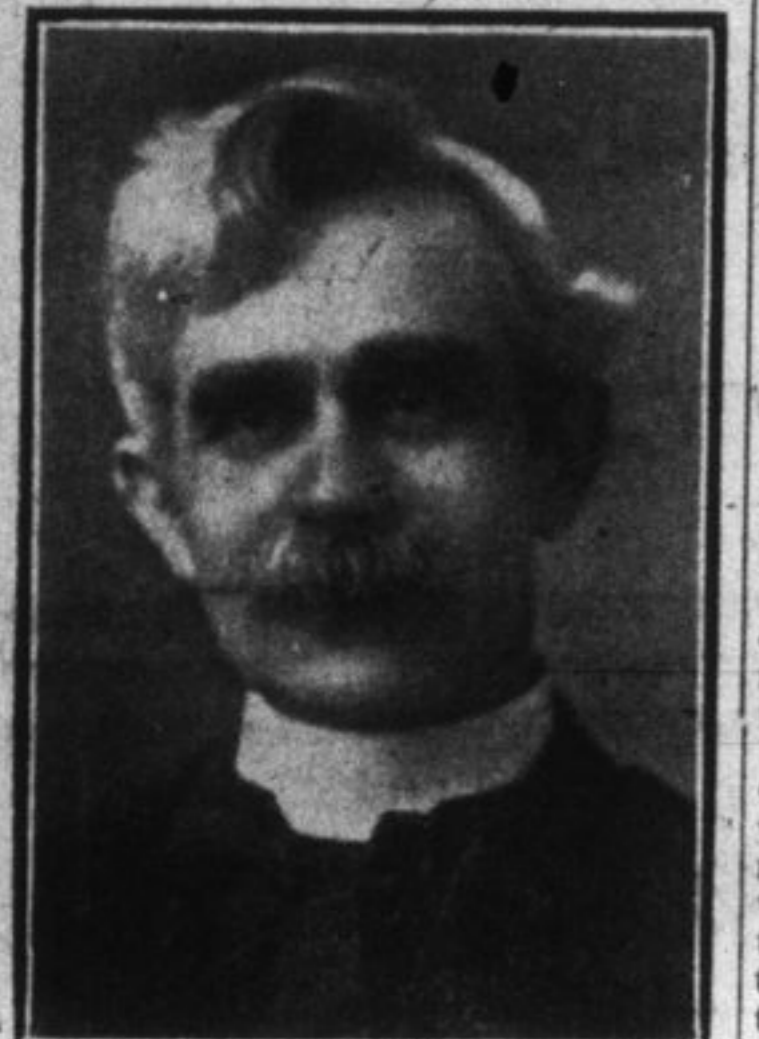


REV. HAROLD I. HORSEY GIVES REMINISCENCES OF NORTH WEST CAMPAIGN OF '85

**He Tells of His Experience With the
Midland Regiment—Was Seventeen
Years of Age at the Time.**

Ottawa Journal.
The reminiscences of the Northwest rebellion have been read with a great deal of interest. To-day we are able to give some more of the features of the campaign as told by Rev. H. I. Horsey, pastor of the Wesleyan Zion Congregational church. Mr. Horsey, who was a lad of 17 at the time of the rebellion, says: "The Midland regiment was a very fit and effective fighting unit, com-



REV. HAROLD I. HORSEY

posed of picked companies from several battalions of the Midland district of Ontario; well officered, among whom were eight graduates from the Royal Military College, and in command of that charming personality and brilliant soldier, Col. A. T. H. Williams, M.P., of Fort Hope. "Williams was a perfect soldier, courageous, courteous and thoughtful of his men. He was always after efficiency; for example, he had his men discard the heavy forage caps when the warm weather came and made light service caps of a neat pattern out of canvas or bags. Then at another time by his orders we left our heavy old-fashioned ball pouches behind us and our puttees were in a single day transformed into cartridge-bands of modern type. Many other instances could be cited of this fine soldier's thoughtfulness and efficiency.

"My own recollections are those of a mere youth of 17 years of age. At the outbreak of the Northwest rebellion I was a bugle sergeant in the 14th P. W. O. Rifles, Kingston, and inheriting the military spirit eagerly volunteered for service. I was successful in getting leave of absence from my own battalion and attached to 'F' company of the Midland regiment. Our officers were Capt. T. Kelly, Lieut. Hubbell and Blisk; all these gentlemen are at present residing in this city. They were efficient officers and Lieut. Hubbell was an R. M. C. graduate.

