

**UNCIVILIZED WARFARE.**

No one could read the accounts sent from Battleford of the wanton destruction of the settlers' effects wrought by the Indians who raided that town and the houses in its vicinity without feeling indignation and disgust at the vandalism of those ignorant savages. It is, however, still more painful to read the following account by the *Mail's* correspondent, "G. H. H.," of the conduct of Canadian soldiers:—

"Notwithstanding the strict orders of Gen. Middleton against looting, I fear that a great deal has been done, and from nearly every deserted half-breed house not only have relic-hunters secured some highly-prized treasure, but others, from either pure mischief or in a spirit of revenge, have wantonly destroyed considerable property. At Fish Creek, Madame Tourond's house was wrecked and the furniture destroyed. An almost new sewing machine was broken to pieces, the stove broken, and the household goods generally knocked into smithereens. At the Crossing here, Vandal's house (formerly owned by Gabriel Dumont), already shows signs of the destructive spirit of some of the troops. The windows were smashed, the clock and bedsteads torn to pieces, and the floor covered with debris. To-morrow (probably before this leaves here) the whole outfit (that word 'outfit' in the West is a comprehensive one) will be a victim of the flames. This man Vandal is an arch-rebel, and some of the men feel that if they can not reach him with a bullet they can touch him in a tender spot—his pocket; nevertheless, house-robbing and plundering are not war."

The above was dated May 8, and we indulged the hope that no more would be heard of such unsoldierlike practices. However, the same correspondent, writing after the battle of Batoche, shows that plundering was still going on. He says:—

"In the morning looting began, and, as the General's orders previously issued against it could not be enforced, no interference was made. Some of the men needed articles of underwear, blacking, combs, etc., and these were hurriedly snatched. Guards were of course put on the stores, but the ill-assorted stores somehow or other disappeared. Trunks were ransacked and trophies of the war secured."

Now, herein are serious charges against the troops—libellous if false, but disgraceful enough if true. Surely the whole force has not become demoralized by so brief a campaign to such an extent that the General cannot enforce discipline. No mention has yet been made of the appointment of a provost marshal; but it is surely high time, if wholesale robbery and devastation are being committed by those who went up to enforce the preservation of law and order, that an example should be made of the offenders, if any there be.

**AN OPPORTUNE SUGGESTION.**

LONDON, May 21, '85.

The Grip Pub. Co., Toronto:—

GENTLEMEN,—May I ask if it is your intention to publish a colored picture of the charge at Batoche? I am sure it would have a large sale here. The enterprise and ability displayed in the production of the WAR NEWS is the subject of much comment here.

Yours, etc.,

SUBSCRIBER TO WAR NEWS.

[We have pleasure in announcing that such a picture as suggested above is already in preparation, and will be ready for publication very shortly.—ED.]

**THE THREE PRISONERS OF WHITE CAP'S BAND.**

To the Editor of the Canadian Pictorial:

SIR,—A good deal of ridicule is being cast upon a picture in a recent number of your paper which represents three Indian prisoners, still in possession of their arms, being escorted into camp. It seems so entirely irregular that I have ventured to ask if you can furnish any explanation.

A STAFF SERGEANT.

St. Catharines, May 25.

[We can only explain that, so far as our present information goes, the fact was correctly represented by our picture in No. 7, as it was based upon not only a sketch, but MS. statement by Mr. Curzon, our special artist with Gen. Middleton, shewing that the prisoners actually, though prisoners, remained in possession of their rifles. We have heard a great deal of criticism on this apparent blunder in the picture, which we believe, nevertheless, to be correct. We fully agree with Staff Sergeant that the fact was entirely irregular, though special circumstances may have existed to justify it.—ED.]

**OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.**

**THE BATTLE OF BATOCHÉ.**

HAVING done full justice to the other corps who have participated in the operations against the rebels, personally conducted by General Middleton, it is some satisfaction to be able to present some scenes showing the gallant conduct of the Midland Battalion, which, though it had not arrived in time to take a hand in the engagement at Fish Creek, did splendid service in the three days' fighting at Batoche which "broke the back-bone of the rebellion."

**IN THE SKIRMISH LINE,**

as represented in our frontispiece, we have a glimpse of the cool and determined manner in which the troops kept "pegging away," to use the General's expression, at the enemy, who occupied a position infinitely more secure from harm and therefore more advantageous for taking a quiet aim than our gallant fellows enjoyed. The serjeant and private in the foreground are evidently at work in a business-like manner, and they are obviously too intent upon their purpose to give much attention to what is going on to the right, left, or rear of them, where more than one brave fellow has already felt the effect of halfbreeds' bullets or buckshot.

**THE BAYONET CHARGE.**

Riel's unwise threat that if General Middleton would not cease his attack, and grant the arch-rebel an interview, which was conveyed to the commander-in-chief by a messenger who came a second time from the halfbreed defences under a flag of truce, was probably the immediate cause of the charge being ordered, though it is clear that such a movement was already in contemplation whenever the proper moment should arrive. The General's official report says:—

"We reconnoitred my right front with all my mounted men, yesterday morning, with a view to withdrawing as many of the enemy as possible from my left attack, which was the key of the position, and on my return to camp I forced on my left and then advanced the whole line with a cheer and dash worthy of the soldiers of any army. The effect was remarkable. The enemy in front of our left were forced back from pit to pit, and those in the strongest pit (facing east) found themselves turned and our men behind them. Then commenced a *saute 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 Royal Grenadiers vying with each other in gallantry. They were 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."

