lake are openly carting to their houses stolen goods which had been cached in the bluffs before the troops came upon the ground. Many half-breeds are arriving at Qu'Appelle daily from Prince Albert and Batoche, endeavoring to get employment for their teams. Prospects are very bad, as there is very little freighting to be done from these places, and all denounce Riel in the

bitterest terms for his cowardice in surrendering to Gen. Middleton. Fears are entertained at Prince Albert that unless some steps are taken to relieve the starving half-breeds and Indians in the troubled districts, they will form in bands of brigands and pillage settlements. It is said they are more incensed now than before the rebellion, and are thought sure to give trouble before the withdrawal of the troops.

All this is not very pleasant reading for those who are looking for an early return of the Ontario troops to their homes. We are not surprised that since the fighting was over the men themselves are reported to be impatient at the delay in the arrangements for bringing them back to civilization, and that General Middleton is considered "obstinate" because he does not denude the country of militia forces before the work he has in hand is fully completed. A grave responsibility would certainly rest upon him if he were to send home all his men before the country was pacified, as it would be very unsatisfactory if a fresh outbreak were to occur that would necessitate a second expedition being put into the field. While it is well to be on one's guard against the alarmist reports put in circulation by those whose main object is to benefit by the expenditure of public money in their locality, which the maintenance of large bodies of troops must necessarily entail, we are inclined to agree in the main with the following observations of the *Montreal Witness*, which has been one of the best informed papers throughout the recent troubles. It says:—

"It appears probable that before this summer is over there will be serious trouble at Battleford unless a strong body of troops is left in garrison there to keep the settlers and the Indians apart. Almost from the hour that the Indians laid down their arms the settlers became belligerent. They expressed their intention of shooting every Indian at sight, and in several instances they appear to have carried out this threat, although so thoroughly has the matter been hushed up that nothing definite is known. They declared that if the Indians were allowed to return to their reservations they would drive the settlers out of the country and, during the month that has followed Poundmaker's surrender, events appear to corroborate that view. These events, all doubtless exaggerated, either show that the Indians are untamable, or that the settlers are determined to have them driven from their reservations at any cost. The tone of General Middleton's order as to these reported disturbances and the manner in which the Indians surrendered, lead to the belief that it is the settlers, and not the Indians, who are disturbing the peace this time."
Toronto, June 30, 1885.

OUR NEXT NUMBER
will contain, among other illustrations, several views by Lieut. Lyndhurst Wadmore, of the Infantry School Corps, and sketches by Mr. Curzon, our special artist with General Middleton's command, views of the Old Fort in Toronto, in connection with the recent duty performed by the Garrison Battery; views of Qu'Appelle and the camps of the troops serving in that region, portraits of interest, etc., etc.

A RELIGIOUS QUESTION.
THERE is now trouble in the North-West on this subject. In one quarter we learn that prisoners were not allowed to have mass celebrated for their benefit, and the following sensational story comes from the *Edmonton Bulletin*:—
"On Sunday morning last, about nine o'clock, Capt. Des Trois Maisons ordered No. 2 Company of the 65th Battalion to fall in for church parade, it being the intention to have the company parade to St. Albert to take part in the services of Procession Sunday on Corpus Christi Day. One of the privates named Cawthorne, a Protestant, refused to fall in, saying that he had promised the minister to attend the Presbyterian church on that day. The captain demanded what right he had to promise to attend any church without consulting him, and, after some words,

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ordered him into the guard-room. Six others also refused to fall in. Col. Ouimet was then sent for, and he ordered the men to fall in. Private Conway said he would fall in, but would not go to church, and used some disrespectful language. He was sent to the guard-room. The remaining five fell in and the Colonel told off three for extra guard duty and ordered the remaining two, on their still refusing to go, to the guard-room with Conway and Cawthorne. On Monday the four who had been sent to the guard-room were brought up for trial before the Colonel. Conway was not allowed to speak in his own behalf, and was sent to the bastion for eight days on bread and water. The remaining three were dismissed. If the foregoing is not a gross violation of the Queen's regulations, as well as an outrage on religious liberty, besides being most impolitic, it certainly bears that appearance."

The circumstances will doubtless form the subject of an official enquiry, but in the meantime it is opportune to explain the law. The Militia Regulations declare that "every man is to be at full liberty to attend the worship of Almighty God according to the forms prescribed by his own religion, when military duty does not interfere," and the Articles of War, under the head, "Crimes and Punishments," provide that "any officer or soldier who, not having any just impediment, shall not attend divine service in the place appointed for the assembling of the corps to which he belongs * * * shall be liable, if an officer, to such punishment as by a general court-martial shall be awarded, and, if a soldier, to such punishment as by a general, district, or garrison court-martial shall be awarded." It will thus be seen that, while no officer or soldier can be required to violate the dictates of his conscience, it is nevertheless a breach of discipline to neglect or refuse to attend divine service performed according to the individual's own religious belief. Let us have the facts on the other side!

