

THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

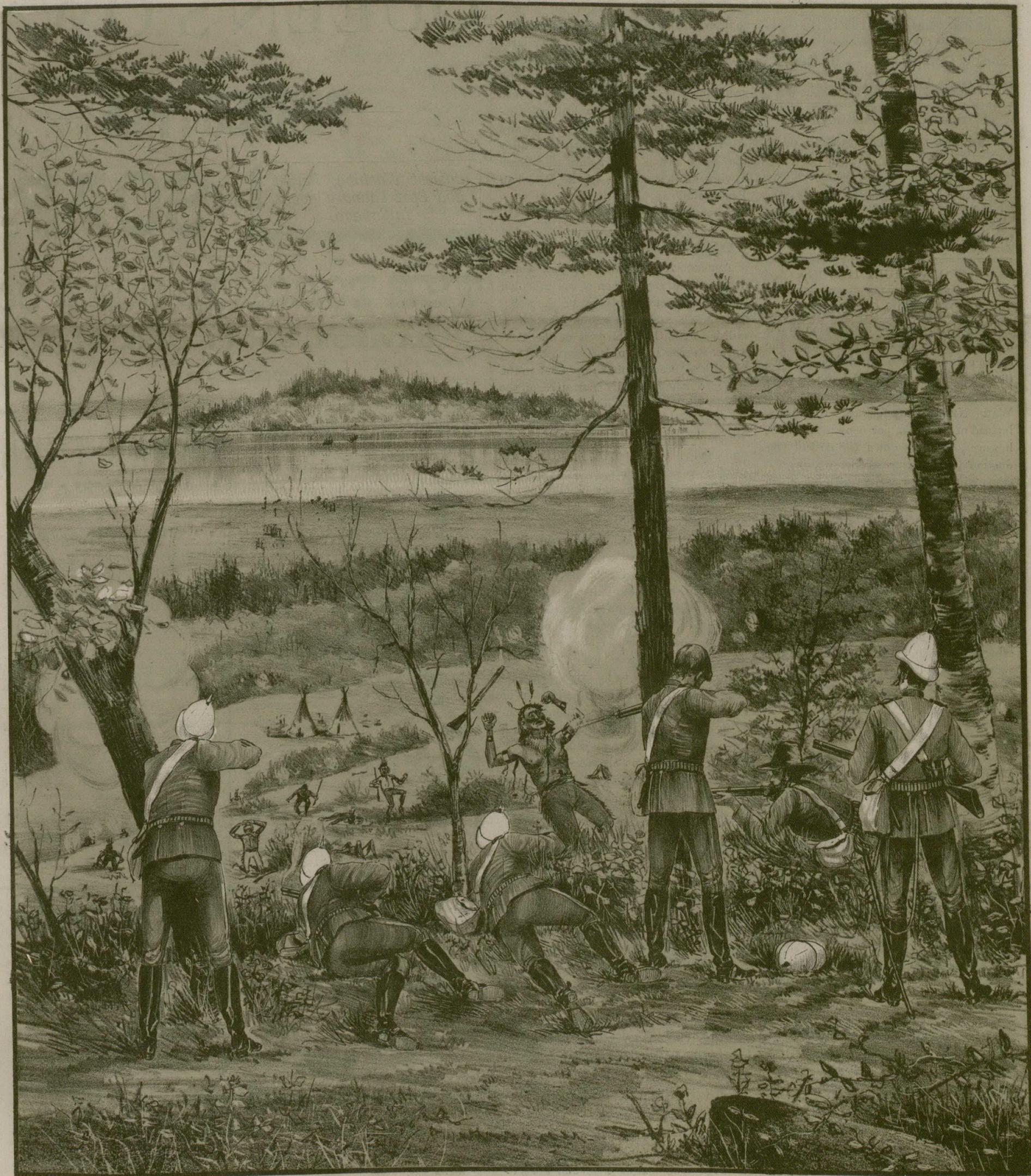
ILLUSTRATED
WAR NEWS

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

VOL. I. No. 15.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 11TH, 1885.

10 CENTS PER COPY.



TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

GALLANT ATTACK ON BIG BEAR'S BAND BY A HANDFUL OF MOUNTED POLICE UNDER INSPECTOR STEELE AND SQUADRON SERGT.-MAJOR FURY.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondence intended for publication should be brief, courteous in tone, and accompanied by the true name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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 11TH, 1885.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE publishers have satisfaction in announcing that, in compliance with the desire expressed by many of their patrons, they have decided to make the price of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL AND ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS henceforward 10 cents, instead of 15 cents, per copy. In order, however, to bring down the cost of production in a measure to some extent corresponding with so substantial a reduction, the supplement, which has during the progress of the campaign in the North-West been a constant feature, will for the present be discontinued—that is, except when circumstances arise that necessitate the providing of additional space for illustrations of events of extraordinary public interest.

Every effort will still be made to maintain a high standard of literary and artistic excellence, and it will be obvious to all who have thus far approved and supported the undertaking that, if such an increased sale results as we are led to expect the reduction in price will bring about, it will be possible to add many features of interest to the publication. Our patrons may at any rate rest assured that the effort to supply them with an illustrated Canadian family paper, patriotic in tone and free from political rancor, will be continued with unabated enterprise and energy.

In order to avoid misconception the publishers desire it to be understood that, while No. 15 and all numbers following will be sold at 10 cents, the price of Nos. 1 to 14, for which there is a large and increasing demand, will still be retained at 15 cents per copy.

**THE SITUATION AT THE
FRONT**

practically has come to an end, as all the troops, except the regular forces enlisted by the Canadian Government for three years service, are now on their way back to their local headquarters.

The capture of Big Bear by the Mounted Police—the accounts variously credit Sergt. Smart and Superintendent

Gagnon with the arrest—has formed a fitting termination to the campaign. Wandering Spirit, who was a ringleader in the atrocities perpetrated at Frog Lake, is still at large, and reported to be making for the United States boundary. Should he and his fellow murderers seek an asylum under the Stars and Stripes, there is no reason to apprehend the American Government would refuse their extradition, as political motives could not be alleged in extenuation of the cold-blooded murder of innocent settlers, and of the priests who heroically met their fate in the performance of their sacred functions.

