

Vel. I. . No. 8.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885.

15 CENTS PER COPY.



(From a Sketch by Mr. E. W. Morrison.)



try 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 PRINT-ING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

SINCE our last issue went to press, fuller information has been received, which shows that Gen. Middleton gained a complete victory at Batoche, and the latest accounts say that nine of our men were killed and forty-two wounded, the rebel loss being estimated at 81 killed and 173 wounded. The Midland Battalion shared with the Royal Grenadiers the honors of the bayonet charge. The General is now proceeding to the relief of Battleford, and to enquire into the cause of Col. Irvine's failure to co-operate. The submission of the half-breed insurgents is complete and satisfactory. Gen. Strange's expedition from Edmonton is still on the warpath, but little information arrives from that quarter. Col. Otter's brigade remains inactive until the General has completed his present operations. There are various indications that show the recent injudicious attack upon Poundmaker to have been without orders. The rebel Indians have in consequence become so bold that they have effectually cut communications between Battleford and Swift Current. It is to be expected that General Middleton will soon proceed to Battleford and open a vigorous campaign against the hostiles.

THE next issue of the CANADIAN PIC-TORIAL will contain a fresh batch of sketches from our special artist with General Middleton's command, and among the subjects of which illustrations will appear are the bayonet charge made by the Midland Battalion at Batoche, the 65th Battalion at Port Arthur, a whole page devoted to the Dufferin Rifles of Brantford, and examples of practical surgical appliances in the field, together with portraits of general interest. It should be understood, however, that the arrival of fresh sketches from the front may necessitate the holding over of some of the subjects now in hand.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

A LOOK-OUT ON THE QU'APPELLE TRAIL.

Col. O'BRIEN's command, composed chiefly of the companies of his own corps, the 35th Battalion (Simcoe Foresters), were for some time quartered at Fort Qu'Appelle, and to its presence is doubtless due the subsidence of the hostile attitude at one time assumed by the local half-breed population and by the Indians on the File Hills reserve in the immediate vicinity. No one who reads the following translation of a letter sent by the crafty Riel to his compatriots in the Qu'Appelle Valley, can for a moment doubt the wisdom of Gen. Middleton in retaining a sufficient force at that point to overawe the disaffected :

"DEAR RELATIVES,—We have the plea-sure to let you know that on the 20th last month God gave us a victory over the Mounted Police. Thirty half-breeds and some five or six Cree Indians have met 120 Mounted Policemen and volunteers. Thanks to God, we defeated them.

" Let you, dear friends, be courageous. Do what you can, if it is not already done. Take the stores, the provisions, and the ammunition, and without delay come this way, as many of you as possibly can. Send us word. (Signed) "LOUIS DAVID RIEL."

(Followed by twelve names, which had better be kept secret at present).

"NOTE.-The Mounted Police are making preparations for another attack. They are gathering themselves into one force, and there should be no delay. Come and reinforce us. (Signed) L. D. RIEL.

Now, though it is stated from various quarters that Riel is certainly mad, there must be "considerable method in his madness," if his case is to be judged by that letter as a symptom. To the tact and forethought of Col. McDonald, the Indian agent, who secured the above document before it had circulated generally among the half-breeds and Indians, may be fairly ascribed the credit of defeating the evil purposes of the wily rebel. Other communications had, however, so disturbed the minds of the native population that the sentries of Col. O'Brien's garrison were frequently fired upon after dark, and there were many other signs of latent disaffection. Our illustration exhibits a Simcoe Forester posted as a look-out on the trail from Qu'Appelle to Touchwood. The day is fine, the sky is clear, and he avails himself of a favorable opportunity to loosen his bootlaces and ease his blistered feet, which have suffered by frequent marching in boots far better adapted to city pavements than to country uses. He is evidently calculating whether



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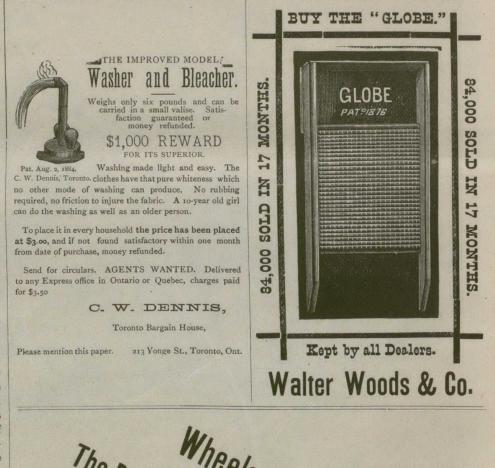
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TORONTO, May 20th, 4 p.m.

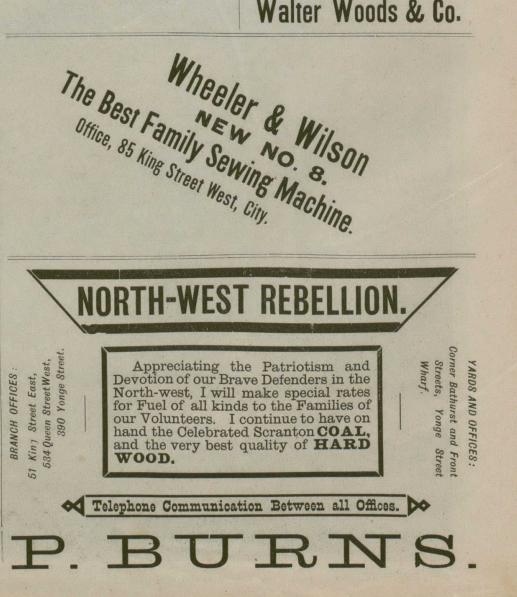
time and circumstances favor his cooling his pedal extremities in the nearest puddle without incurring the observation and reproof of the sergeant commanding the outpost.