It is satisfactory to note that the proposed public receptions to the returning troops are to be divested of the feature of addresses and speeches, and all should appreciate the self-abnegation shown by the bords who generally take advantage of such opportunities, in consenting to forego their favorite indulgence on this particular occasion. As regards Toronto, the reception, as now proposed to be given the city corps, is eminently sensible and practical, and the absence of triumphal arches and such like formal preparations will enable the demonstration to be characterized by perfect spontaneity on the part of the citizens who will doubtless do their best by individual decorations to show their sentiments plainly.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The operations of war invariably leave widespread distress and demoralisation in the country which has been fought over. It would accordingly be altogether exceptional if peace and plenty could be looked for on the North Saskatchewan for some time to come. The accounts too plainly show that the results of the rebellion have been disastrous beyond expectation to both loyalists and rebels. Houses have been burnt or looted, horses have been appropriated for military purposes by one side or the other, oxen and cows have been made use of by the troops' commissariat or the rebel commanders, stocks of provisions and clothing have been consumed or wasted, and, worse than all, circumstances have prevented the crops from being put in as usual.

What are the people to do in the present, and how can they possibly provide for themselves and their families during the winter which will be upon them before they can by personal efforts hope to have matters in shape again? Not only are the white settlers in the neighborhood of Battleford and throughout the North Saskatchewan country in desperate straits, but the circumstances of numerous half-breed families in St. Laurent, whose

natural supporters have been slain or wounded in the recent engagements—to say nothing of those who are in custody awaiting their trial—are equally pitiable. It is true the distress now suffered by these latter is the natural result of a wicked and unprovoked rising. Still, it must be remembered that in numerous cases those who are perfectly innocent suffer equally with individuals who have actually taken part with the rebels, or openly sympathized with them. What, then, is the duty of the Canadian Government in this emergency? Surely to act upon the sentiment expressed in the following verse of the well-known song, "The Englishman":—

"There's a heart that beats with a burning glow
The wronged and the weak to defend,
And it strikes as soon for a trampled foe
As it does for a soul-bound friend."

No one can doubt that the settlers, whose homesteads have been devastated and whose stock has been taken from them, are entitled to be assisted by an appropriation from the public exchequer, and certainly the innocent wives and children of the vanquished rebels have an equally sound claim to consideration in this the period of their dire distress. It would be shameful indeed, were they permitted to perish. Canada is rich enough to perform the necessary act of generosity in this respect, and the public will give hearty approval to any measure of relief that the Government may propose to Parliament. The main difficulty will lie in ensuring the proper distribution of such funds as may be appropriated. The occasion is sure to be taken advantage of by the idle and the shiftless, and the firmest stand will have to be made against the designs of a fraternity as fully represented in the North-West as elsewhere. The expenditure of the funds voted for relieving the necessities of the sufferers can by no means be safely entrusted to ordinary political appointees, or a comparatively small residuum of the amount supplied is likely to reach the parties who should benefit by it. The distribution should be committed to men only of the highest character for probity; and, lest the accusation should be made that the fund is likely to be utilized for political purposes, it would be highly prudent if the commissioners who handle it were representative of both sides of the House.

While it will undoubtedly be necessary to provide present relief in the form of rations for those absolutely destitute, it would be well if some local public works of practical utility could be set on foot with as little delay as possible, so that all who are willing to work may be able to maintain their families without being subjected to the degradation of pauperisation. If the construction of the North-West Central and other railways, to be aided by free grants of Dominion lands, could be started immediately the difficulties of the situation might more readily be met.

AMBULANCE CLASSES.

The establishment of ambulance classes in the large cities of Britain for policemen and others likely to be called upon in cases of accidents, is meeting with great success. The other day, in London, a policeman, who had taken a few lessons from an ambulance society, so skilfully bound up a poor woman's leg, that the house surgeon of the hospital where she was carried declared she would have died upon the road but for the policeman's timely aid. The fracture was a serious one. The *Ottawa Free Press* remarks:—"How many lives are annually wasted in our backwoods and rural districts, especially for the want of timely aid! The sight of blood too frequently frightens and unnerves the onlooker, so that he becomes bereft of that common sense which ought to be applied to arresting the flow of the life-tide of the injured person. Who will establish an ambulance corps at the capital and train the foremen and others among the shantymen in a few simple methods of treating wounds and fractures? There is no place where such rudimentary training would be so valuable as in the lumber districts of Canada."

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

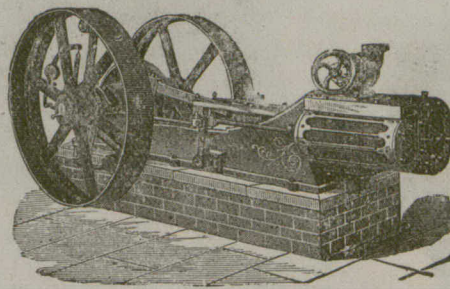
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COL. IRVINE AND HIS CRITICS.