The main subject of interest now lies in the probable date of the arrival of the Ontario troops at East Selkirk, after which the rate of their progress can be easily estimated. The situation is at present a conundrum difficult of solution. The North Saskatchewan is full of shoals and rapids, just now aggravated by a serious fall in the water. Then the transfer of the baggage at Grand Rapids by means of the Hudson Bay Company's tramway will be a somewhat tedious process. The entrance of the Red River is sometimes difficult in daylight after a southerly wind has prevailed for several days; but it is never attempted after dark. This may be another cause of delay. Friends of the returning battalions must accordingly possess their souls in patience until their arrival is telegraphed from Selkirk, for no communication by wire or any other method can be had with them after they leave Prince Albert until they come in view of that station of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Toronto, July 8, 1885, 4 p.m.

OUR SOUVENIR NUMBER.

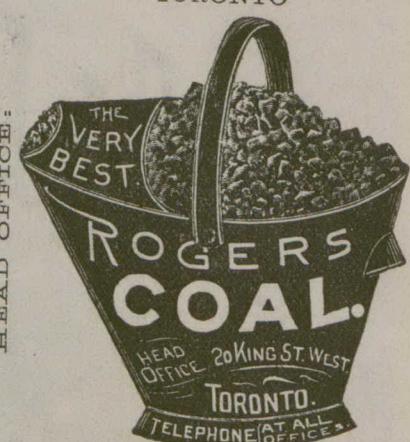
APPRECIATING the demand that would arise on the suppression of the rebellion for a comprehensive history of the rising and of the campaign of the triumphant militia forces, the publishers of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL AND ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS have been the first to present to the public a comprehensive narrative of the events which have so absorbed the interest of the country for the past four months. Recognizing the fact that a narrative pure and simple would hardly satisfy the public taste, they have undertaken the production of a Souvenir Number of this journal, freely illustrated with handsome and appropriate views, the same being issued in two parts. The first of these, the circulation of which commenced only last week, is indeed a highly creditable publication of twenty-four pages of good paper, twelve pages being occupied with illustrations covering events that occurred between the commencement of the outbreak and the battle of Fish Creek. In addition, there are two two-page supplements, one of which is a tinted group of the most prominent officers of the North-West Field Force, while the other is a spirited representation of the battle of Fish Creek, based on accurate topographical and other information. Of the letterpress portion we need only say that it has been written by Mr. T. Arnold Haultain, M.A., author of "The War in the Soudan," whose facile pen has enabled him to set down a comprehensive record of exciting events, such as an unbiased mind could alone put in such shape and order. The two parts of this Souvenir Number will indeed contain a complete history of the rebellion and of its suppression, in bulk equal to about 140 pages of an ordinary book. Such a history alone is fully worth the moderate price of the publication, and most people will feel that in buying it they are actually obtaining the illustrations and the supplements, which every one will deem worthy of framing, as a bonus direct from the publishers.

THE committee formed the other day at Quebec in the interests of Riel and the Metis have decided to ask the Government to pay for the production at the trial of all the witnesses that Riel's counsel may summon, and thus make the affair a second Guitteau scandal.

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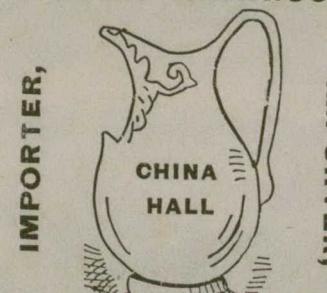
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DEATH OF COL. WILLIAMS,
M.P.

THOSE who looked upon the handsome portrait of Col. Williams in the last number of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL and read the brief account of the career of this gallant officer, will have felt inexpressibly shocked at the sad and unexpected news of his death by brain fever while on his way home with the men of the Midland Battalion, whose laurels he so greatly assisted to win for them in the memorable charge at Batoche. However,

"The best, the dearest fav'rite of the sky,
Must taste that cup; for man is born to
die."

It is sad indeed for his friends in the House of Commons—and they sat on both sides of the House—to miss the genial companionship of a brother member who never allowed the venom of party rancor to break the ordinary ties of friendship and courtesy. It will be painful for the children he has reared, the constituents he has served, and the brave soldiers he has so worthily commanded, to lose him. But saddest of all will just now be the feelings of one of Canada's most lovely daughters, whose promise to brighten his widowed home was to have been fulfilled soon after his expected return from the front, at the head of the Midland Battalion.

OUR NEXT NUMBER

will contain several views of special interest, sent by our special correspondent with General Middleton, and a full-page picture showing why the 65th Battalion have been called the Alligators. The views of the Old Fort, etc., which were crowded out of the present issue, may find a place in our next. We also hope to present several views of the military funeral at St. Thomas, of Private Hutchinson.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
N. W. MOUNTED POLICE.

THE following extract from one of the very briefest bills ever introduced into Parliament contains the whole of the first and only clause:—

"Whenever any officer or member of the North-West Mounted Police Force is serving with the militia as a military force, by order of the Governor-in-Council, every such officer and member of the police force shall be subject to 'The Consolidated Militia Act of 1883,' and any Act in amendment thereof, in the same manner and to the same extent as the active militia are subject thereto."

This is all very well so far as it goes; but, while it appears to bring the Mounted Police very properly under the authority of militia law whenever any members of the force are co-operating with troops, there is nothing therein contained which makes it obligatory upon militiamen to yield obedience to and respect the authority of officers of the Mounted Police. Surely if the forces organized for such very different purposes, and under entirely distinct legislation, are ever to be again brigaded together, a clause should be introduced in the bill now before the House of Commons conferring relative rank in the militia upon officers who hold commissions in the Mounted Police. If this step were taken, the respective seniority of the police or militia officers serving together would be settled by the dates of their commissions as recorded in the Militia List. How their respective rank has been established and recognized during the recent campaign has never yet been explained; but, as Sir John Macdonald, in introducing the bill now under consideration, explained that the necessity for it arose because "only by a stretch of authority" had the police been employed in conjunction with the troops, it is clear that the necessity of providing for an altogether likely contingency was not appreciated until inconvenience was actually felt. A correspondent of the Montreal *Witness*, writing from Battleford, so long ago as the 28th of April, shows how the assumption

or retention of military titles by the officers of the police are calculated to produce confusion, if not to provoke ridicule. He says:—

"Captain Dickens, who arrived with the Fort Pitt detachment on Tuesday, is now in command of the Mounted Police here—of course, under the commander of our column. In case any one should be surprised that a 'captain' should rank before a 'colonel,' I may as well say that a good deal of confusion exists with regard to the officers of the police force. Properly speaking, Col. Irvine is 'Commissioner,' Col. Herchmer is a 'Superintendent,' and Col. Morris is an 'Inspector.' The military titles generally applied to them come from their position in the militia; 'Captain' Dickens is an Inspector in the Police Force, and is senior to 'Colonel' Morris."