DEPARTURE OF THE MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY FOR WINNIPEG.

WE furnish our readers with two illustrations from sketches taken on the spot, in connection with the departure of the Montreal brigade of Garrison Artillery, which has just been called out for duty at Winnipeg. The first represents the Sunday parade for divine service at St. Paul's Church, where a very impressive sermon was preached by the Chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Barclay, M.A.

The second furnishes au animated picture showing the brigade embarking for Winnipeg at the Canadian Pacific Railway Station, near Dalhousie Square.

Owing to a wash-out on the Pacific Railway, the first order for immediate departure had to be cancelled; consequently the men had been under constant exercise during the day on the Champ de Mars, and in the evening in the drill room, which will be of great benefit to them hereafter. On the 11th inst., at noon, the brigade, about 275 strong, under the command of Lt.-Colonel W. R. Oswald, took their departure from the Pacific Railway Station for Winnipeg. On each side of Notre



Dame street, along the line of march, the sidewalks were crowded with people to see them pass; the brigade having previously mustered at the Champ de Mars. Several officers, including Lt.-Colonel Worsley, acting D. A. G., Lt.-Colonel A. A. Stevenson, Montreal Field Battery ; Lt.-Colonel J. M. Crawford, Victoria Rifles; Lt.-Colonel F. Bond, Prince of Wales' Regiment, and others, rode at the head of the brigade, which was preceded by its own and two other militia bands. As the men turned down the descent from Notre Dame street and curved round to the station in a continuous column, the effect was very striking. On each side of the railway platform the crowd was exceedingly dense, and over the rampart walls, hundreds were gazing down upon them. The steep banks above, wherever a foothold could be obtained, was alive with people, whilst every platform, as well as the tops of the surrounding cars, was occupied by spectators. There were at least 5,000 persons present to see this favorite corps off. As each battery wheeled right about, and passed through the mass of people to the platform on the other side of the cars, which had been kept clear for the men to embark by, hundreds of hands were extended to give a parting shake, and, "Good bye, Tom," "Good bye, Joe," "Good bye, Bill," "God speed you," and other kind wishes could be heard all along the line. In twenty minutes the men were all on board, the engine whistled, the wheels revolved, and amidst the most hearty cheers of well-wishers, the Montreal Garrison Artillery took their departure for Winnipeg.

COLONEL OSWALD.

Lieut.-Colonel William Robert Oswald, in command of the Garrison Artillery, is Scotch by birth, and is a member of the firm of Oswald Bros., stockbrokers, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal. He was in command of No. 1 Battery at Trout River in 1870. After being for a time in the Field Battery of Artillery, he rejoined the Garrison Artillery in June, 1881, and has since held the command. He was in command of the team which competed at Shoeburyness, and won the prize for shifting ordnance, also otherwise distinguishing themselves. Colonel Oswald has been for some time president of the Dominion Artillery Association. In this position last year, the reception of the English Artillery team fell to his lot, and the satisfactory arrangements were mainly owing to his energy. Colonel Oswald is about 40 years of age, and is married to Miss Greenshields. His portrait is re-produced from a photograph by Wm. Notman & Son.

FUNERAL OF TWO MEMBERS OF THE 90TH BATTALION

THE funeral of Lieut. Charles Swinford and Private A. M. Ferguson, of the 90th Battalion, was a solemn public ceremony in the capital of the Prairie Province. Everybody, from the Lieutenant-Governor down to the newsboys, took part in it, and a correspondent of large experience writes us that "the only funeral I ever saw resembling it was that of the Hon. George Brown, in Toronto." It will be remembered that the corps to which these young men belonged was one of the first to go to the front, and being on the right bank of the Saskatchewan, when General Middleton came up with the rebels at Fish Creek, it bore the brunt of the fighting on that occasion. Swinford was shot through the head, and did not recover consciousness before death relieved him from his sufferings, though he lingered three days. The circumstances attending young Ferguson's death were related to his father, Dr. Ferguson, as follows, by the captain of his company :-

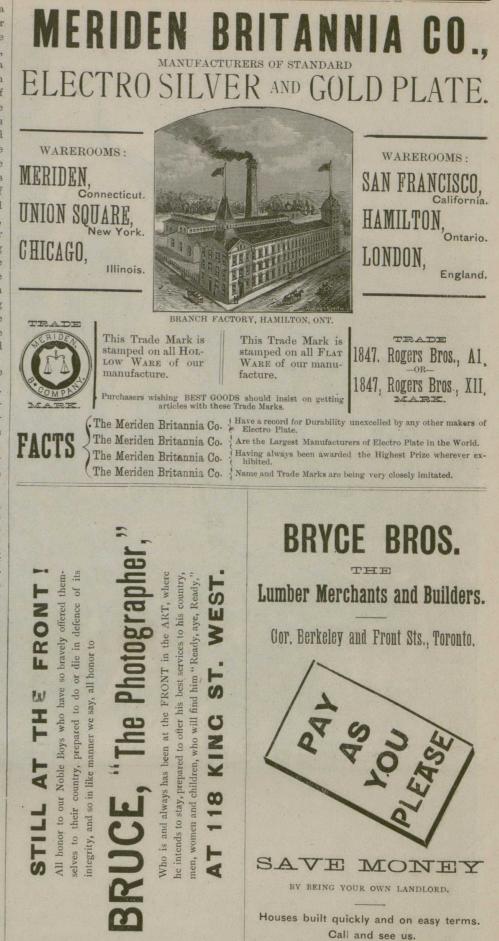
wreath of white roses and geraniums, with a card attached "From Mother," and a similar one from the family of Swinford. On the coffin of each lay wreaths of prairie crocuses, arranged by the ladies of Qu'Appelle, also a wreath of prairie grasses and flowers from the 35th Battalion, besides many bouquets of affection from friends in the city. There were also loose wild flowers that came down with the bodies from Fish Creek, gathered by their comrades on the battle-field. The gallery railing and pillars of the Church were appropriately draped. The pulpit desk was heavily draped in black velvet, in front of which a beautiful wreath of white lilies and a cross of everlasting flowers broke the gloom, and spoke to sorrowing hearts of a brighter and fuller life for those now numbered among the dead. Everything was done that taste and affection could devise to honor the memory of those who lay down their lives in their country's cause. The deep mourning of the Church was in harmony with the feelings of the vast audience, for there were many present who had sons and brothers and husbands at the front.