The Start. But it is only in-

teresting as the recollections of a school boy. It tells of the regimental mobilization at the Tete-du-Pont barracks, Kingston, of the heavy tramping through the 'gaps' around the north shore of Lake Superior, of camp fires and sleeping on the snow with the temperature at zero, recollections of the C. P. R. as far west as Swift Current, where we left the line and marched to the South Saskatchewan river. Following the course of the river we were at Saskatoon, Clarke's Crossing and Batoche. Our regiment was divided for a time, the right half battalion under Col. Williams being in the firing line at Batoche and leading in the charge when the town was taken. Two companies of the left half battalion, 'E' and 'F' (of which I was a member) were stationed at Clarke's Crossing, under command of the senior major, now Lieut.-Col. H. R. Smith, having the important duty of guarding the rear and having charge of supplies, etc. True, while not actually in the line of battle, we had the more gruesome experience of seeing the dead and wounded and facing the more trying and sadder part of the soldier's duties.

At Batoche. "I have often wondered why the men of our regiment, not actually in the charge, did not get the Batoche medals clasp. We went all over the ground and recorded impressions in my diary while at Batoche. "The Midland regiment was reunited at the crossing below Batoche and marched with Middleton's column to the relief of Prince Albert. Then to Battleford by boat, where we met the Ottawa and other companies and were present when Big Chief Founds maker surrendered. From there we went to Fort Pitt, which for a time was Gen. Middleton's headquarters. Our regiment proceeded up the river to a place called Midland Landing, marching inland to Frog Lake.

"This place was a mission of the Oblate Fathers and the Indians had massacred several of the inhabitants including two priests, Father Faford and another, besides burning the church, mission premises and stores, leaving nothing but the charred remains of the little hamlet to greet us upon our arrival. We covered several bodies with mounds of earth and cleaned up the place. I have some recollections of these heroic 'Oblate missionaries which I prize very highly. Our regiment went still further inland in order to head off Big Bear's band, acting in conjunction with the mounted column from Battleford, and eventually we returned to Fort Pitt. It was here that Col. Williams died of fever. Some days before his death, and while acting as orderly to General Middleton, I was sent with a personal message from the general to our sick Colonel on the steamer moored at the landing. I was permitted to see him, and have always cherished his kindly words during the brief conversation, being one of the very few privileged to see him during his last days. His passing was a great shock, as he was beloved by all ranks. We made a huge box in which the body was placed for shipment across the prairie, and I remember my boyish feelings as we filed past for a last look at our beloved commander. As I glanced nervously at his peaceful form, the soldier's body covered with white sheets, the folds of which were caught at the left shoulder with a military crest as a brooch, it seemed to me that the handsome face and form in the spotless winding sheet,

was worthy of the greatest Caesar of whom I had ever read. We took the body to Battleford, where after a service in the Fort square it was sent on to again be met at Port Hope, where the Midlanders laid the commander to rest in the pretty little cemetery of the town. "We followed the course of the North Saskatchewan River, stopping at many places, and crossing Lake Winnipeg en route at Selkirk and hence to Fort Arthur, where we took the C. P. R. boats for Owen Sound, to continue our journey by train to Toronto and Port Hope, where we were disbanded and sent to our various company headquarters. "I have many reminiscences recorded, but they are not of general interest. As I look back, remembering the work done, the vast extent of territory covered by the Midlanders, as well as the high qualities of the officers, I am convinced that was an infantry regiment second to none at that time. "We were fortunate in having as our senior major, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Smith, who assumed command at Col. Williams' death. Col. Smith was always a good soldier, a knightly gentleman and a favorite with all ranks. The Midlanders who live in Ottawa delight to salute their old commander, now known to the public as Col. Henry R. Smith, C.B., Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons. "At the present time a number of the Midland regiment reside in the Capital: Col. H. R. Smith, Major Kelly, Major Hubbell, Lieut.-Col. Bliss, Col. Harrison, Surg.-Col. A. J. Horsey, and others, including a number of my comrades who served in the ranks. Col. Horsey was our Surgeon-Major, doing splendid service at Batoche, where his skill and thoughtfulness in behalf of the wounded won for him the gratitude of many poor fellows at that trying time. "The late Col. Tom Evans, an Ottawa boy, was also a lieutenant in the Midlanders.