Those who have ventured to apply the term "gophers" to the Mounted Police have certainly not fully considered how they have done their full share of the work of the campaign at Duck Lake, Cut Knife Creek, Loon Lake, Fort Pitt, and elsewhere, and, as an epithet bestowed in connection with Colonel Irvine's inaction at Prince Albert, it is surely undeserved. Public opinion at first condemned that officer for not co-operating with General Middleton at Batoche; but subsequent information showed that after he had set out he met a courier who handed him orders to return. There is the best reason to believe that the subsequent orders sent to him failed to come to hand, as an ex-courier who lately arrived in Winnipeg declared that he had destroyed the despatches he was carrying to Prince Albert, in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. W.G., a correspondent of the *Mail*, writing from Prince Albert, fully explains the difficulties by which Irvine was beset, as follows:—

"The worst enemy Irvine had to contend against was not the open foe in Riel's camp, but the traitors within his own lines. In the first place it was well known that the greater number of the English half-breeds who had come into the town were in full sympathy with Riel, and would seize the first opportunity offering, in case of a reverse to the Queen's troops, of joining with the rebels and giving the town and the people over to them. These men did not come in to fight against Riel, but because they were afraid to remain out in the country near the hostile Indians. It is true many of them enlisted as volunteers, but they did so not because they were loyal, but because they wanted to draw rations for themselves and their families, an order having been issued that no rations should be served out to families whose heads would not do military duty. These half-breeds had at first determined to remain neutral, but the wild Indian frightened them in from their homes. And here it may be well to deny the statement that farmers were not allowed out of the town to sow their grain. Many of them you could not have driven out, while others no sane man would have allowed to go at the

time, for it would simply have been for the purpose of conveying news to and from Riel's camp. The weak point at Prince Albert was that she had this strong and secret foe within her own town limits."

WHITE TRAITORS AT PRINCE ALBERT.

The *Mail* of Tuesday last, commenting upon the statements of a correspondent, makes the following remarks, which, supposing the facts to be correct, represent the views of all loyal Canadians:

"It is quite evident both from his letters and from the testimony that is flowing in from other sources, that the real leaders of the rebellion were white men. Some of them may have been Conservatives as the *Globe* seeks to show; but whether they were Tories or Reformers is a matter of small moment. They were rebels, and as such they ought to be punished to the full extent of the law. It will not do for the Government to hang or imprison half-breeds and Indians if these white culprits are to be let go. Such a course would result inevitably in a fresh rebellion much more formidable than the one just crushed, for every man with Indian blood in his veins would then have a substantial and well-founded grievance. We repeat again that the Department of Justice will incur a grave responsibility if it fails to lay hands upon the actual ringleaders. A letter sent to this office by a person of note on the spot says the Blackfeet chiefs in the Calgary region, who kept their hands out of the recent troubles, are watching the course of the Government in these trials with the keenest attention. They know well the inner history of the rebellion, and are probably better acquainted with the part played by the Prince Albert whites in inciting the rising than the Government itself; and they say frankly that 'if a rebel is to be punished because he is an Indian, while another is to escape because he is a white man, they will not be answerable for the consequences hereafter.' The matter is one of the gravest possible importance to the future of the North-West, and we cannot too strongly urge upon the Government the necessity of administering justice with an impartial as well as a resolute hand."

DELORME, a member of Riel's Council and a convalescent wounded rebel in Batoche's fight, is being taken to Regina with others for trial.



PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

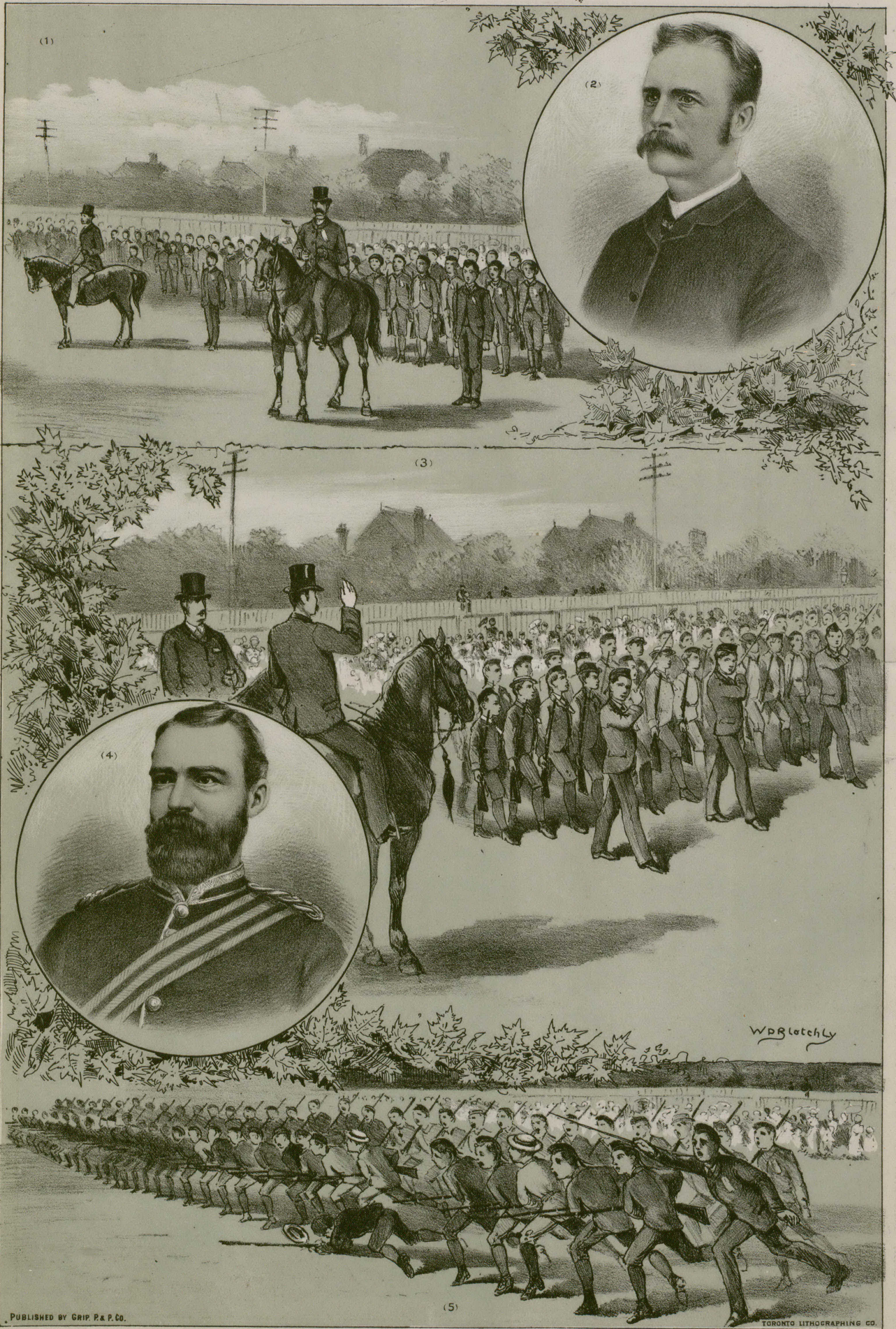
(1) Lieut.-Col. Landry, M. P., 61st Battalion, Commanding the Wimbledon Team of 1885, from a photograph by Topley, of Ottawa. (3) Capt. Clark, 90th Batt., wounded at Fish Creek, Adjutant of the Wimbledon Team of 1885, from a photograph by Hall & Lowe, of Winnipeg. (2) Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, Commandant of "B" Battery, Canadian Artillery, senior officer of that branch of the service in the North-West Field Force, from a photograph.



