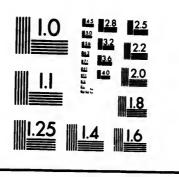
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## THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

## ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE.

## Grip Printing and Publishing Company, 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 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 April 5th, and contained the following illustrations:

Battle of Duck Lake, March 27th; The Muster of the Teeth Royals and Queen's Own at the Dri I Shed, Toronto, March 28th; The Fort at Battleford; The Town of Battleford; The Torth Royals and Queen's Own marching out of the Drill Shed, Toronto, to receive Clothing, etc., Saturday Night, March 28th; Fort Cartlon; Crowfood, Chief of the Hlackfeet; 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 39th.

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

Indian Topes and Rebel Half-breed; Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.; Prince Albert Settlement; Humboldt; Clarke's Crossing; Ups and Downs; A Welcome Call; Seenes on the Cais xa route to the Front; Presentation of Flag to the Toronto Volunteers at Carlton Place, by Mrs. Edward Blake; Arrival of Tenth Royal Grenadure at Winnipeg; The 90th Battalion of Rifles leaving Winnipeg for the Front. Also a two-page Supplement Showing Departure of the thorenor-General's Body-Guards, and the 65th Battalion (Fronch Cumahams) leaving Bonaventure Station, Montreal,

Number S was issued April 18th. It contained the following illustrations:

"A" llattery in the Touchwood Hills; Stuck in a Snow Bank; Midnight trambof the Royal Grenoliers; A Parade of Major trooger's Command at Battleford; Loyd Belgund; Major Croyler; Col. Miller, Q.D.R. Qoglling Matting of the Tennsters; Arrival of the Royal Grenolies, at Camp Desolution; Marching into Quarters at Pert Autron of An Occasional Spill; Cold Confort in a Flat Car. Beaides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartests by Canada's Cartsonist, J. W. Rengough, deals with the question "Who is Responsibled!" to without doubt one of the best efforts of this elever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

No. 4 was issued Apri. 1, 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 Gastings; Steamers Leading at Medicine Hat; The Middand Battalion's Departure from Wompey; Reading Pattalion Orders in the Drill Shed, Hamilton: The Winnipeg Light Infantry preparing for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Leut. Colonel Onimet, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

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

Major-tieneral Middleton and his A.D.C. (Equestrian Portraits); The Re'lef 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.

6, published on the 9th May, contain d the following illustrations:

The First Expedition for the Relief of Battleford attacked by Half-breeds; Solemn scene after the Hattle of Fish Creek; The 7th Battalion (Pusheers), of Loudon, entertained at Fort Arthur; the Uttawa Sharpshorter (G.F.G.) at Winnipeg; Commonement of the Fight at Duck Lake; Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiere passing Humboldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School: Returning from a Rabbit Hunt, Also a up-endid two-paged Supplement, entitled "Terosto 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 (Fusileers) at Winnipeg; The Battle of Cut Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force: Portraits

of Interest. Also a two-page Carteon (by J. W. Bengough), entitled "And Now for Business," in which Major-General Middleton is represented as proparing to strike the decesive blow against the rebols,

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

A Look-out on the Qu'Appelle Trait; Departure of the Montreal Garrison Artillety; Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; Funeral of two members of the 19th Battaffon; also a line Two Paren Suprement, showing seven sketches of Camp Life in the desperiences of the Royal Grenadiers; and four incidents of the Battaffor from ketches by our special artist, Mr. Curzon.)

No. 9, published on the 30th May, contained the following illustrations;

In the Skirmish Line at Batoche; The 65th Battalion (Monut Royal Rifles) at Port Arthur; Lieut.-Colonel Gray, M.P.P., Commanding the Toronto Field Battery; A Zarela in the North-West; The Artillery Shelling the Enemy at the Battle of Fish Creek; The Application of the first bandage on the Battlefield, No 1; also, the usual fine two-page Supplement, entitled "The Bayonet Charge at Bateche."