At 2.30 p.m. the service was held in the church. A hymn was sung, and the Rev. O. Fortin read a form of service and a Scripture lesson from the 15th chapter of Corinthians, commencing at the 20th verse. An address was then delivered by Rev. J. B. Silcox after which prayer was offered by Rev. Prof. Hart, this concluding the service in the church.

In the peroration of his eloquent address, Mr. Silcox spoke as follows; he said: "The names of Swinford, Ferguson, Wheeler, and others, who fighting fell, will be an inspiraothers, who fighting fell, will be an inspira-tion to young men to live noble lives. Such deeds and deaths exalt our conception of human nature and incite us to greater fidelity and duty. We may be called to make still greater sacrifices, and others are ready to fill the thinned ranks. We have begun and must continue. We do not wage this war to glut revenge, but to establish British law and justice over these vast plains. We seek the justice over these vast plains. We seek the welfare of those we oppose. Wherever the British flag is unfurled there justice is done to all men. May the God of the armies of Israel go with our soldiers and give them victory, and may peace speedily be restored to our land !"

The congregation in the church was very large, crowding the building to its utmost capacity, while very many remained outside. At the close of the service the "Dead March in Saul" was played on the organ by Mr. J. C. Dunster.

The procession was then formed in front of the church, Mr. J. W. H. Wilson acting as marshal by appointment of the Masonic body. It included the clergy of various denominations, officers of the army and militia (in active service and retired), members of national societies, the Lieutenant-Governor and members of the Provincial Government, the Mayor and Corporation, the Fire Brigade, and the Principal and students of Manitoba College. The line of march extended along Hargrave street from the church to Portage avenue, thence along the latter to Main street, and along Main street to St. John's Cathedral cemetery. The band played the "Dead March in Saul;" business was generally closed throughout the city ; the public schools were given a half holiday, and flags were flying at half-mast on the Government, Parliament, Court-house and other public buildings; also on the U.S. Consulate, and a number of business houses. The side-walks were lined with people, who accompanied the procession through the principal parts of the city, and the windows and doors of hundreds of houses were filled with spectators. On arriving at the gate of the cemetery the procession was met by the Bishop of Rupert's Land, with Rev. Canons Coombe, Machray, O'Meara, and others of the clergy. His Lordship read the burial service of the Church of England, after which the ceremonies of the Masonic fraternity were performed by the masters and other officers of city lodges. Rev. Canon O'Meara, as chaplain, read a prayer, after which the Master of Prince Rupert's Lodge, Bro. J. T. Cain, read an exhortation, and the impressive Masonic ritual was carried out in respect of Lieutenant Swinford, who belonged to the order. Lieutenant Charles Swinford's portrait is from a photograph by A. Marshall of Guelph. He was a crack rifle shot, and visited Ottawa last year as a member of the team which represented Manitoba at the annual matches of the Dominion Rifle Association. He held the rank of second Lieutenant in "C" company of the 90th, and bid fair to be one of the most useful officers of the corps. On arrival in Manitoba, he was first employed in the freight department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and afterwards in the office of the Freehold Loan and Savings Company.



HOW TO MAKE MONEY. WEST TORONTO JUNCTION.

The Reliable Rising Suburb, just outside the Queen City Toronto limit. It has now a population of some 200 to 300 people, two years ago it had not more than 50. Land sold in 1883 is now worth

An Advance of 100 per cent. in some Localities.

It has one of the largest and most commodious stations on the line of the C.P.R., with refreshment rooms and dining hall. All passenger trains stop at this station, and all freight shipped by the C.P.R. is made up at the Junction for all points, East, West, North and South. The 40 acres owned by the Company are being rapidly covered with buildings in connection with their ever-growing traffic.

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FISH CREEK, April 27, 1885.—* * * * Your brave boy fell in the very hottest of the fire at my side. I was just telling him to keep down or he would get shot. I had hardly spoken when he exclaimed, "My God, captain, I am shot," and died instantly. God, captain, I am short, the heart, and I am He was shot through the heart, and I am muse falt no pain. I took his rifle and avenged him. I carried his weapon all day, and think some of the vermin felt its weight. C. F. FORREST.

The joint funeral service took place in the First Congregational Church. The draping of the edifice, the Winnipeg Times report says, was under the direction of the ladies of the Relief Committee, assisted by the Masonic fraternity. The folding doors between the Church and the School-room were thrown open, making one vast audience room. A miniature chapel was formed in the schoolroom by an artistic arrangement of flags and crape. Within this enclosure, side by side, lay the coffined remains of Swinford and Ferguson. The face of Ferguson was exposed to view, and on his breast lay a beautiful

One Hundred More Dwellings will be Built this Spring, for houses are in great demand, so much so that as soon as the posts are put down two or three tenants are ready to take the house. Many predictions have been made as to the success of the Junction, but the only true one is that

West Toronto Junction will be the Great Railway Centre of Canada. That Land in proximity to the Railway Works will keep on rising all the time as it has done n Chicago and other Railway Centres.