The fact is, retired army or militia officers who have accepted commissions in the Mounted Police are not justified in using the designations of their former military rank in their new service, nor any military prefix beyond what the law—or regulations having the force of law—confer as rank relative to the position held in the police force.

THE ALLEGED RELIGIOUS
OUTRAGES.

IN our last number we drew attention to what seemed a serious ground of complaint—that Catholic prisoners in gaol at Regina had been denied the privilege of hearing mass. Sir John Macdonald, however, explained in the House of Commons that the refusal to admit the priests was the result of a too literal obedience to an order he had telegraphed to the authorities at Regina that no one should be allowed to see the prisoners, this instruction having been given so as to ensure their safe-keeping. On the matter being brought to his attention he had telegraphed permission for ministers of religion to have access.

As regards the case of the private in the 65th (Mount Royal) Rifles who, according to the Edmonton *Bulletin*, had been punished for refusing to attend a religious parade when he (a presumed Protestant) had promised to attend a Presbyterian service, the Minister of Militia, on Monday night, read in the House the following telegram received in reply to his enquiry:—

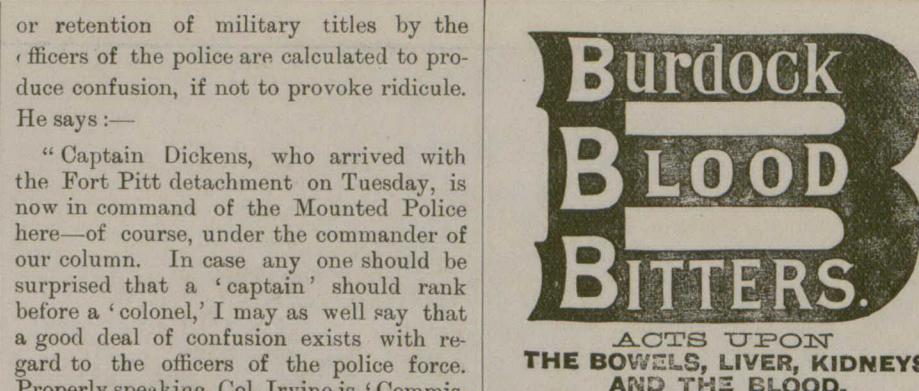
"Conway, the private referred to, enlisted as a Catholic. He, for the first time, just to cause mischief, pretended, on the occasion in question, to be a Protestant. However, he was punished, not for having refused to attend Catholic service, but for having incited his comrades to mutiny and having used insulting language to his captain.—J. OUIMET."

We explained last week the law which governs such cases. If this Conway, who has raised a storm of undeserved indignation against his superior officers in sympathetic Protestant breasts, has really been guilty of the conduct above stated, it was a great mistake on the part of his commanding officer to allow so serious a breach of discipline to pass over with so light a punishment.

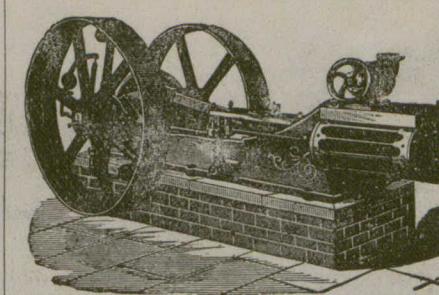
MISERABLE MAN and a large number of other bad Indians who figured in the Frog Lake massacres, have surrendered to Col. Otter, who has returned from the north. Detachments of the police are hunting the remainder of the band. Their capture is only a matter of time.

NEAR Frog Lake Crossing is the large white cross which was erected to the victims of the Indian massacre at Frog Lake. The cross is readily seen many miles away, and is over thirty feet in height. It was erected by the 65th Battalion. The Midlanders have erected a splendid cross, suitably engraved, and put it up in the cemetery at Frog Lake, to the memory of Gilchrist and Williscroft, victims of the Indian massacre.

A DESPATCH received from Fort Pitt announces the arrival there of troops under Gen. Strange last Saturday morning by the steamer Nor'easter from Frog lake. All the troops in Fort Pitt were reviewed by Gen. Middleton on that afternoon, after which orders were given to prepare for embarkation. It is said it will take three days to reach the mouth of the Saskatchewan at Grand Rapids, near Lake Winnipeg. The arrival in Winnipeg is not expected before July 8. It will take every available transport vessel now in the service to move the troops in order to get the benefit of the present high water.