Words of Praise. "Among my notes of the expedition I find that my attention was directed to the orders issued to our regiment at Jack Fish Bay, and that I copied it into my diary. It is here with appended that it may recall to some of my comrades the stirring experiences along the north shore of Lake Superior, twenty-nine years ago. "Jack Fish Bay, April 11, 1885. "To the Officers and Men of the Midland Battalion: "The words of confidence in you which I uttered in the barrack square, Kingston, and which I placed on record in battalion orders, were not misplaced. "During the past few days, hunger, fatigue and exposure have been borne without a murmur, discipline and order have been most sorely tested, and I thank you for the noble response given by all ranks. "No irregularity, even of the most trifling nature, has occurred during serving even of a reprimand. There has been readiness and alacrity on the part of all to discharge the numerous duties assigned to them. The march of 23 miles across the ice of Lake Superior yesterday during severe and blinding storm of snow and sleet and the plucky endurance and steadiness evinced by the battalion on the march, and as it stepped from the ice to the shore with ranks so well-locked up, as well as the night passed in the open in the snow and severe cold, before the bivouac fire, must forever be impressed upon our memories, and as soldiers we can always refer to them with feelings of pride. "The honor of our queen and the integrity of our country are safe in the hands of such men as you have shown yourselves to be, and I feel inspired to say that when duty calls, be it on the line of march, on parade, or in front of the enemy, the response will be such as to enable us to adopt the motto of our regiment, 'Nulli Secundum Secundo.' "A. T. H. WILLIAMS, "Lieut.-Col."

HUNTED IN WILDS. White Men Flee From Mexico Into British Honduras. Tucked away in a little corner of Central America and bordering on Mexico for about 100 miles is a little patch of the British Empire that is feeling the effects of the turbulent times in the neighboring republic. The river separating the two countries is called the Rio Grande, like the one between Texas and Mexico, but is known also as the Rio Hondo. Many British working in the mahogany and chicle camps in the Quintana Roo territory of Mexico have sought refuge in British Honduras, the territory of the natives. It is stated that practically all mahogany cutting has ceased, and unless conditions improve there will be a shortage of chewing gum. It is obtained from the zapote tree. One of the biggest mahogany concerns had its principal camp at Mengel and had in its employ a large number of white men, who lived there with their families. Some of these men were off some distance in the tropical forests when the natives learned that the United States had seized Vera Cruz. The lives of Manager J. A. White and his assistant, C. R. Stanley, were threatened. Mr. White and the other employees and their families at Mengel succeeded in getting across the river to British Honduras, but Stanley, who happened to be in the boat when the natives came, was forced to flee into the dense brush to escape the mob that was upon his trail with the avowed purpose of killing him. For ten days he wandered about in the wilds of Quintana Roo, subsisting on roots and fruit, until he was able to get to a hill with a revolver, his only weapon. He had been given up by his friends as lost when he appeared at a little settlement near the British Honduras line. The Maya Indians, who inhabit the more remote parts of Quintana Roo, have never been subdued by the British and its members are hostile to that Government. During the Diaz regime constant warfare was carried on to subjugate the Mayas. They were killed by thousands and the survivors were driven back into the interior of the country from the edge of the capital of the tribe, Chan Santa Cruz, was captured. This and other defeats broke the spirit of the Mayas and they have carried on guerrilla warfare against the Mexicans. It is well known here that Americans and British traders in Belize carried on a profitable trade in supplying the Mayas with arms and ammunition in return for chicle, mahogany logs and other tropical products. British Honduras became a British colony in 1862. It was settled by the first part of the eighteenth century, despite the armed opposition of the Spaniards who were in possession of the country. The town of Belize, where the British governor makes his headquarters, has a population of about 15,000 including about 500 whites.

Flowers and Spices Antiseptic. The odor of cloves has been known to destroy microbes in thirty-five minutes, cinnamon will kill some species in twelve minutes, thyme in thirty-five minutes. In forty-five minutes common wild verbena is found effective, while the odor of some geranium flowers has destroyed various forms of microbes in fifty minutes. The odor of cinnamon is said to destroy the typhoid fever microbe in twelve minutes and is recorded as the most effective of all odors as an antiseptic. It is now believed that flowers which are found in Egyptian mummies were placed there more for their antiseptic properties than for merely ornamental, sentimental purposes.—London Globe.