LOTS PURCHASED NOW MUST AND WILL INCREASE.

Lots to suit the Merchant, where he can erect a palatial residence. Lots to suit the Store-keeper, where he can erect a store for any business, for there are plenty of Good Openings for Live Men. Lots for the Workingman, where he can have a Happy Home on the Instalment Plan

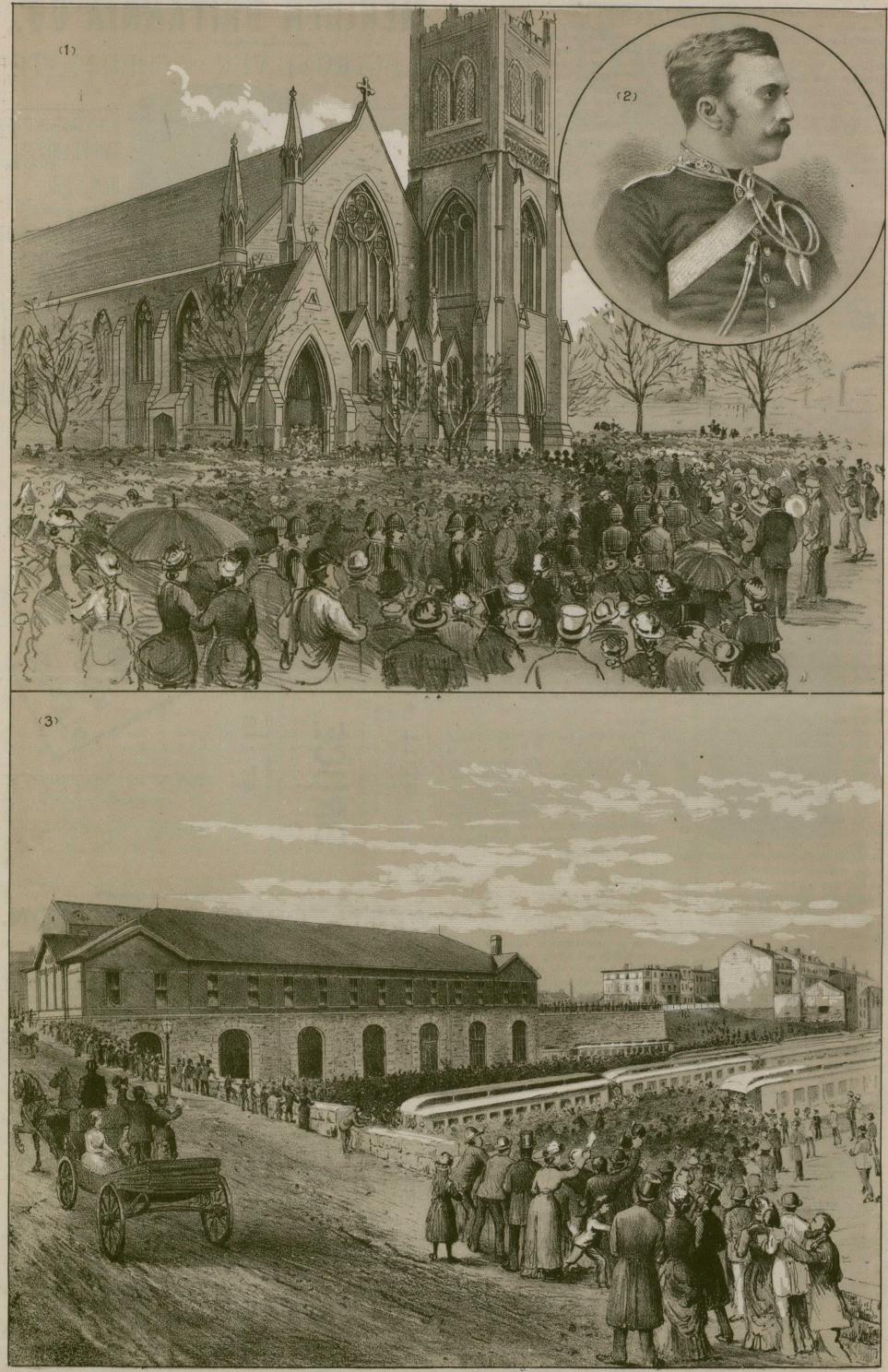
By Paying a Small Sum Down.

Apply early before the Spring opens and Prices advance.

All intending purchasers will be taken out free of cost to see the lands. For full particulars apply to