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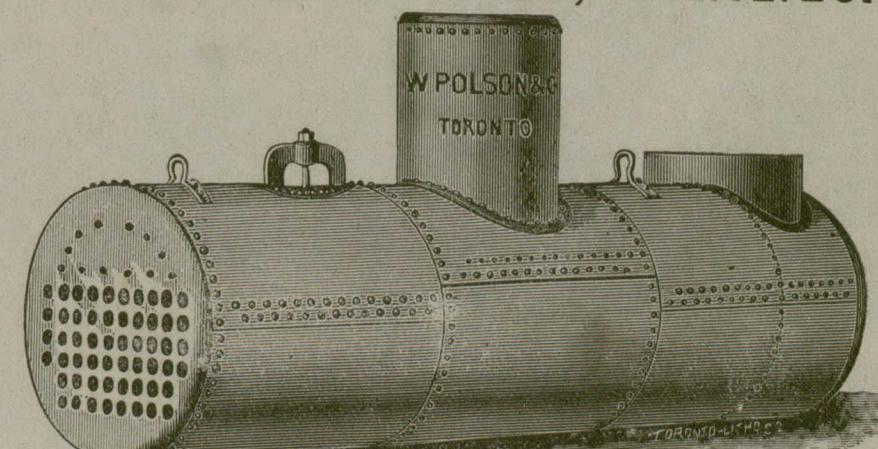
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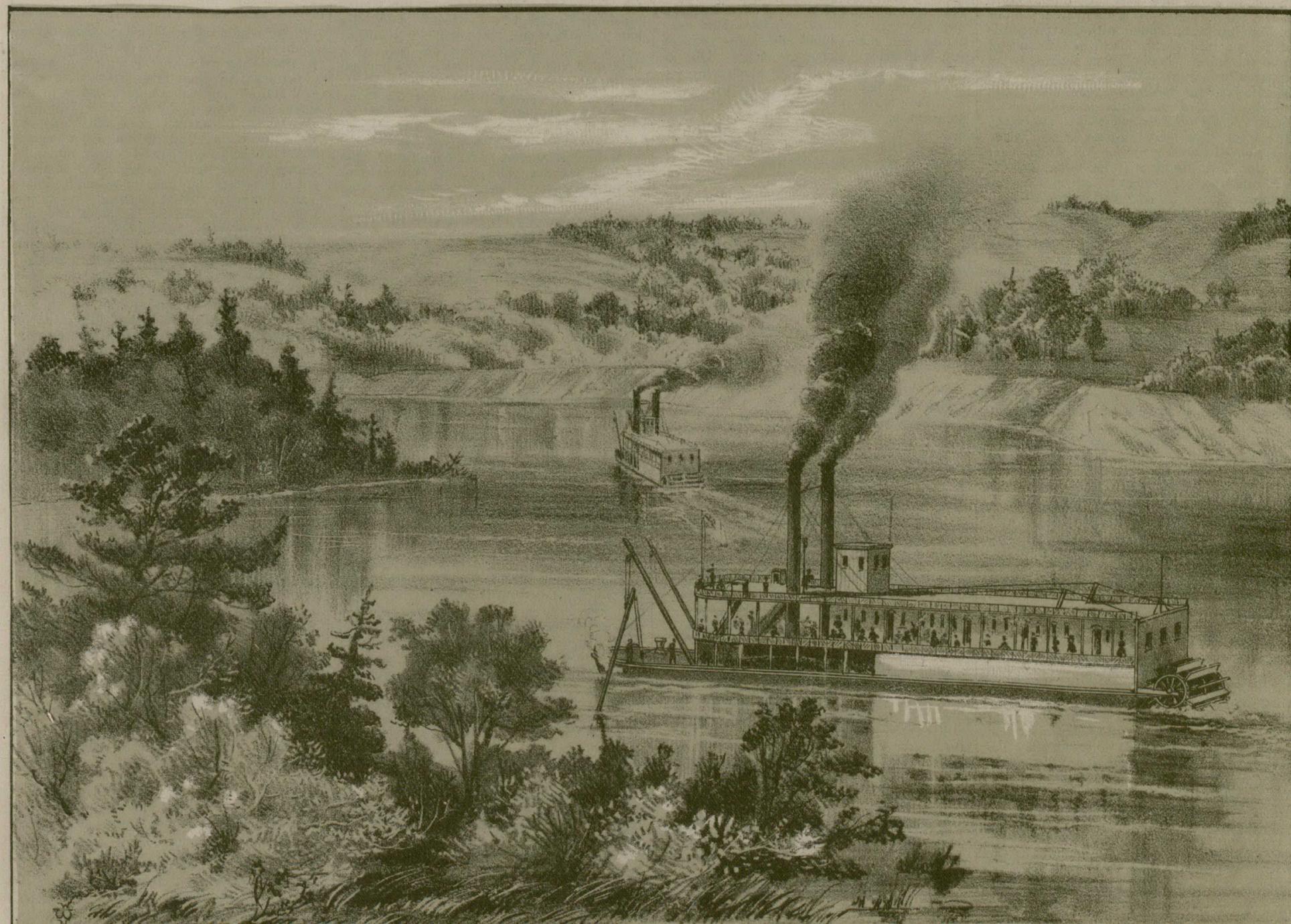
THE 91ST (COL. SCOTT'S) BATT. OF INFANTRY ON SERVICE.

(1) The rifle range at Qu'Appelle Station, from a sketch by Mr. R. G. Urmston, G. Company. (2) The Hudson's Bay Company's Fort and Store, Fort Qu'Appelle, and (3) View of the Camp at Fort Qu'Appelle, from sketches by Col.-Sergt. Woodside, of G. Company.



PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

(1) Lieut.-Colonel Irvine, Commissioner, North-West Mounted Police, from a photograph by Topley, of Ottawa. (2) Captain Stewart, of the Rocky Mountain Rangers, from a photograph by Topley. (3) Lieut.-Colonel Turnbull, Commandant of the Cavalry School Corps, now on service in the North-West, from a photograph by Livernois, of Quebec. (4) Lieut.-Colonel Van Straubenzee, D.A.G., who commanded the Infantry at Batoche, from a photograph by Fraser & Sons, Montreal.



THE STEAMER MARQUIS POLING OFF A SHALLOW IN THE SASKATCHEWAN.

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

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

GALLANT ATTACK ON BIG BEAR'S BAND BY THE MOUNTED POLICE.

As we do not share in the least degree the unfavorable opinion of the North-West Mounted Police which has been rashly expressed in some quarters by those whose opportunities of forming an adequate opinion of the services rendered by the force have been very restricted, it is with peculiar pleasure that attention is drawn in these pages to the plucky conduct of the small body of Mounted Police and scouts which formed the advance guard of General Strange's brigade. Though his characteristic modesty has prevented his saying much of his personal share in the action, the following official report of Mr. Steele to his superior officer no doubt contains the main facts, if not the most sensational incidents, of a specially daring attack by a small detachment on an enemy in greatly superior numerical force:—

"CAMP, TROUT LAKE, June 5, 1885.