No. 10, published on the 6th June, contained the following illustrations:

Brigade Funerals of Lieut. Fitch and Private Moor, Royal Grenadiers; How the Royal Grenadiers got their dinner before Bateche; Major Larmour's Portable Ritle Pats in Action; Big Bear, the last of the Rebels; The 38th Battalion (Dufferin Ritles) of Brantford; also, a time two-page Supplement showing sundry sketches from the Front, by Mr. F. W. Curzon.

No. 11, published on 18th June, contained the following illustrations :-

No. 11, published on 15th June, contained the policioning usual returns:—

A Royal Grenadier's chance for the Victoria Cross; Views at Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., from sketches by Mr B. B. Urmaton; Camp Den son, Humboldt, N.W.T., from sketches by Trooper E. Kershaw, C.G.H.C.; sketches from Battleford, by Lieut Wadmore, I.S.C.; The 62nd Batt, (St. John Fusilieren) called out for service in the North-West, crossing the Market Square on route for the Intercolonial Railway Station, from a sketch by Mr. John E. Milos. Also a fine two-page Supplement, being a pleudid po trait for framing, of Major-General Middleton, C.B., commanding the Militia Forces of the Dominson, from the latest photograph by Topley, of Ottawa.

No. 12, pulished on 20th June, contained the following illustrations :-

Hescue of Mrs. Gowannes we recommy managements. The Cowboy Brigade, from Photographs and Mrs. Delaney by a party of acouts; The Cowboy Brigade, from Photographs and Sketches furnished by J. D. Higinbotham & Co., Fort McLeot; Potrtaits of Interast; Applications of the first bandage on the Battlefield —No. 2—from original sketches by Mr. F. Humme. Also a fine two-page Supplement, showing "Sketches from the Front," drawn on Gabriel Dumont's paper bags, by Mr. F. W. Curzon, Special Artist of The CANDIAN PRICORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's command; and a "View of Battleford as seen from Fort Cute," from a sketch by Lieut. R. Lyndhurst Wardmore, of C Company, Infentry School Corps, Toronto.

No. 18, published 27th June, contained the following illustrations:

Indians on the Line of March; Sketches from Battleford and vicinity; Camp of the Prince of Wales Regiment at the Exhibition Grounds, Montreal; Portraits of Interest; The Hospital at Saskatoon; The Bridge built over the Battle River; Plan of position at the Battle River; Plan of position at the Battle River; Plan of position at the Battle River; Plan Denny of the Surveyors Intolligence Corps; Edward Haulan's narrow escape from Drowning in Teronto Bay, June 18th, 1885.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers.

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

Immediately after the return of the Troops a SPECIAL NUMBER will be issued, giving illustrations of incidents of the homeward trip and the RECEPTION ACCORDED THE VOLUNTEERS, and it is then our intention to bind all the numbers, from the commoncement, in book form. They will make a very handsome volume, and we shall be glad to receive the names of any persons who wish to be supplied with one or more copies, as the supply will be limited, and there will, no doubt, be a large demand for them.

#### SPECIAL OFFER.

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, communing with the first one, the fact must be plainly absted. 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 CO., TORONTO,

THE SOUVENIR NUMBER OF

# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL AND ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

A HISTORY OF

# RIEL'S SECOND REBELLION

AND HOW IT WAS QUELLED.

By T. ARNOLD HAULTAIN, M.A.



GRIF PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

1885.