Setting the River on Fire. In old English times, when each family was obliged to sift its own flour, it sometimes happened that an energetic man would turn his sieve so rapidly as to cause it to catch fire. The style of sieve used in those days was called a 'tome', and is become a customary saying that a lay man would never set the tome on fire. Now, it happens that the name of the river Thames is pronounced like the name of this old flour sieve, and after many years, when the old-fashioned tome was forgotten, it was thought that setting the tome on fire meant setting the river on fire, and that is why to-day we say that a stupid person will never set the river on fire.

Nothing Unusual. Several years ago a tourist fell over a rock from a height of about 300 feet, near Europa Point, Gibraltar, and was killed. The coroner's lieutenant in charge of the guard-room, however, inserted in his guard report for the day that "nothing unusual had occurred." For this he was "carpeted" before the coroner's inquest, when he asked for an explanation. "Well, sir," replied the young officer, a Scotsman, "if the poor man had not been killed it would have been a very extraordinary fact, but as the poor body was killed—why, sir, I thought it was not extraordinary or unusual." The plea was accepted.

Near Toronto one man was killed and five escaped when a C.P.R. train struck a motor car. At Edinburgh the king and queen were showered with militant literature. In Toronto twenty-six died of poverty last month, as a result of unemployment.

CRACK FISH OVERSEER GANANOQUE INSPECTOR IS DOING GREAT WORK.

A Record of His Seizures So Far This Season—Gananogue's Civic Holiday to be Decided by Yacht Club.

Gananogue, July 7.—George Tomer, the efficient fish and game overseer for this section on his last trip over the eastern part of his territory took up six sets of gill nets near Fiddler's Elbow. The overseer this season has captured 63 sets of gill nets of which 32 sets were practically new and were forwarded to Belleville, the other 31 sets were burned. He also took four sets of hoop nets which were forwarded to Belleville and two sets of trap nets which were destroyed. In addition to this total of 69 sets for the season, he has to his credit the capture of 17 night lines which if placed together would reach about eight miles.

Miss Freda Sunbury, as well as passing the primary examination in piano for the Toronto Conservatory of Music, also passed her examination in voice, both with honors. Ensign Richardson, formerly in charge of the Salvation Army corps, accompanied by Mrs. Richardson, who has been for some time past in British Columbia, are spending a short furlough with local friends. The town council has left with the Gananogue Yacht club the setting of the date for civic holiday, which they will arrange for either August 12th, or 19th, when the A. C. A. meet at Sugar Island will be in progress. The yacht club will conduct a four day programme of aquatic sports on the date fixed. The fifty-five pictures purchased for the local schools with the proceeds of the recent art exhibition at the armoury, have arrived and are on exhibition at William Howard's furniture store where they are being put in their frames. The fourteen donated by local parties are also here on exhibition and will probably all be placed in the various rooms to which they belong for the beginning of the fall term. Miss Nell E. Dempster, who a little over a year ago established the Gananogue Business college, which has received very generous patronage has disposed of her control of the college to C. R. Lennon, of Montreal. The Spring and Axle company of this town has purchased the McNeen property on King street, adjoining its warehouse and will use it for extensions.

At Pleasant Valley. Pleasant Valley, July 6.—A number from here attended camp meeting at Verona on Sunday. Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Wilkins, Harrowsmith, were recent visitors at D. B. Sigworth's. Mr. and Mrs. John Ashley and Miss Alberta Hughes were Sunday visitors at G. Hughes'. Mrs. E. Whitty and Mrs. C. Switzer at G. Hughes'. Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Sigworth and little Miss Phyllis have returned from a visit to friends at Wilton and Napanea. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carr, John Carr, Mrs. Damon Youmans and Master Earl, Modrain Grove, at Edgar Hughes'. Miss Violet Sigworth left for the west on Sunday. Miss Hazel Wattam, Watson and R. Boyce at Verona. Robert Ashley at James A. Hughes'. Miss Violet Sigworth was a recent guest of Miss A. E. Barr. Miss Maria Watson is expected soon from St. Catharines, where she has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. Whitty, for the past few weeks. Miss Cynthia Ashley at James A. Hughes'. Mr. and Mrs. A. Gowdy at F. Lakin's, Harrowsmith. Mrs. S. Sigworth at Verona. Mrs. Jane Ellerbeck, Sydenham, at N. and R. Ellerbeck's. The many friends of Cecil Goodberry were sorry to hear of his severe illness. At Kerr's house is nearing completion.