Mrs. White Cap. Mrs. White Cap.
Lieut. Merritt. Chief White Cap.

WHITE CAP'S BAND AND THEIR CAPTORS.

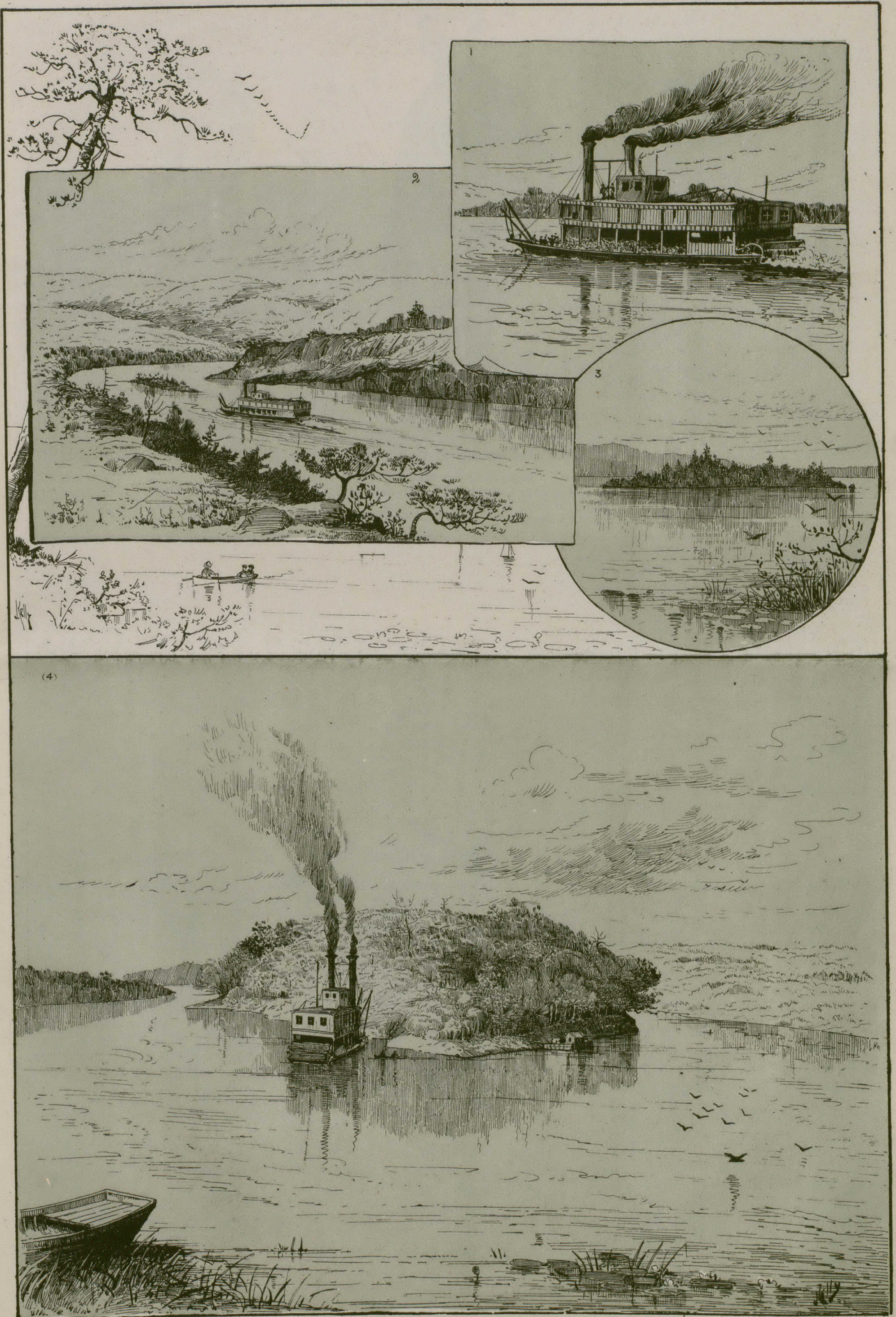
From a Photograph by Sergt. A. C. Barraud, No. 1 Company, 35th Battalion (Simcoe Foresters).



