

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## CAMP OF HALF-BREED REFUGEES AT FORT PITT.

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

## RIEL TAKING HIS CONSTITUTIONAL AT REGINA.

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

## WHITE CAP'S BAND AND THEIR CAPTORS.

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

## BATTALION DRILL OF THE PUPILS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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

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

## ROUGHING IT AT THE FRONT.

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

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

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

## GEN. MIDDLETON'S EXPEDITION TO FORT PITT.

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

## PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CAPT. CLARK, OF THE 90TH BATT.,

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

## LIEUT.-COL. MONTIZAMBERT.

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

## CAPT. MASON, OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS,

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

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

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