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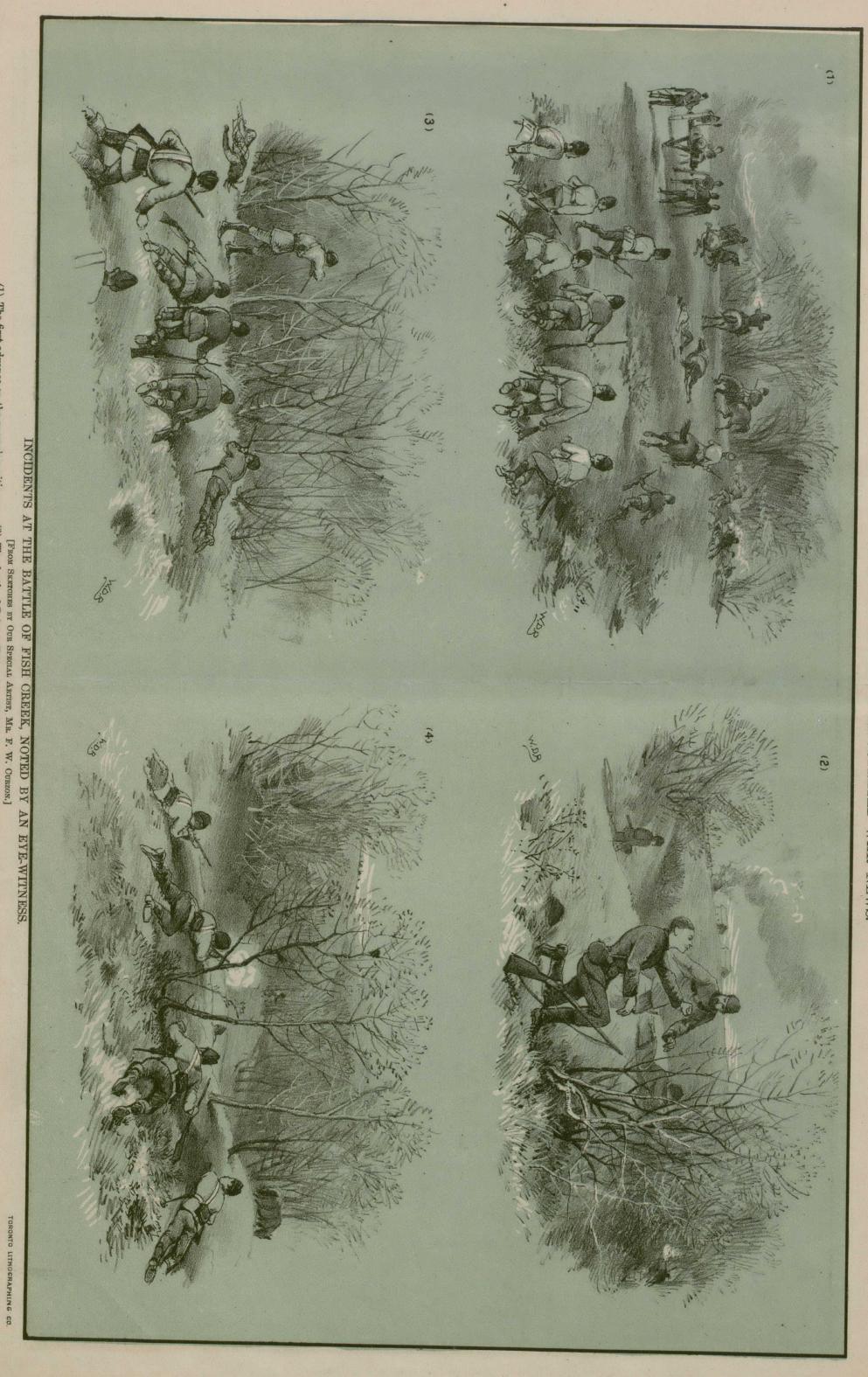




DEPARTURE OF THE MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

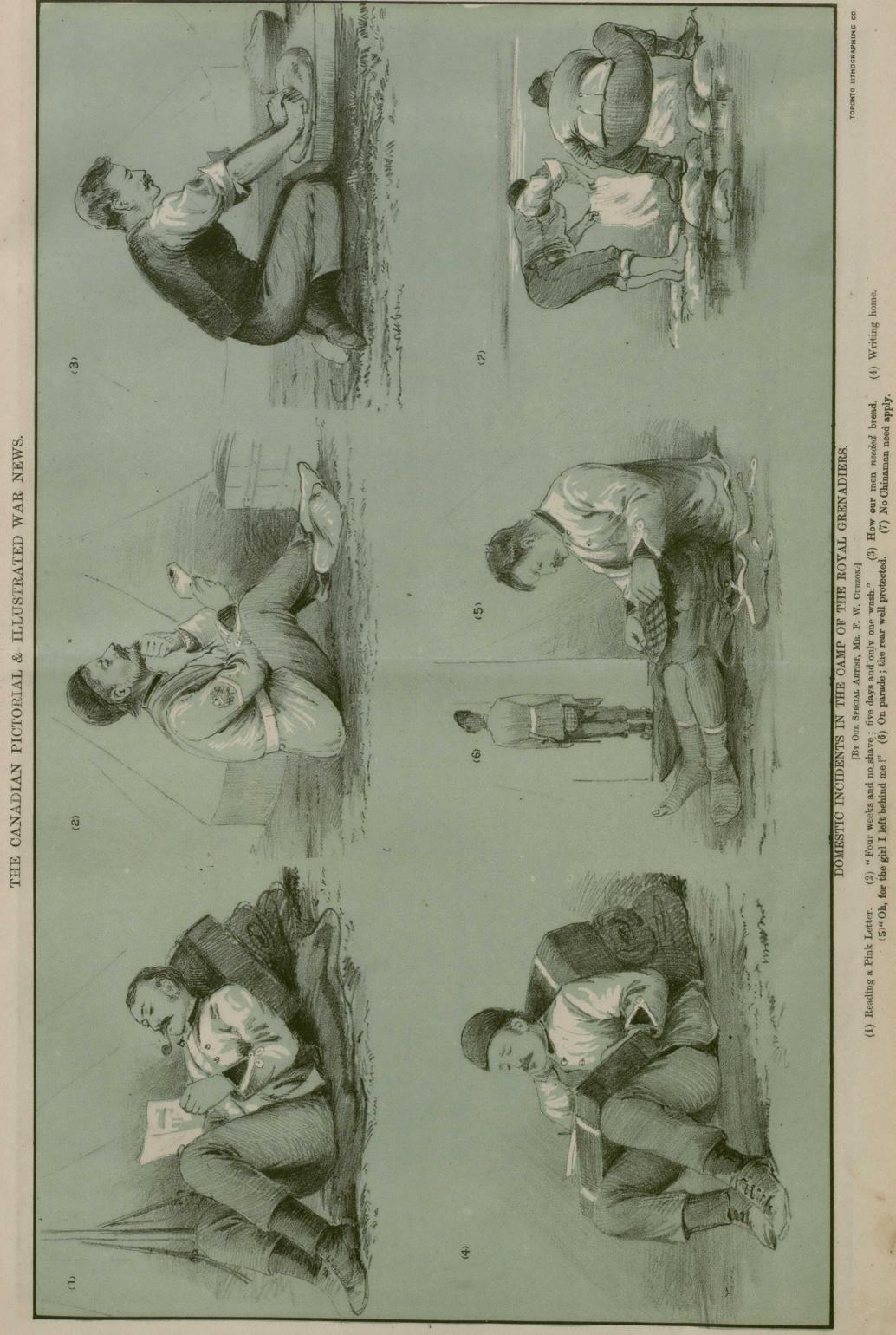
(Incidents from Photographs and Sketches furnished by Mr. F. N. Boxer.)