BATTALION DRILL BY THE PUPILS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, IN THE OLD LACROSSE GROUNDS, TORONTO, JUNE 25, 1885.

(From Special Photographs and Sketches.)

(1) Ready Recruits for the Volunteer Militia. (2) Mr. James Hughes, Inspector of the Public Schools. (3) The March Past. (4) Capt. John S. Thompson, Adjutant of the 12th Batt. (York Rangers), now on active service, Drill Instructor. (5) "Charge!"



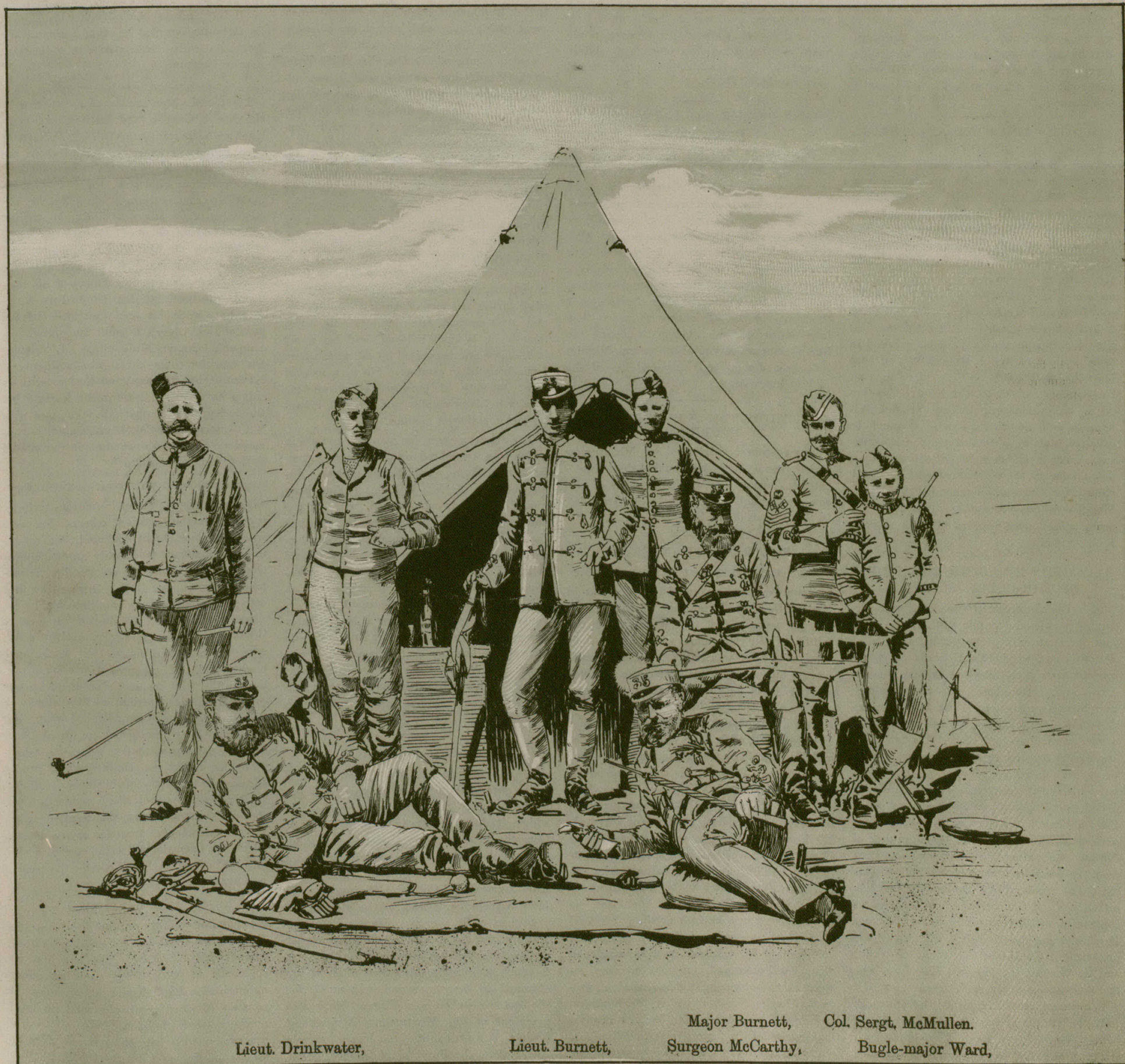
GEN. MIDDLETON'S EXPEDITION BY RIVER TO FORT PITT.