Some of the Winnipeg papers have, it appears, given umbrage by monopolizing to the 90th almost exclusive credit for the spirited advance which terminated the affair. A special to the *Mail*, dated May 20, however, says that "When the advance was ordered the 90th occupied the right, the Grenadiers the centre, and the Midland the left," by which it is clear, taken in connection with the General's report, that the Midland were called upon to storm "the key of the position." This despatch goes on to say that "the Grenadiers were the first to enter the ravine and encounter the rebels in the rifle-pits, but the heaviest charge was made by the Midland Battalion, who rushed forward with a cheer which was taken up and re-echoed by the whole line with such force and vigour that the enemy became panic-stricken and scampered off in all directions, the gallant 90th close in pursuit." The charge was, in fact, made with such *elan* that, as shown by the official report, the enemy were, if not actually frightened out of their boots and trousers, so dismayed at the sight of the "thin red line," fringed with cold steel, that many of them left these indispensable articles of attire behind them. The gatling was manipulated by Lieut. Howard, the American militia officer, in such excellent style that it actually appeared to be shooting in every direction at once. The scene was exciting beyond description, as the fleeing rebels, closely pursued by our men on horseback and on foot, fled towards the river. Their comrades on the other side, who were watching the engagement, took alarm, mounted their ponies and galloped away, leaving the village in the undisputed possession of our troops. A party of halfbreeds endeavoured to escape across the river, but when in the midst of the stream were drowned. A shell from the battery was laid upon one scow, and when the smoke cleared away the empty barge was seen floating helplessly down the river, the cable being broken, and those on board the scow either killed or thrown into the water. Four members of the 45th battalion company in the

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It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-Western Rebellion; portraits of principal Officers, and illustrations 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.

Number 1 was issued on April 4th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Battle of Duck Lake, March 27th; The Muster of the Tenth Royals and Queen's Own at the Drill Shed, Toronto, March 28th; The Fort at Battleford; The Town of Battleford; The Tenth Royals and Queen's Own marching out of the Drill Shed, Toronto, to receive Clothing, etc., Saturday Night, March 28th; Fort Carlton; Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfeet; Pie-a-pot, Chief of the Crees; Cree Indians. Also a two-page supplement showing the Departure of the Queen's Own and Tenth Royals for the North-West, March 30th.

Number 2 was issued April 11th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Indian Teepee and Rebel Half-breed; Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.; Prince Albert Settlement; Humboldt; Clarke's Crossing; Ups and Downs; A Welcome Call; Scenes on the Cars en route to the Front; Presentation of Flag to the Toronto Volunteers at Carleton Place, by Mrs. Edward Blake; Arrival of Tenth Royal Grenadiers at Winnipeg; The 90th Battalion of Rifles leaving Winnipeg for the Front. Also a two-page supplement showing the Departure of the Governor-General's Body-Guards, and the 65th Battalion (French Canadians) leaving Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

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

"A" Battery in the Touchwood Hills; Stuck in a Snow-Bank; Midnight Tramp of the Royal Grenadiers; A Parade of Major Crozier's Command at Battleford; Lord Melgund; Major Crozier; Col. Miller, Q.O.R.; Quelling Mutiny of the Teamsters; Arrival of the Royal Grenadiers at Camp Desolation; Marching into Quarters at Port Monroe; An Occasional Spill; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canada's Cartoonist, J. W. Bengough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

No. 4 was issued April 25, and contained the following illustrations:—

Lord Melgund's Scouts Surrounding Three of White Cap's Warriors; Col. Otter's Brigade on the Line of March; Trying the Gatlings; Steamers Loading at Medicine Hat; The Midland Battalion's Departure from Winnipeg; Reading Battalion Orders in the Drill-Shed, Hamilton; The Winnipeg Light Infantry Preparing for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Lt.-Col. Ouimet, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

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

Major-Gen. Middleton and his A.D.C. (Equestrian Portraits); The Relief of Battleford; Incident in connection with the Fort Pitt Garrison; Typical sketches in the Drill Shed, Hamilton; Whole Page Group—Portraits of the Rebel Leaders; The Battle of Fish Creek.

No. 6, published on the 9th May, contained the following illustrations:—

The first Expedition for the Relief of Battleford Attacked by Half-breeds; Solemn Scene after the Battle of Fish Creek; The 7th Battalion (Fusiliers), of London, entertained at Port Arthur; the Ottawa Sharpshooters (G. G. F. G.) at Winnipeg; Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) Returning from a Rabbit Hunt. Also a splendid two-page supplement, entitled "Toronto Ladies Receiving and Packing Contributions for the Volunteers at the Front."

No. 7, published on the 16th May, contained the following illustrations:—

A brave Scout's untimely end; Camp of the 7th Battalion (Fusiliers) at Winnipeg; The Battle of Cut Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force; Portraits of Interest. Also a two-page cartoon (by J. W. Bengough), entitled "And Now For Business," in which Major-General Middleton is represented as preparing to strike the decisive blow against the Rebels.

No. 8, published Saturday, May 23rd, contained the following illustrations:—

A Look-out on the Qu'Appelle Trail; Departure of the Montreal Garrison Artillery; Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; Funeral of Two Members of the 90th Battalion at Winnipeg; also a fine Two-PAGE SUPPLEMENT, showing seven sketches of Camp Life in the Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; and four incidents of the Battle of Fish Creek (from sketches by our special artist, Mr. Curzon).

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 on date of issue to all persons ordering in advance.

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

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