(1) Parade for Divine Service at St. Paul's Church. (2) Lt.-Col. Oswald. (3) The Brigade going on the cars at the Canadian Pacific Railway Station.



The first advance on the enemy's position.
(2) The death of Private Fergusson, 90th Batt, the first man shot dead.
(3) Capt. Wise, A.D.C., undertakes to avenge the death of his charger, and himself gets shot.
(4) Grenadiers taking pot shots at the enemy.

TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.





FUNERAL' OF TWO MEMBERS OF THE 90TH BATTALION AT WINNIPEG.

(From Photographs, Sketches, and special information supplied by the Rev. J. B. Silcox.)

Portrait of Private Alex. M. Ferguson, the first Volunteer killed in the Battle of Fish Creek.
The Bodies awaiting Interment in the School-room.
Lieut. Charles Swinford, shot through the head at Fish Creek, who died in the Field Hospital.
The Funeral Procession leaving the Congregational Church.

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

EXPERIENCES OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS.

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

ON THE LINE OF MARCH.

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

A HALT ON THE WAY.

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

THE TUG OF WAR, ETC.

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

PREPARING FOR DINNER

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

A PARADE ON THE PRAIRIE

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

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

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

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS IN THE CAMP OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS.

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

HOW RIEL CAN BE TRIED FOR HIS CRIMES.

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

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



INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

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

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

The Royal Grenadiers shown as taking pot shots at an Indian who injudiciously attempted to cross an opening, but failed in his object because he was sent to another climate very suddenly, are Color-Sergeant Curzon, Corporal Judge, and Privates A. Martin and (8) When any person is convicted of a capital offence and is sentenced to death, the stipendiary magistrate shall forward to the Minister of Justice the notes of the evidence with his report upon the case, and the execution shall be postponed from time to time by the stipendiary magistrate, if found necessary, until such report is received, and the pleasure of the Governor thereon is communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor.

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

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With your Hospital Supplies for the North-West.



shall have jurisdiction to confirm the conviction or to order a new trial; and the mode of such appeal, and all particulars relating thereto, shall be determined from time to time by ordinance of the Lieutenant-Governorin Council.

The militia general court-martial referred to in the paragraph dealing with chap. 14, Acts 1867-68, section 2, is to be composed of officers of the militia, no officer of Her Majesty's regular army on full pay being allowed to sit on such court-martial. Presumably, however, the latter when not on full pay in the regular army, can be on the courtmartial.

It thus appears that there are two processes by which Riel can be tried : First, by a militia general court-martial, and, second, by the ordinary civil tribunals of the North-West. As an American citizen, he can be tried in the same way as if he were still a subject of Her Majesty in Canada. There is no complication, as will be seen, arising from the fact of his being legally a foreigner. As to those misguided individuals who, being subjects of Her Majesty in Canada, levied war in Canada with Riel, a citizen of a foreign country, the law provides that they may be tried either by militia court-martial or by the civil tribunal, as already mentioned, and the punishment on conviction is death as felons. In short, the tribunal may be a militia general courtmartial, composed of militia officers and officers in the regular army not on full pay, or it may be a stipendiary magistrate and one justice of the peace with a jury of six. The trial may be anywhere in the North-West Territories. There is an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba. The sentence that must be passed upon Riel and his associates on conviction is the death sentence. -Ottawa Correspondence of the Toronto Mail.

THE BATTLE OF BATOCHE, AND CAPTURE OF LOUIS REIL.

A COMPLETE VICTORY.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

In the House of Commons, at Ottawa, on the 15th inst., before the orders of the day were called, the Minister of Militia said :-"I desire to read to the house a more lengthy report of the battle at Batoche which I have received from Gen. Middleton, and which will be of interest. It is as follows :-

"FROM BATOCHE, N.W.T., May 12.