(1) The Steamer "Marquis" transporting the Royal Grenadiers and 90th Batt. of Rifles up the North Saskatchewan, from a sketch by Corporal E. C. Currie, No. 4 Company, Royal Grenadiers. (2) Approaching Fort Pitt, from a Sketch by Corporal E. C. Currie, No. 4 Company, Royal Grenadiers. (3) An Island in the Saskatchewan, from a Sketch by E. C. Currie, No. 4 Company, Royal Grenadiers. (4) Gen. Strange's lost provision scow intercepted by Gen. Middleton's steamer, from a Sketch by Mr. F. W. Curzon.



PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

(1) Lieut.-Col A. T. H. Williams, M. P., who led the charge of the Midland Battalion at Batoche, from a photograph by Topley, of Ottawa. (2) Capt. Mason, Royal Grenadiers, severely wounded at Batoche, from a photograph by Bryce, of Toronto. (3) Lieut.-Col. W. M. De Ray Williams, commanding the 7th Battalion Fusileers, from a photograph by Frank Cooper, of London.



Lieut. Drinkwater,

Lieut. Burnett,

Major Burnett,
Surgeon McCarthy,

Col. Sergt. McMullen,
Bugle-major Ward,

THE 35TH BATT. (SIMCOE FORESTERS) IN CAMP AT QU'APPELLE.
(From a photograph by Sergt. A. C. Barraud, No. 1 Company.)

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

CAMP OF HALF-BREED REFUGEES AT FORT PITT.

THE picture which forms our frontispiece is a representation of a camp of half-breeds who fled from Big Bear and sought the protection of the loyal troops. Mr. Curzon does not more definitely describe it, but, whether it is that of the people who befriended Mrs. Gowanlock and Mrs. Delaney, or of other natives of the country equally entitled to the appreciation of all true Canadians, the view is thoroughly typical of the romantic circumstances which are characteristic of journeys through the park region of the great North-West.

RIEL TAKING HIS CONSTITUTIONAL AT REGINA.

THIS view shows the interior of the barrack yard of the Mounted Police at Regina and the buildings where Louis Riel is now confined as a State prisoner. With the exception of the limited period each day during which he is permitted to take exercise under the close observation of armed constables, he is kept carefully locked up. He does not desire to be interviewed, and he is so rigidly secluded that all possibility of communication with the outside world is shut out. Riel arrived in Regina on Sunday, the 23rd May, under the charge of an escort of ten men commanded by Capt. G. H. Young. Riel was delivered into the hands of the Lieut.-Governor, who handed him over to Capt. Deane, of the Mounted Police. He was placed in a cell, light to which is admitted by an iron grating. A sentry stands on guard outside the door. He was not in good health but Dr. Jukes soon put him right, and now he eats and sleeps well and repeatedly takes exercise in the open air. Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin writes us:—"No one is allowed to talk with him. I am, however, able to say he is perfectly rational and maintains that he only fought for the rights of half-breeds and is not a rebel—the half-breeds never having acknowledged the Dominion Government."

WHITE CAP'S BAND AND THEIR CAPTORS.

THESE Indians, it will be remembered, were among those who joined the rebel half-breeds, though White Cap persisted in declaring it was under compulsion. They belong to the great Sioux nation, and these particular Indians are actually refugees on Canadian soil, having fled from Minnesota some years ago, after the perpetration of some frightful massacres in retaliation for the systematic spoliation and injustice they were subjected to by American citizens. It is rather too bad that these people should have been found in arms against us, for 'tis a base dog that bites the hand that feeds it." The Canadian Government had given this band a Reserve on the Saskatchewan river, not far from Saskatoon, and in other ways done much to establish a claim to their loyalty and gratitude. The band were taken prisoners by a detachment of the Governor-General's Body Guard for Ontario, commanded by Lieut. Merritt, whose portrait is indicated. The other officer who appears in the group is Lieut. Fleming.

BATTALION DRILL OF THE PUPILS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A VERY interesting occasion was the annual parade and public drill, of the boys and girls attending the public schools of Toronto, last week. Contingents from the various parts of the city met in the Queen's Park, and, accompanied by several bands, marched in procession to the Old Lacrosse Grounds, Jarvis Street, where the subsequent proceedings took place. Though there were other features in the exercises equally deserving of being afforded prominence—particularly the competitions by the girls in calisthenic exercises, the present scope of this publication restricts us to taking more particular cognizance of the battalion drill of the boys—or rather of six companies selected from the large number of children of that sex. The proceedings commenced with a march past of the battalion in column of companies, which were reviewed by Mr. Sam. Hughes, Inspector of Public Schools, in the presence of his Honor the Lieut.-Governor and his Worship the Mayor. The boys, who marched uncommonly well, were "armed" with imitation rifles that served their purpose well, the youths acting as company officers being provided—in lieu of swords—with sticks that bore a somewhat suspicious resemblance to billiard cues. The review

and subsequent manoeuvres were performed under Sergt.-Major Moulton, a veteran wearing the "long service" medal gained while a soldier in the army, who attended in the full uniform of the 12th Batt., York Rangers, with which he is now connected. He was present as the substitute of Capt. Thompson, the active adjutant of that corps, drill instructor to the schools, now on service in the North-West with the York and Simcoe Provisional Battalion. After a general salute, a march past took place with great *eclat*, then the battalion broke into column to the right and re-formed line. The line now again advanced, and next retired by fours from the right of companies. Line having been re-formed, an exhibition was given of the manual exercise very creditably performed, and then the line advanced again and proceeded to charge right up to the spectators. This movement was performed in splendid style, the boys cheering lustily as they dashed up to the "enemy," who certainly could not have deemed themselves "charged too much," as they applauded so vigorously that the movement had to be repeated. The performances on this occasion were sufficient to interest the participators in the subject of military drill, and to arouse that fire of military ardor which never fails in Canada to keep the ranks of the volunteer militia well-filled, and the exhibition was in every way highly gratifying to the large number of spectators present, that probably included a considerable proportion of relatives of the boys, chiefly ladies, who never fail to show their appreciation of "the lads who follow the drum."