Thirteen Island Lake News. Thirteen Island Lake, July 6.—The Reynolds feldspar mines have closed and there is talk of the big mines also closing on account of no sale for the spar. E. Page and W. Babcock and Smith have gone to Long Lake to repair buildings for W. Collins. Miss Theresa and Tom Collins are visiting in the city. A Collins is a valuable colt. Many from this place attended the camp meeting at Verona. There is a prospect of a large crop of raspberries if the showers continue.

GERMAN ACTORS SLAVES Astonishing Disclosures in Theatrical Libel Suit Heard in Munich.

Berlin, July 6.—An astonishing commentary upon the conditions in the German theatrical world has been furnished by a libel suit at Munich.

Ernest Schumpf, director of the Munich Folk's theatre, brought action against the publisher of a magazine devoted to stage affairs, who has accused Schumpf of mistreatment of his employees. The testimony at the trial disclosed conditions which moved the presiding judge to declare that "we have experienced a great deal in this courtroom, but never before such a testimony as the poorest workingmen are better off than these actors. Workingmen would not endure such treatment. Uncontrolled testimony showed that Schumpf was accustomed to strike and kick actors and to lash them with a whip; that actresses were engaged at a salary of \$15 to \$22.50 monthly and required to furnish their own wardrobe, although the theatre was extremely profitable and Schumpf had become rich through its management; that the director had declared in the presence of the whole company that "it is a pity that we are not in Russia, so I could walk into you with a knout"; that he had struck a woman prompter in the face with a bunch of keys, and German keys are so big and heavy that a bunch of them is almost a deadly weapon. The testimony concerning the plaintiff's conduct toward the women of his company was of such a nature that the public was excluded from the courtroom, while it was being given. The publisher of the offending article was acquitted and the entire costs were placed upon Schumpf. He will also lose his concession as theatre manager.

The abused actors declared that they submitted to such treatment because they were, under prevailing conditions in their profession, helpless to resist. Moreover, they said, there was no feeling of solidarity among actors which would make resistance effective. It was a question of bare existence with them, and they bore ills they had, rather than flee to others which might be worse.

TO REPORT ON WORK. Bishop of Southwark to Visit Canada Soon. London, July 7.—The bishop of Southwark, Right Rev. Dr. Burgess, sails by the Virginian, on September 14th, for a visit to Canada on behalf of the archbishops' Western Canada fund. He will visit the head of the archbishops' mission, conducted at Edmonton by Rev. W. G. Boyd, M.A. His lordship will then go to Calgary, and later visit Southern Alberta, Regina and Qu'Appelle. After meeting the archbishop of Rupert's Land at Winnipeg, the bishop will return by way of Montreal, leaving for England on October 20th. He will make his report on the work at a meeting held at Westminster.

COAST DEFENCES AT PANAMA. Mortars With Range of Eleven Miles Installed. Popular Mechanics Magazine. In addition to the twelve-inch and sixteen-inch coast defence rifles, mounted on disappearing carriages, which will constitute the main defenses of the Panama Canal against attack from the sea, several of the newest type of seacoast mortars are to be placed in pits, from whence they can discharge shells without disclosing their own position. These new mortars, the most powerful ever built, have a range of eleven miles high, to drop with terrific velocity on the deck of an enemy's ship.

TO REPRESENT CANADA. Delegates to Sixth International Dental Congress. Ottawa, July 7.—Canadian delegates to attend the sixth International Dental congress to be held at London, England, next month, have been chosen as follows: Andrew J. McDonough, of the city of Toronto, doctor of dental surgery, specially representing the province of Ontario; Eugene Dubaut, doctor of dental surgery, of the dental faculty of Laval University, Montreal, specially representing the province of Quebec; and G. F. Bush, of the city of Winnipeg, specially representing the western provinces of the Dominion.