"To the Hon. A. P. Caron .-

"Since my last evening despatch to you I have ascertained some particulars of our victory, which was most complete. I have myself counted twelve half-breeds on the field, and we have four wounded half-breeds in hospital and two Sioux. Among the wounded half-breeds is one Amboise Joubin, a councillor, and Joseph Delormes. As far as I can ascertain, Riel and Gabriel Dumont left as soon as they saw us getting well in, but I cannot ascertain for certain which side of the river he is on, but think he must be on this side. The extraordinary skill displayed in making rifle pits at the exact proper points, and the number of them, is very remarkable, and had we advanced rashly or heedlessly I believe we might have been destroyed. As I told you, I reconnoitered my right front with all my mounted men yesterday morning with a view to withdrawing as many of their men from my left attack, which was the key of the position, and on my return to camp forced on my left and then advanced the whole line with a cheer and a dash worthy of the soldiers of any army. The effect was remarkable. The enemy in front of our left was forced back from pit to pit, and those in the strongest pit facing east, who found themselves turned and our men behind them, then commenced a sauve qui peut, and they fled, leaving blankets, coats, hats, boots, trousers, and even guns in their pits. The conduct of the troops was beyond praise, the Midland and 10th Regiments vieing with each other, well supported by the 90th, and flanked by the mounted portion of the troops. The artillery and Gatling also assisted in the attack with good effect. When all behaved so well it might appear invidious to mention particular names, still there are always some one who, by good luck, are brought before the eye of the commanding officer, and these names I shall submit to you later on. My staff gave me every assistance, and were most energetic and zealous. The medical arrangements, under Brigade Surgeon Orton, were as usual, most excellent and efficiently carried out. I have to regret the death of three officers, as well as two soldiers, but they died nobly and well. I

found no want of ammunition' among the enemy, or food, in spite of what has been said to the contrary, and we found large quantities of powder and shot. Nearly the whole of the rebels' families were left, and are encamped close to the river bank. They were terribly frightened, but I have reassured them and protected them, There is a report that Gabriel Dumont is killed, but I do not believe it, though I think it likely he is wounded. One of the killed has been recognized as Donald Ross, one of the Council. Yesterday evening, just as the action was finished, the Northcote and Marquis, steamers, arrived up, the latter having twenty-five police on board. It appears that the Northcote had a hard time of it, as the rebels fired at it very heavily, and though it was well fortified the rebels managed to wound two men slightly. The Northcote got on a shoal for a short time, but managed to keep the enemy off and to get off themselves. Finding that owing to the barges alongside they could not go up stream again, they decided to run down to the Hudson Bay Crossing, and get rid of them and return. At the Crossing they found the other steamer and came up together. This morning I sent out a letter addressed to Riel as follows.

" 'BATOCHE, May 11.

"' Mr. Riel, I am ready to receive you and your Council, and to protect you until your case has been decided upon by the Dominion Government.

" (Signed) FRED. MIDDLETON, " 'Major-General, Commanding North-West Field Forces.

"I cannot of course be certain, but I am inclined to think the complete smash of the rebels will have pretty well broken the back of the rebellion. At any rate, it will, I trust, have dispelled the idea that half-breeds and Indians can withstand the attack of resolute whites properly led, and will tend to remove the unaccountable scare that seems to have entered into the minds of so many in the North-West as regards the prowess and powers of fighting of the Indians and halfbreeds. There is not a sign of the enemy on either side of the river for miles.

" (Signed) FRED. MIDDLETON."

Subsequently, at 2.45 to-day Mr. Caron said :-- " I wish to read a telegram received from Gen. Middleton confirming the capture of Riel." The telegram is couched in the following terms.

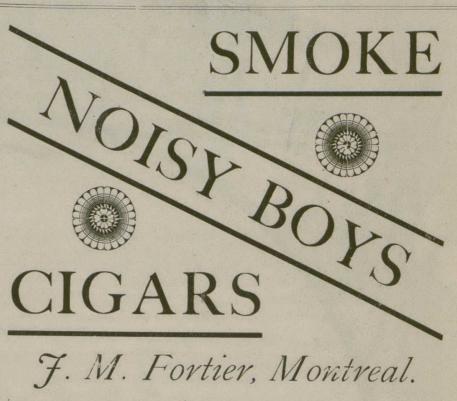
" CLARKE'S CROSSING, May 15. "Riel my prisoner.

"FRED MIDDLETON."

No applause or demonstration of any kind was called forth by the reading of this despatch. [Since the above was in type, despatches published in the daily papers show that Riel surrendered to three of Col. Boulton's scouts, who delivered him unharmed to General Middleton.-ED.]

THE Canadian Militia Gazette just launched will, we hope, have a longer and more prosperous career than previous publications that have endeavoured to execute the useful mission now again attempted. The subscription price (only \$1.50 per annum) should not prove an obstacle to a wide-spread support. While we approve, as a general rule, of impersonal journalism, we are inclined to think it is better that the personality of the proprietors or publishers of a new publication should be given to the world. People do not nowadays readily remit subscriptions to any quarter without knowing something definite as to the commercial standing of the other party to the contract. Though Toronto is generally held to be the best point in Canada from which to make literary ventures, Ottawa certainly offers some advantages as the local habitation of a militia organ. The first number of our new contemporary promises well for its future.





WILLIAM CLARK

MANUFACTURER OF

BONELESS PIGS' FEET,

PARAGON OX TONGUE,

LUNCH TONGUE.

CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE,

ROAST BEEF.

POTTED MEATS,

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, CHICKEN, HAM & TONGUE, SAVOURY OX TONGUE,

CANNED SOUPS, &c.

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CANADIAN THE PICTORIAL

ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

Answers to Correspondents.

- JARVIS; Ottawa.-Thanks for the excellent portrait
- J. D. H., Fort McLeod.—Photographs received. Thanks.
- J. H. C., Walkerton.—Thanks for the information. We shall not overlook the 32nd.
- J. McC., St. Boniface.-Communication received with thanks.
- HALL & LowE, Winnipeg.—Your excellent photo-graphs received. Shall make good use of them, as occasion offers. Have obtained portrait of the D.A.G. from Ottawa.
- PATRICK SLAVEN, Napanee.—Your letter received and suggestion approved. Can you furnish photograph of the officer in question? notograph of the oncer in question? P.

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE Grip Printing @ Pub. Co., Toronto.

Price, 15 Cents per Copy

It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-Western Re-bellion; portraits of principal Officers, and illus-trations of places of interest in the North-West. The paper consists of twelve pages 12 x 18 inches, printed and lithographed in tints, on good paper.