ROUGHING IT AT THE FRONT.

IN this batch of sketches Mr. Curzon has given some pointers which will enable those who are taking their ease in Ontario to realize some of the fatigues encountered by the troops, to say nothing of the luxuries they enjoyed by an occasional ride over rough roads in vehicles guileless of springs, and on steamboat decks that a soft plank could never be discovered in.

CAMP OF THE 35TH BATT. (SIMCOE FORESTERS).

THE group presented in this picture includes the officers of No. 7 Company, of Orillia, and some members of the staff; also, if we judge correctly, that indispensable personage in camp—the mess cook. The gallant York and Simcoe Battalion, commanded by Col. O'Brien, M.P., have had no fighting to do in this campaign (worse luck, they would say); but they have nevertheless rendered excellent service to the country and to the troops at the front, by the efficiency with which they have performed their duty in protecting the line of communication with General Middleton's base of supplies, a responsibility of the highest importance.

GEN. MIDDLETON'S EXPEDITION TO FORT PITT.

THE sketches contributed by Mr. Curzon and Corporal Currie will enable those interested to form an adequate conception of the scenery through which the troops travelled in the pursuit of Big Bear.

PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

LT.-COL. ARTHUR T. H. WILLIAMS, M.P.

UPON the breaking out of the rebellion in the North-West the subject of this sketch was amongst the first of the officers of the militia of the Dominion who offered their services to the Government to assist in quelling the insurrection. His offer was at once accepted, and he was authorized to raise a provisional battalion of eight companies in the Midland District. His call for companies from the 15th, 40th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 57th, and 49th Battalions, met with a ready response, and in three days from his call being issued he reported himself at Kingston with a Provisional Battalion about 350 strong, prepared to proceed immediately wherever directed. While unavoidably delayed for a few days in Kingston, the time was well spent in perfecting the drill of his men and in inculcating the discipline so necessary to be maintained on active service. On the 6th April last, he left Kingston in command of the "Midland Battalion," consisting of the full authorized complement of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and complete in every respect as to equipment. The battalion proceeded to the North-West via the Kingston and Pembroke and Canadian Pacific Railways, making one of the fastest trips to Winnipeg, and performed the long marches across the "gaps" in most severe weather with the

utmost alacrity and good will. The subsequent movements, and prominent and important part taken by Col. Williams and his battalion in the late engagements at Batoche are no doubt familiar to our readers, and have been recognized in flattering terms by General Middleton in his despatches. Indeed no one disputes that this officer headed the bayonet charge on the extreme left by which the enemy's position was carried. Col. Williams was born at Port Hope, Ontario, on 13th June, 1837, and is a son of the late John Tucker Williams, a retired commander in the Royal Navy, his mother being a daughter of the late Thos. Ward, Esq., formerly judge of the Surrogate Court of the Newcastle District, and late Registrar of the County of Durham. Col. Williams was educated at Upper Canada College and the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1859 he married a daughter of the late Hon. Benjamin Seymour, Senator. Ever since he attained manhood Col. Williams has been actively identified with the militia force, and he has done much to uphold and improve its usefulness and efficiency. At the time of the "Trent affair" in 1861, he commanded a company of volunteers, which he brought to such a state of efficiency that it was more than once awarded the 1st prize for drill and efficiency. At the time of the "Fenian" excitement in 1865 he did frontier service with this company at Sandwich for six months. In 1866 he was again on active service, being appointed to the command of one of the provisional battalions then organized and doing duty at Kingston. Subsequently, in the same year, on the enrolment of the volunteer force into local battalions, he was appointed to the command of the 46th (East Durham) Batt., and has ever since retained that position. The 46th Batt. under his command has always maintained a high place in the force. Much of this success has been attributed to the rare combination in Col. Williams of courteous and kindly treatment of his men, with unyielding adherence to military discipline. In 1880 he was selected to command the Canadian Rifle Team at the Wimbledon contests, and it was admitted on all hands that he not only discharged the particular duties of that position most efficiently, but also most worthily represented this country in the dispensing of a liberal hospitality at the Canadian camp. From 1867 to 1878 Col. Williams represented East Durham in the Provincial Assembly of Ontario, and in the latter year he was returned to the House of Commons, where he has continued to represent East Durham up to the present time. In his constituency he is foremost in every good work and every local enterprise, and he has the respect and esteem of all parties as a man of the strictest integrity and unblemished life; amongst his social friends he is much beloved, and his many excellences are recognised by all with whom he is brought in contact. He is a man of great tenacity of purpose, of unswerving loyalty to his principles, and of great urbanity and geniality of manner.