"In accordance with my instructions I scouted for the trail of the Indians with the prisoners McLean. This I found one mile north of camp, leading northwest. Following the trail I found, at the first Indian camp, ten miles away, a note from Mr. McLean, stating, 'All well, May 27th, going N. W.' Having been informed by the escaped prisoner Quinney that Big Bear's party, with the McLean family, had separated from the others and had only fifty fighting men, I hurried on, camping at noon twenty-five miles northeast. While at dinner we were alarmed by two shots fired by Mackay (the Rev. Canon Mackay) at Indian scouts, who, unfortunately, escaped. Mackay had gone in advance of Sergeant Butlin's party without my knowledge. These Indians waited in ambush and shot Scout Fisk, of the advance party, breaking his arm. The main body was extended at once and rushed through the bush, but no Indians were seen. We advanced further without any mishap to night camp, 45 miles northeast, on Big Bear's trail. Fisk rode on pluckily without a murmur. The trail showed a large party in front one day old. We found a second note from McLean, saying, 'All's well, May 28th,' and signs left by him on the trail. We marched at daylight, and the advanced party under Sergeant Butlin arrived at a hill commanding the Indian camp of the previous night. Two tepees were standing occupied, and there were a few head of horses and oxen. The remainder were arriving towards and crossing a ford leading to an island or point about twelve hundred yards in advance. At the previous camp we had counted 73 fires; therefore, knowing that they were too strong in numbers, it was only my intention to parley through Mackay if discovered. Their picket, however, hidden within a few yards of the advance party, discovered them and fired the alarm. Seeing them retiring to an apparently impregnable position on the island, I put the horses in cover and extended on the brow of the hill to punish a few of them. Their chief called to his men to go at us, as there were only six of us. They commenced crawling up the hill under cover of the bush lining it; the leader getting within ten feet of teamster Fielders, who had volunteered to join us. Fielders killed him, and puffs of smoke immediately appeared from clumps of bush all through the bottom and the hill surrounding their camp. My scouts killed two more running from us, and then fired a volley into the tepees and at the Indians taking to cover, killing one from the tepees. The line then rushed to the bottom, under a strong fire, and then divided. The left charged the hill, commanding the position, and turned their position, bringing more fire on them, the right took the swamp along the lake. Squadron Sergeant-Major Fury was with the left, and was shot through the breast by the man with Sharpe's rifle going up the hill. The scouts were on the brow in a few minutes. The Indians retired as our men advanced on the run, who, lying down and firing a volley when the Indians attempted to make a stand, had cleared the whole ridge half an hour after firing had commenced. The right cleared the swamp, killing five and losing none. The left shot seven retreating through the bush to the ford, about 600 yards from the hill, and wounded one (the last seen at emptying to cross). The right then retired to protect our horses and flank, and I had a white flag hoisted to parley. Canon Mackay told them to give up the prisoners. The answer was a volley from the island. A second attempt was made with no better result—this time asking them to allow McLean to speak with us. They then called out that they would fight us and clean us out, and the chief attempted to rally his men to recross the ford, calling them cowards for running from so few of us. We then continued to exchange shots till a buckboard was fitted up to carry Sergeant Fury. The left had one more wounded in Scent West, of Edmonton, shot in the leg—a bullet entering at the knee-cap and remaining in the thigh. He rode his horse, however. We destroyed the ammunition found in the tepees, and burned them with their contents. Mackay collected 4 horses and 2 colts, which we brought with us. I kept a fire on the island until the wounded were well retired, and then reined twelve miles. Fury shows wonderful pluck and determination; and after halting two hours we moved on twelve miles further to the first feeding ground for

the horses, camping for the night at 11.30 p.m. The horses were terribly played out, having travelled eighty miles on very little feed from the morning of the previous day, over a worse trail for muskegs and brush than that between Vermilion Creek and Sucker Creek. Capt. Oswald and Lieut. Cornell set the men an excellent example, and Canon Mackay risked his life to a considerable extent. I thank you for your kindness in sending ambulance, tents and rations.

"J. B. STEELE,
Major Commanding Cavalry,
Alberta Field Force."

Inspector Steele's whole force consisted of twenty-three Scouts, twenty-three Mounted Police and twenty-four Alberta Mounted Rifles.

THE 91ST (COL. SCOTT'S) BATTALION

has not had representation in our pages for some weeks, but we now reproduce a sketch by Mr. Urmston, received some time ago, showing the rifle range where ball practice was carried on when the corps was encamped near the Qu'Appelle railway station on the Canadian Pacific. The other two views are from sketches by Mr. H. J. Woodside, of Main Street, Portage la Prairie, watchmaker and jeweller. He was good enough to furnish in addition the following practical description:—

"In one of the early numbers of the WAR NEWS you gave a picture of Fort Qu'Appelle. It was the police barracks on the north side of the river and at slope of the hill as shown in accompanying picture of valley. The Hudson Bay Company's post here is an old and important one, being the centre of a once vast trade in buffalo robes, furs, etc. The stockade is constructed simply of large poles or posts placed upright in the ground with upper ends sharpened, this row of poles supported by suitable stringers. Mr. Arch. McDonald is the Company's chief factor here. This post was in charge some years ago, of Mr. McLean, of Fort Pitt, who with his family were recently prisoners of Big Bear in the north.

"The other view shows part of the valley and upper lake, which is eight miles long, looking from a point at which the Qu'Appelle Station trail descends the hills. Qu'Appelle Station, or 'Troy,' on the C. P. R., is distant twenty miles to the south. In the foreground lies the thriving little village which has sprung up here. One of the houses in the right foreground is the home of Mrs. French, widow of the late Capt. French, who was killed while gallantly leading his scouts at Batoche, and whose body was laid to rest by the 91st Battalion on the crest of the hill close to the point from which the view is taken. The Hudson Bay Company's buildings and stockade show in the left centre, and the Qu'Appelle Valley grist mill in the centre of sketch; while the Mounted Police barracks nestle at the foot of northern hills near centre, and race course and camp of 91st (Lt.-Col. Scott's) Battalion occupy right of sketch. The hills are very steep and are largely clothed with bushes which, along with the prairie grass, give them a beautiful appearance. The whole Qu'Appelle Valley is a very beautiful place. A little east of the camp is the lower lake five miles long, on which is located the Roman Catholic Mission and chapel. The Qu'Appelle River is a succession of beautiful lakes, and it flows into the Assiniboine at Fort Ellice, 120 miles distant by trail. At Fort Qu'Appelle the river is not navigable and the navigation at its mouth and lower part is too serpentine to be of much advantage; both river and lakes abound with fish, viz., pike in the river, and whitefish in the lakes. Game is abundant here in season, ducks, geese, rabbits and prairie chickens offering every temptation to the sportsman."