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

Joilowing 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's 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 A came issued Anvil 26, and contained the

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; Read-ing Battalion Orders in the Drill-Shed, Hamilton; The Winnipeg Light Infantry Preparing for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Lt.-Col. Ouimet, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

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

Major-Gen. Middleton and his A.D.C. (Equestrian Por-traits); 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 (Fusileers), of London, enter-tained at Port Arthur ; the Ottawa Sharpshooters (G.G.F.G.) at Winnipeg ; Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake ; dvance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) Returning from a Rabbit Hunt. Also a splendid two-page supplement, en-titled "Toronto Ladies Receiving and Packing Contribu-tions 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 (Fusileers) 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.

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

Future issues will be mailed from the office of publication a date of issue to all persons ordering in advance.

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

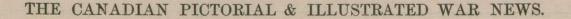
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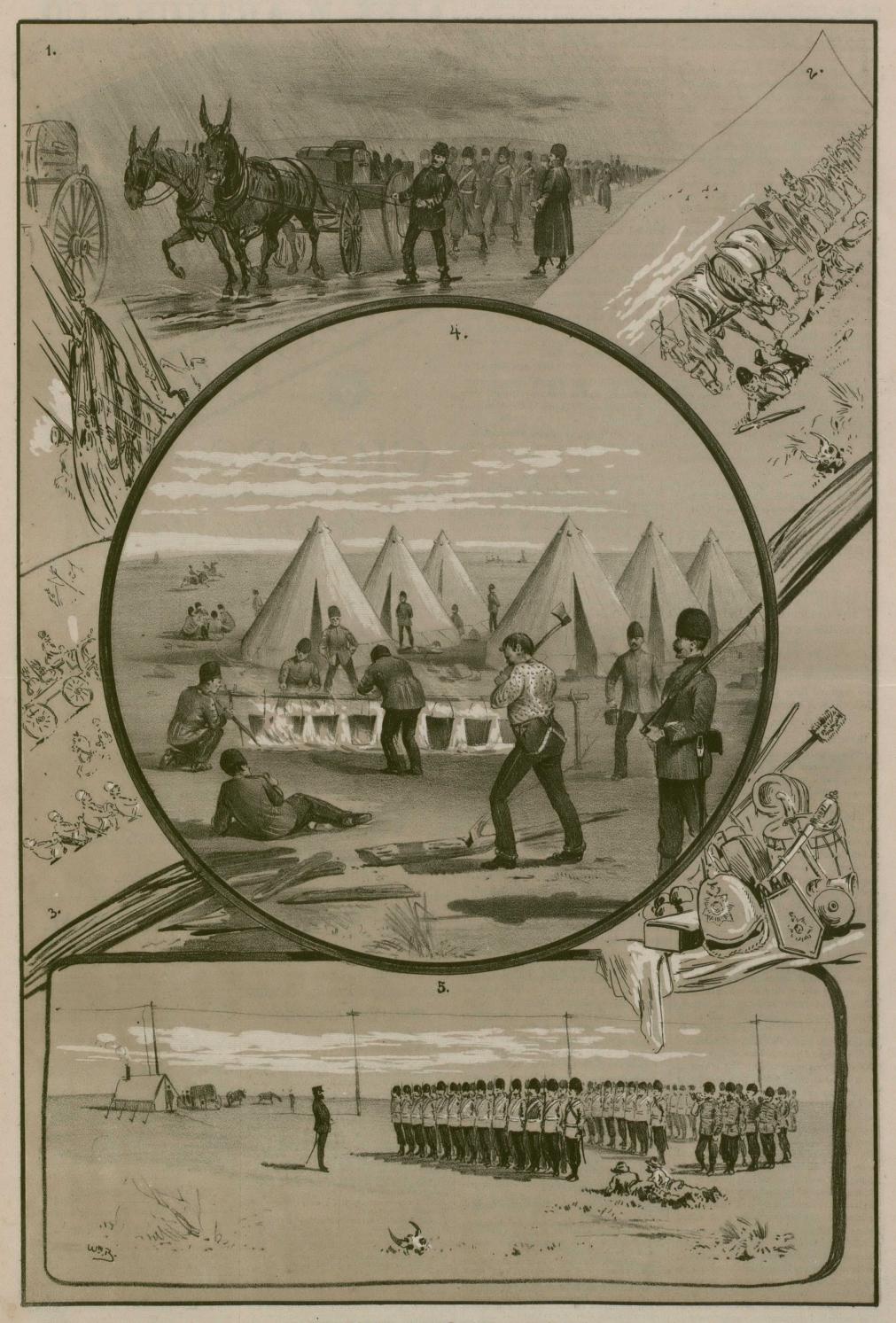
In order to meet the large and growing demand for

—The Illustrated War News—

And also the wishes of the large number of persons residing in country districts who find a difficulty in obtaining this publication through newsdealers at a distance, we will undertake, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR, to mail eight numbers to any address indicated. Friends may club for four numbers each, if they desire. In all cases where our patrons require to be supplied with successive copies com-mencing with the first one, the fact must be plainly stated. The supply of Nos. 1, 2. 3 and 4 being nearly exhausted, all who wish to obtain them should communicate without delay.

Grip Printing and Publishing ICo., Toronto.





EXPERIENCES OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS.

(FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. W. CURZON, WITH GENERAL MIDDLETON'S COMMAND.)

 On the Line of March from Qu'Appelle to Clarke's Crossing.
A Halt by the Way.
The Tug of War between the Royal Grenadiers and the 90th Rifles, won by the former.
Preparing for Dinner.
A Parade on the Prairie, showing Field Telegraph Tent, etc.