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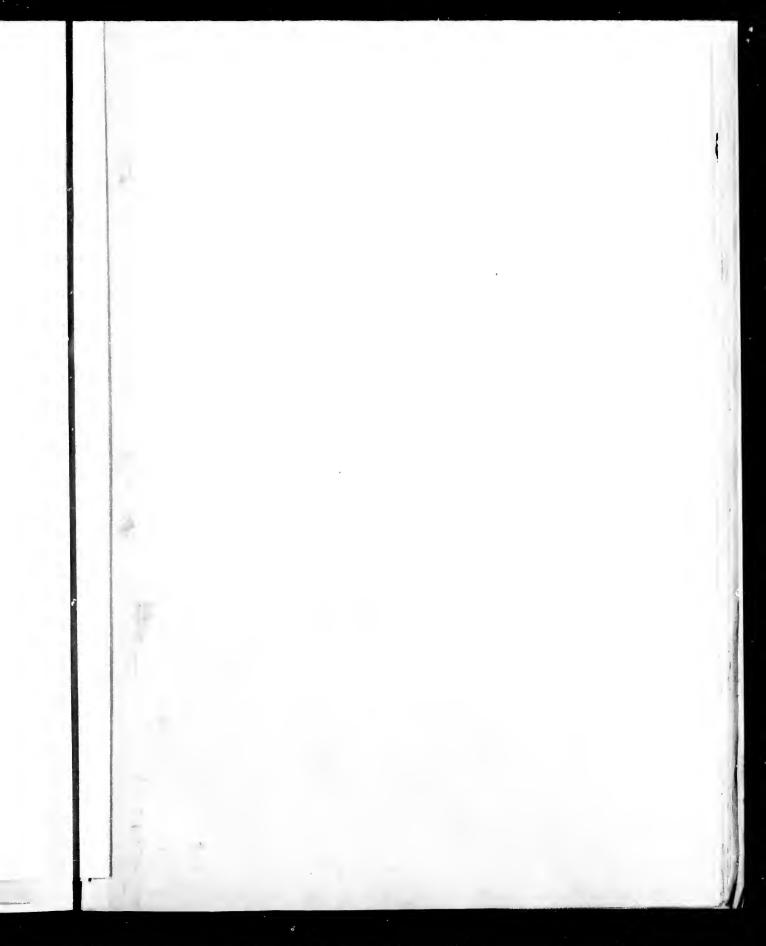
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## The Canadian Pictorial & Illustrated War News.

### A HISTORY OF

## RIEL'S SECOND REBELLION. AND HOW IT WAS QUELLED.

BY T. ARNOLD HAULTAIN, M.A.

#### TORONTO, SATURDAY, 4rm JULY, 1885.

#### INTRODUCTION.

Or all the various phases of a wer, an outbreak, or a rebellion, perhaps that which is least interesting to the general public is the history of the causes which lead to it. The call to arms is stirring, the roll of the The call to arms is stirring, the roll of the drum is imagiviting, the rattle of mosketry and the rear of camon highly exciting to the public mind ( but the political or social photoments which underfur the outward "pomp and circumstance," the grounds of complaint of the offending or defending of complaint of the offsuching or defouding party, the acts of oppression or aggression which good the week to rehelification and the various details which cultimate in a resort to the sword, only the grave, importful, and philosophical hastorian can rightly the cuss. Nother need this be a source of surprise. These underlying phenomena are often as intrinsta and complicated, as dictorted by party pulsuary or universited opinion, as coloured by various absoluce of meanings attached to metrice by unfago-matic onlockers, so hidden by viago ti-mour and rash assertion, that truly to discover where in very desel has the cause of blookabed in tocoften altogether impos-able.

To this the recent rising in the north-west territories of Canada is no exception All possible elements of difficulty seem to surround the question of its origin. It surround the question of its origin. It extended over vast areas separated from the great centres of population by testions and almost trackless distances. Those who took part in it were of different nationalities, and possess of different ratio character. The alleged grounds of disastisfaction were difficult to define and less casy to adjust. Contrarieties of opinion were intensified by party rancour and distrust. Careful afting of evidence it was difficult to obtain, and a dispassionate judgment was well nigh impossible. There were many and contradictory it was difficult to obtain, and a dispas-sionate judgment was well migh impo-sible. There were many and contradictory adultions of the problem, and cach solution was maintained with unyrelding firmness and often with vehement obstinacy. The question was many-sided, on each side were powerful althorents, the various ad-herents were inflexible and inconvincible. And such conflicting influences it is achieved to present to judge. There may possibly come a time, after the subsidence of the storm, when we shall be able to regard events in their tree light, undark-ment by the properties of the storm of the points of self-interest. The outburst, however, has not been without its lessons. Nature is compensa-tive: few things, however calamitous, but produce some beneficial results; and those that seeme from war, if gained by loss and hardship, are, perhaps on that account, more efficacious, and, therefore, deserving of greater consideration