How to Beautify a Summer Soiled Face

It's really a simple matter to remove a face soiled by sun, wind and dirt. Ordinary mercurized wax, used like cold cream, will transform the worst old complexion into one of snowy whiteness and velvety softness. It gradually peels off the outer veil of surface skin, but so gently, gradually, there's no discomfort. The worn-out skin comes off, not in patches, but evenly, in tiny particles, leaving no evidence of the treatment. The younger complexion, is one of captivating loveliness. One ounce of mercurized wax, to be had at any drug store, is enough to remove any tanned, reddened, pimples, freckled or blotchy skin. Apply before retiring, washing it off mornings. Many skins wrinkle easily with every wind that blows, with heat, dryness, etc. An excellent wrinkle-remover, because it tightens the skin and strengthens relaxed muscles, is a wash lotion made as follows: Powdered salicylic acid, dissolved in witch hazel, 1-2 pint. This gives immediate results.

OUR TOBACCO With the "Rooster" on it, it's crowing louder as he goes along. It's the best for pipe and cigar smoking. AT A. MACLENNAN'S, Ontario Street.

Fruit Land Fresh Cantaloupes Fresh strawberries daily Choice eating apples Oranges, all prices California peaches, plums and cherries. Also choice line of candies. James Paul, 348 Princess St. Phone 904 Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

No Trouble to Keep Skin Free From Hairs (The Modern Beauty) There is no need for any woman to countenance superfluous hairs, because with a paste made by mixing some powdered deodorant with water it is easy to get rid of them. The paste is applied for 2 or 3 minutes, then rubbed off and the skin washed. This treatment will rid the skin of hair without leaving a blemish, but care should be taken to see that you get real deodorant.

DUSTLAY DRY CLEANER No more dust while sweeping. Guaranteed to clean floors and brighten dustladen carpets and rugs. Every housekeeper should use it. For sale by D. COUPER, Phone 70, 341-3 Princess St. Prompt Delivery.

How To Prevent Acid Stomachs and Food Fermentation By a Stomach Specialist. As a specialist who has spent many years in the study and treatment of stomach troubles, I have been forced to the conclusion that most people who complain of stomach trouble possess stomachs that are absolutely healthy and normal. The real trouble that which causes all the pain and difficulty is excessive acid in the stomach, aggravated by food fermentation. Hyperacidity irritates the delicate lining of the stomach and food fermentation causes wind which distends the stomach abnormally, causing that full bloated feeling. Thus both acid and fermentation interfere with and retard the process of digestion. The stomach is usually healthy and normal, but irritated almost past endurance by these foreign elements—acid and wind. In such cases—and they comprise over 90 per cent. of all stomach difficulties—the first and only step necessary is to neutralize the acid and stop the fermentation by taking in a little warm or cold water immediately after eating, from one to two teaspoonfuls of bisulphate of magnesia, which is doubtless the best and most really effective antacid and food corrective known. The acid will be neutralized and the fermentation stopped almost instantly. The acid will be such will at once proceed to digest the food in a healthy, normal manner. Be sure to ask your druggist for the bisulphate of magnesia, as I have found other forms utterly lacking in its peculiarly valuable properties.—F. J. G.

At Porcupine, Ont., ugly stories are told that James Knowles, a young lawyer, met his death because of his activity in investigating civic graft.

The Head Nurse Says:

"It is in time of sickness that clean blood and right living show their value."

One can begin to-day to make clean blood and build healthy body and brain—proper food will do it.

All of the essential body and brain-building elements are found in

Grape-Nuts

and cream.

Grape-Nuts food is made from whole wheat and malted barley. It contains all the nutriment of the grain, including the mineral elements (phosphate of potash, etc.) that are so necessary to health.

These elements stored under the outer coat of the wheat and barley are all retained in making Grape-Nuts.

A food for body and brain—easily digested and appetizing.

"There's a Reason"

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

CANADIAN POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD., WINDSOR, ONT.

Preventing a Business Sump

If during September, October and November manufacturers and merchants were to suspend their selling aggressiveness as represented by their newspaper advertising, autumn business for them would be very, very dull. When selling energy is reduced, business slumps.

The slump in summer business which again, from experience is due mainly to a collapse of their own efforts to keep business up to its usual level. The public does not eat less in summer than in the autumn; it merely changes its diet.

The summer apparel worn by the average man and woman differs from autumn or winter apparel only in weight and kind, not in extent or variety. The common needs of man remain fairly uniform the year round.

The way to keep business up in summer is to keep up the selling pressure as faithfully then as at other seasons, and to keep open the channel of communication between seller and buyer—the channel of newspaper advertising.

You can obtain helpful advice on advertising free of cost and without obligation by consulting the Business Department of The British Whig.