The above account, for many of the facts in which we are indebted to a prominent journalist of Port Hope, would be incomplete without mention of Col. Williams having been one of the officers who offered, with all the sincerity of a loyal subject, to raise a battalion to serve with the imperial forces when the expedition was formed for the proposed relief of Khartoum. Some of the newspapers hostile to the political party of which this gallant officer is a prominent member, ventured at the time to sneer at his readiness to serve his Queen in a foreign land. Events have shown how loyalty to the crown is virtually synonymous with patriotism to Canada, as Col. Williams has demonstrated the value of his services wherever they may chance to be utilized.

LT.-COL. LANDRY, M.P.,

chief in command of the Canadian team which goes to Wimbledon this year, is a son of the late Dr. J. E. Landry, of Quebec, in which city he was born in 1846. We learn from the *Parliamentary Companion* that he was educated at the Quebec Seminary, where he obtained the degree of B.A., and at St. Anne Agricultural College. He married, in 1868, Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Etienne Couture, of St. Gervais. He is a farmer by vocation and has proved a valuable member of the Council of Agriculture of his Province, to which position he was called after having obtained the first prize and gold medal for the best treatise on agriculture. He is also president of the Montmagny Agricultural Society, vice-president of the Union Agricole Nationale of the Province of Quebec, secretary of the Montmagny No. 3 Colonization

Society, member of the Entomological Society of Canada, president of the Quebec Conservative Association, member of the Bibliographical Society of Paris, and a knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. He has engaged to some extent in literature, being the author of *Traite Populaire d'Agriculture theorique et pratique, Les Boissons Alcooliques et leurs falsifications, Ou est la disgrace?* and other scientific, literary, and political pamphlets. He was in 1873 an unsuccessful candidate for a seat in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec. He was returned for the County of Montmagny at the general election of 1875, but was unseated in May, 1876, by a judgment of the Superior Court. He was returned to the House of Commons for Montmagny at the general election in 1878, and was re-elected at the last general election. In politics he pronounces himself distinctly as a Conservative and a Protectionist. He has been an officer of the 61st (Montmagny and L'Islet) Battalion of Infantry since 1868, and succeeded to the command as lieut.-colonel in January, 1885.

CAPT. CLARK, OF THE 90TH. BATT.

is a native of Scotland, and, being a resident of Winnipeg, became captain of one of the companies at the time the late Lieut.-Col. W. N. Kennedy raised and organized the 90th Batt. of Rifles. Capt. Clark went with his corps to the front when Riel's second rebellion broke out, but a severe wound, met with during the engagement at Fish Creek, put him *hors de combat* at the very commencement of the fighting. For a long time the very worst results were feared, and even when the position of second in command of the Wimbledon team was first offered him, Capt. Clark felt obliged to decline the honor. Subsequently, his wound beginning to mend more rapidly, he recalled his communication, and now will be able to fulfil the trust imposed upon him. It was understood that he should be relieved of all duty and responsibility on this side of the Atlantic, but that he should assume the discharge of his functions so soon as the team reaches England.

LIEUT.-COL. MONTIZAMBERT.

Lieut.-Col. Montizambert is a native of the City of Quebec, and has long been identified with the militia service, but has latterly been connected more especially with the artillery arm. He holds rank as a lieut.-col. of militia since February, 1877, and was appointed to that position in his own corps, the Regiment of Canadian Artillery, in August, 1882. As commandant of "B" battery, School of Gunnery, he has shown efficiency and attained popularity. He proceeded to the North-West with the detachment of his command who went to the front from Kingston, but, while his men thereafter formed part of Col. Otter's brigade, he himself accompanied General Middleton. "B" battery has now for some years been stationed at Kingston, but it is expected that so soon as things have quieted down in the North-West the periodical exchange will take place with "A" battery, and Col. Montizambert's command be quartered once more in the citadel at the "Ancient Capital."

CAPT. MASON, OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS,

whose portrait we present in undress uniform, is one of the most efficient officers of a corps which has done the highest credit to Toronto in the campaign now happily approaching a close. He received his commission as captain in September, 1882. During the first day of the engagement at Batoche, while superintending the extension of his men as skirmishers, he was struck by a bullet which narrowly missed a course that would have proved fatal. He received all possible attention in the field hospital. Later on he was removed to the hospital at Saskatoon, of which we gave an illustration last week, and subsequently he proceeded to Moose Jaw, whence his departure for home was taken. Since his arrival in Toronto, Capt. Mason endeavored to resume his business vocations; but a relapse occurred which rendered a further operation necessary, the result of which was the extraction of a portion of his clothing which the enemy's bullet had carried with it into his body. At last accounts the patient was again convalescent.

LT.-COL. W. M. DE RAY WILLIAMS,

commanding officer of the 7th Battalion Fusiliers, received his commission as lieut.-colonel, July 18, 1884. The battalion was organized in April, 1866, and has always maintained a high degree of efficiency. It consists of seven companies, and its headquarters are in London. The call to arms was responded to with the greatest of enthusiasm, and the corps left for the North-West on Tuesday, April the 8th. The occasion,

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 resolutions 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. Oulmet, 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; Solemn 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. Humpe. 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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