The following references to the picture on the lower half of the page will better explain the features.

1. The Hudson Bay fort and store.
2. The Qu'Appelle Valley grist mill.
3. The Mounted Police buildings.
4. The race course.
5. The camp of the 91st Battalion.

THE STEAMER "MARQUIS" POLING OFF A SHALLOW.

Our illustration, which is from a sketch by our special artist, represents the steamer "Marquis," upon which the Royal Grenadiers with other troops proceeded to Fort Pitt along with General Middleton, in his abortive pursuit of Big Bear. Mr. Curzon sends us the following brief description of a very common incident of travel in steamboat journeys in the North-West. When the boat gets stuck on a sand bar, the men are so distributed as to "trim" it properly, the greater number being posted around the middle and lower decks, together with a few on the hurricane deck. The "pol." is then dropped over the side, and, by a system of blocks and tackle connecting the top of the pole and the deck, the boat is fairly lifted off the shoal. The rope passing through the blocks is wound taut by a capstan that is worked by steam. For a fuller and more graphic explanation of the *modus operandi*, we make the following extract from a letter written by

BATOCHE!

READY JUNE 22nd.

A MAGNIFICENT LITHOGRAPH, size 20 x 26, printed in 5 colors, entitled

"THE CAPTURE OF BATOCHE"

Has been prepared by "The Grip Printing and Publishing Company, and will be ready on above date. This is a Graphic Sketch of the FAMOUS CHARGE on the Rebel stronghold. It has been carefully compiled from sketches by our special artist, and from the account of participants in the battle, and is a correct delineation of the action. It is without doubt the FINEST COLORED PLATE ever issued in Canada."

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Dr. Edmund E. King, of the Field Hospital Corps, and who performed the voyage from Saskatchewan Landing to Clarke's Crossing along with the Midland Battalion, Lieut. Howard, and his Gatling.—

"Did you ever go down a river on a boat commanded by an 'only original' river captain? The 'only original' must be capable of using a very big 'D' at the proper moment, and with a peculiar emphasis only to be acquired by a Yankee, and by him only after many years spent in cultivating the proper nasal intonation. When such a one speaks he does so with authority; his voice gives forth no uncertain sound, and he means business from the word go, or, to be literal, d-n. Such a captain is the commander of the steamer Northcote. The captain and crew were mostly Americans, and good river men. We got off all O. K., but before long the boat stuck on a sand bar, and it became necessary to lift her off. The contrivance for doing this is an ingenious one; it consists of two derricks, both forward, and on either side. These have a large, heavy spar hung at the end of their ropes, so that by placing one end of the spar overboard, on bottom, and hauling on the ropes and pulleys, the boat is lifted up on stilts as it were, and being freed from the bottom floats off. The operation forcibly reminds one of the time-honored joke about a man lifting himself up by his shoe straps. The capstans on river boats are called niggers, and it is very odd to hear the captain sing out in stentorian tones, 'Tighten up the little nigger now!' and then round goes the little cuss. Where the river is shallow, as it was for 200 miles down from the point at which we embarked, it is necessary to have men taking soundings on each side of the boat, and giving the depth of the water, so that the captain can direct the course to be taken, and when these men call out simultaneously, 'six feet!' 'five feet!' 'two and a half!' 'no bottom!' 'one foot six!' and so on, it seems strange. But one soon gets used to it, and can sit on deck and be amused at the different intonations that these fellows give to the varying calls. The boat only drew about 2½ feet of water when loaded, so she could get through a pretty shallow channel. On each side of her was a barge loaded with fodder, rations, and ammunition. The bales of hay and sacks of oats were used to form barricades to preserve the crew from being made sieves of by rebel bullets. When the boat gets stuck the fun begins, the ropes are run around the niggers, the spars strained, the derricks put to their utmost strength, and at last the boat slowly raises herself and clearing the obstructing sand bar, glides off."

MILITARY VIEWS AT BATTLEFORD.

For this page we are again indebted to Mr. Wadmore of the Infantry School Corps, Toronto. The first view shows the building which has been used as Col. Otter's headquarters since the brigade under his command relieved Battleford. Its situation is indicated in the view of the town and surrounding country given in No. 12 of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL. A letter to the *Globe* dated the 12th ult., makes the following allusion to this building:—

"Immediately when you cross the Battle River bridge (of which a view was given in the supplement to No. 13 of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL) the Otton House looms up before you, the large conspicuous letters over the door alone designating the place. From nothing else could one discover the character of the house, for it is of ordinary size, made of logs, with thatched roof, like all others of the better class of houses one meets with in the North-West. A closer approach, however, discovers the words, 'Brigade Office,' and here it was that Col. Otter conceived his plans and gave his orders. Since his departure last Tuesday morning with his command to Jackfish Lake, Major Dawson, acting commander to the garrison, and Brigade Surgeon Strange spend their days within the four walls of the Otton House, in happy communion and genial companionship with one another. Were they just now boys again, how frequently would their penknives tell the story of their heart's desire upon the bare log walls of the Otton House in the expressive words 'Dulce domum.' As with them, so with the men, so with officer and man at all points where troops are stationed: 'If there is no more fighting to be done, we want to go home.'

The second picture furnishes a view of the old town site of Battleford and also of the building formerly used as a Government house, more recently as an industrial school for Indian boys, and latterly, having been entrenched by the troops, as an outpost under the name of "Fort Otter," garrisoned by a company of the Queen's Own, under Capt. Brown.

PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

LIEUT.-COL. VAN STRAUBENZEE, D.A.G.,

late major in the 100th Foot, whose portrait in undress uniform we publish, holds his militia rank as a lieut.-colonel since the 6th May, 1876, when he also received his commission as deputy adjutant-general, which position he has recently held for Military District No. 5, having its headquarters in Montreal. This officer, it will be seen by the quotation below, had already seen considerable service, and his arrival on the scene of action just before the operations at Batoche commenced, doubtless caused General Middleton to feel a sense of relief as to the further conduct of the campaign in the event of his being put personally *hors de combat* by a bullet of the enemy. Col. Van Straubenzee commanded the infantry after his arrival at headquarters, and led the memorable charge on the rifle pits at Batoche. The Montreal *Witness*, whose acquaintance with his career is more extensive than our own, had the following remarks, in connection with a wood cut of Col. Van Straubenzee, published in its columns:—

"No better officer than Col. Straubenzee could have been chosen to fill so important a position. An old soldier of much and varied experience, he entered the army at an early age, and was appointed to an ensigncy in the famous old 32nd Light Infantry. Not long after his appointment he was called upon to see active service, and, in the ever memorable Sikh campaign of Lord Gough, our well-known citizen highly distinguished himself. During those trying times for England, Lieut. Van Straubenzee led the forlorn hope at the siege of Mooltan, and for his pluck and gallantry was special mentioned in the home despatches. At that time there was no such thing as a Victoria Cross, but had there been the Colonel would no doubt have worn that much coveted reward on his breast to-day. His wounds were serious, and he was obliged to return to England and serve with the depot of his regiment, where he gradually recovered. Before very long, however, the 'war cry' again sounded, and as a captain he proceeded to the Crimea, on the staff of his brother, Sir Charles Van Straubenzee, who commanded the 'Light Brigade.' Again the subject of our illustration was favorably mentioned in home despatches. After peace was proclaimed with Russia, the Colonel was once more destined to smell powder, and, from the knowledge the authorities had of his varied and useful service, he was given an important position on the Staff of Sir Hope Grant, when the Chinese war broke out. He was at the taking of the Summer Palace, and on that occasion his name was again mentioned in despatches. Col. Van Straubenzee is much respected in Montreal, and, looking at his fine soldier-like bearing, there are not many who would imagine that even to-day he is still suffering from his severe wounds of 1849."

CAPT. STEWART,

whose portrait appears in the handsome uniform of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, of Ottawa, which he formerly commanded, belongs to the family of the Stewarts of Appin on his father and mother's side. He is the youngest son of the late William Stewart, who represented the Town of Bytown (now the City of Ottawa) and the County of Russell in the old Parliament of Canada. He is about 31 years of age, and was educated in the Collegiate Institute at Ottawa. He was employed in the Canadian Bank of Commerce for some years, and afterwards went to the North-West, where he was one of the first to engage in the ranching business. He is now general manager of the Stewart Ranch Company,

and is largely identified with other interests in that region. The following despatch relating to the subject of this sketch, who would have earned distinction had the chance occurred, appeared in the *Mail* of Wednesday last:

"WINNIPEG, July 7.—Capt. Stewart, in command of the Rocky Mountain Rangers, arrived in the city last evening. His command has been taken off the American frontier, where they have been on duty since April. They return to Fort McLeod to await further orders from Gen. Middleton. They have done signal service in repelling raids by the American Piegan Indians and in keeping the Bloods in subordination."

LIEUT.-COL. A. G. IRVINE,

the present Commissioner in charge of the Mounted Police, has held the position since Lt-Col. McLeod retired to accept appointment as one of the stipendiary magistrates of the North-West Territories. Previous to his entering the Mounted Police force, he served as the major commanding the provisional battalion of infantry composing the garrison of Winnipeg in the years which immediately followed the suppression of Riel's first rebellion.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the qualities of Col. Irvine as commandant of the police, there is not the slightest reason to attribute to him cowardice or wilful dereliction of duty. Circumstances have been unfavorable to his opportunities of earning distinction during the recent campaign, and unthinking persons have most unjustly applied the term "gophers" to him and the men under his command. Seeing that the Mounted Police Force has been recruited from exactly the same material as the militia battalions who have gained so much credit, it is absurd, as well as unjust, to taunt them because they have not enjoyed equal opportunities of showing what they are capable of accomplishing. Col. Irvine, while by no means a strict disciplinarian, has never failed to elicit the confidence and respect of those placed under his authority. It is quite possible, however, that he has shown less vigor than many officers would have exercised on the eve of a serious outbreak.

LIEUT.-COL. JAS. F. TURNBULL,

Commandant of the Cavalry School Corpshaving its headquarters in the city of Quebec, holds his rank in the militia since May 1874, and received his present commission Dec. 24, 1883. Soon after the outbreak of the rebellion, Col. Turnbull and his troop were ordered to the North-West, where they have since done good service by protecting the communication of General Middleton with his base of supplies. They have been encamped at the Touchwood Hills while performing this duty, the Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry being attached. Col. Turnbull's portrait appears in the picturesque winter uniform worn by the officers of the corps.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF LOUIS RIEL.

A REGINA special mentions that Louis Riel was brought before Col. Richardson, stipendiary magistrate, on the 6th inst., for the purpose of hearing the charge against him read and the date fixed for his trial to take place. Very extraordinary precautions were taken to ensure the secrecy of the proceedings, and the wholly unnecessary dodge was practised of rigging the prisoner up as a mounted policeman, so that he could not be identified by chance spectators en route. That such practices should be resorted to for his safe custody in a community of which fully half the population must at present be either members of the police or militia forces, is not very creditable to the local authorities, who are also reported to have kept the prisoner constantly in irons during his sojourn in gaol. The judge having arrived, the prisoner had read over to him the following information:

THE INDICTMENT.

Sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1885, the town of Regina, in the North-West Territories, before Hugh Richardson, Esq., one of the stipendiary magistrates of the North-West Territories, exercising criminal jurisdiction under the provisions of the North-West Territories Act of 1880, Louis Riel, you stand charged on oath before me as follows:

The information and complaint of Alexander David Stewart, of the city of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, Chief of Police, taken on the sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before the undersigned, one of her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said North-West Territories of Canada, who saith first, that Louis Riel being a subject of our Lady the Queen, not regarding the duty of his allegiance nor having the fear of God in his heart, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, as a false traitor against our said Lady the Queen, and wholly withdrawing the allegiance, fidelity, and obedience which every true and faithful subject of our said Lady the Queen, should and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year aforesaid, together with divers others false traitors to the said Stewart unknown, armed and arrayed in warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, rifles, pistols, bayonets,

and other weapons, being then unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously assembled and gathered together against our said Lady the Queen, most wickedly, maliciously traitorously did levy and make war against our said Lady the Queen, at a locality known as Duck Lake, in the said North-West Territories of Canada, and within this realm, and did then maliciously and traitorously attempt and endeavor by force and arms to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this realm as by law established, and deprive and depose our said Lady the Queen from the style, honor, and kingly name of the Imperial Crown of this realm, in contempt of our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in like case offending, contrary to the duty of the allegiance of him the said Louis Riel against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

CLAUSE TWO.

And the said Alexander David Stewart further saith that the said Louis Riel, being a subject of our Lady the Queen, etc.

(This clause is word for word like clause one, excepting that for Duck Lake substitute Fish Creek, and for twenty-sixth day of March substitute twenty-fourth day of April.)

CLAUSE THREE.

And the said Alexander David Stewart, being a subject of our Lady the Queen, etc.

(What follows is the same as clause one, excepting that for April twenty-fourth substitute ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth days of May, and instead of Fish Creek substitute locality known as Batoche.)

CLAUSE FOUR.

And the said Alexander David Stewart further saith that the said Louis Riel, living within the Dominion of Canada and under the protection of our sovereign Lady the Queen.

(What follows is the same as clause one, date and place the same also.)

CLAUSE FIVE.

And the said Alexander David Stewart further saith, etc.

(What follows is the same as clause two, both as regards date and place.)

CLAUSE SIX.

And the said Alexander David Stewart further saith, etc.

(The same as clause three, date and place the same.)

Sworn before me the day and year first above mentioned at the town of Regina in the North-West Territories of Canada.

(Signed) A. D. STEWART,
(Signed) HUGH RICHARDSON,
A stipendiary Magistrate in and for the North-West Territories of Canada.

And take notice that an open public court constituted under sub-section five of section seventy-six of the said Act will be held under the provisions of the said Act at the court-room in the town of Regina in the said Territories on Monday the twentieth of July, for your trial upon such charges.

Chief Stewart, of the Hamilton police, having then formally served a copy of the indictment upon the prisoner, he was removed.

There appeared for the Crown Messrs. B. B. Osler, Q.C., G. W. Burbidge, Q.C., D. L. Scott. The prisoner's counsel were not present. Mr. Johnstone, who is acting for them pending their arrival, did not even know that Riel was to be brought up, and was not present.

THE ARREST OF BIG BEAR.

THE *Globe*'s special from Prince Albert, July 5th, says: "I have just seen Big Bear, who was brought here last night with his son, twelve years old, and Kakenpaton, a councillor. They were captured yesterday by Sergeant Smart, of the Police, near Carlton. A French half-breed informed Smart that Big Bear had been to his house and got food and left three rifles. Smart, with three men, after a short search found them. Big Bear at first was unwilling to go with the police, but at length yielded, saying he wanted to see the 'Big Ogema anyway.' He said that he and his band of thirty lodges had been making for Duck Lake, intending to surrender. They had been eleven days without provisions, subsisting on what they could find in the woods. They were afraid to surrender to the troops, as in the fight with Gen. Strange, a white flag exhibited by them was not respected. While escaping, they passed through Col. Otter's camp. They afterward met the police marching to Green Lake, and lay concealed till they had passed. On reaching the North Saskatchewan they made a raft, when some crossed to an island in the river. While there the steamer Alberta with the McLean family came along, and ran aground on the sand bar beside the island where Big Bear lay hiding. After the steamer left, most of the band returned to the north shore, while Big Bear and the two with him proceeded south. A courier has arrived to-day from Carlton with the news that Big Bear's band have reached Duck Lake. Fifty are already there, and more are arriving. Mr. Tomkins, the Indian agent, is collecting their arms and giving them what food he can spare."

Another despatch says: "After passing Birch Lake Big Bear's party split, one section under Little Poplar going south of the Saskatchewan, and Big Bear going towards Carlton, where he was captured by Inspector Gagnon, of the Mounted Police. Poplar's party split again. Miserable Man and a councillor, their wives and others, and twenty women and children met Agent Rae, who ordered them to report at Battleford and surrender, which they did. Poplar is supposed to have gone to the plains."

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west, crossing the Market Square en route for the Inter-colonial 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. Gowenlock and Mrs. Delaney by a party of Scouts; the Cowboy Brigade, from Photographs and Sketches furnished by J. D. Higinbotham & Co., Fort McLeod; Portraits of Interest; Applications of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 2—from original sketches by Mr. F. Humme. 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, Wardmore, 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.

No. 14, published on July 4th, contained the following illustrations:

Camp of Half-breed Refugees at Fort Pitt, from a sketch by Mr. F. W. Curzon, Special Artist of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's Command; Portraits of Interest; White Cap's Band and their Captors, from a sketch by Sgt. A. C. Barraud, No. 1 Company, 35th Battalion (Simcoe Foresters); the 35th Battalion (Simcoe Foresters) in Camp at Qu'Appelle, from a photograph by Sgt. A. C. Barraud, No. 1 Company; Roughing it at the Front, from sketches by Mr. F. W. Curzon, Special Artist of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's Command; Louis Riel taking his daily Constitutional at Regina. Also a fine two-page supplement, showing Gen. Middleton's Expedition by River to Fort Pitt; also Battalion Drill by the Pupils of the Public Schools, in the Old Lacrosse Grounds, Toronto, June 25th, 1885, from special photographs and sketches.

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.

Back numbers of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL AND ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS can be obtained by early application to the Publishers, but as the supply of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, is nearly exhausted, those who desire to procure a complete volume must not procrastinate. The price for Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive will be, as heretofore, 15 cents per copy. They all contain a supplement.

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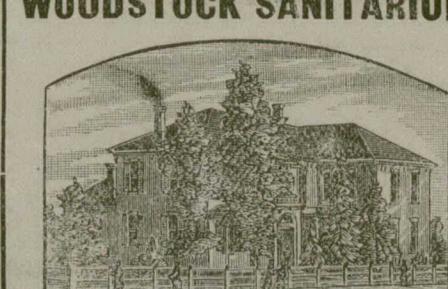
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MILITARY VIEWS AT BATTLEFORD.

(From Sketches by Lieutenant R. Lyndhurst Wadmore, "O" Company Infantry School Corps.)

(1) The Headquarter Staff Office, north side of Battle River. (2) Fort Otter and the Old Town site, south side of Battle River, from the Headquarter Staff Office.