more efficacious, and, therefore, deserving of greater consideration. Amongst such lessons is one to which we cannot shut our eys. Indeed, we rewet look beneath the surface, we might perhaps discover in it one of the tree corrects of all our troubles. I refer to the difficulties attending the occupation of a single country by a variety of divorces nationalities. "Race latred," in some form or another, has been and a the lame of many a nation. The American Rejublic possesses it: the Indians in the western parts, the negroes in the south, to say nothing of the Irish, German and Italian clem its seatered throughout the States, and not to mention John Chinaman himself, have already caused no little trouble and not to mention John Chinaman him-solf, have already caused no little trouble to that nation. Russia peacesses it: the mention of such names as Poles and asset will suffice to show that she has yet im-portant ethnical problems to solve. Even fived Britian is not free from it, as the trish question will prove. And in Canada few will hesitate to grant that its intricacy

and importance call for a speedy contem-plation of its difficulties.

and loopertance call for a speedy contemplation of its difficulties.

The phrase "recel attrel" is nevertheless misleading one. I question much if there is such a thing as rescharred apringing sumply and purely from difference of a tomality. If we regard India, a country where ethnical antipathics are supposed to be with spreadly rangiant, we shall, I think, find that this antagonism is the outcome of other influences than those which accompany the contiguous existence of races of different originals. When a European passes through the attents of the perhaps most typical of Indian ethics, the explaid of a large and independent state, he see tainly mosts with no signs of favour or esteen. But what is the word oftenest muttered by the discretion of the properties of the continuence of the than ethnical a factor on influence other than ethnical a factor on influence other than ethnical a factor on influence other than ethnical a factor continuence other than ethnical a factor on time and interest in the decrease. influence other than efinited which creates in time an intered antagenism. it is religion, Religion, tea, will explain much of that seemingly indying abhorrence with which the various oriental castes regard or check. Another, and perhaps more potent one, is superior power, both physical a dimonal. Another, civilization reducerion, danother, nutural or acquired modes of life, habits, tastes, traits, and the like.

In Camba all those some to exist to

In Canada all these seem to exist transperse and properly approximately the last and reaset upon ourser-ther till they lose themselves in almost undiscoverable ramifications. There is the Roman eathbolic, the protestant, the French Canadian, the Canadian, the Scotch, the Irish, the Ragidal, the F ench ball breed or metra, the Scotch and English half-breeds, the various tribes of Indians, there are all the second of Sanadian varian, here are different shades of useh of these, and there are different shades of useh of these, and there are all manner of combinations of them. In Capada all these seem to exist t -

This is no unimportant problem for this bomini not founs, and upon this subject much might be said. But perhaps the widest, and at the same time soundest, generalization that we can draw from this mixture of nationalities is, that these inferences of religion, power, civilization, chiestion, and modes of life, induce a certain amount of friction which it is impossible to allay and often difficult to persent from resulting in "tiring," as, in engineering, it is technically termed. Whatever may be the views we shall each individually accept in explanation of our north-west trustbles, we cannot but exame that the obstacles which exist to the proper government of a mixed nation are, This is no unimportant problem for this proper government of a mixed nation are, if not insurmountable, yet often provocative of the most serious consequences.

The Dominion manney, yet orter provestive of the neat serious consequences.

The Dominion is still young, and there
are numerous problems with which it tasyet to grapple. The question of free trade
or protection has not been permanently
answered: imperial federation, annexation, independence, each is beginning to
claumour for a share of attention; whether
we shall retain or alsolah our upper House
must, doubtless at no very future date,
be decided upon. And to these we may
add the franchies, problishion, and ce-education, all which as yet unanswered, or only
partly answered, questions are beginning
to more than show their heads. 'Qut, if
we are not mistaken, few questions are
former vital importance—vital to the wellbeing and continued prosperity of the
state, than the fethical antipathies in
the brand and 'st view in which I have
used that plan. 'We are surrounded by
a numerous are. In involved forces are
ing and re-acting apon each other, that a
'wante confliction.' "atable equilibrium" of the whole com-munity it is difficult to obtain. And, if we regard the theory of the government of a state as a dynamical rather than a

statical one to borrow the language of the exact sciences, the problem becomes indebintely enlarged.

intely enlarged.

I must not, lowever, in any way be aupposed to limit the view we should take of the half breed rising to an ethnical one. It is necessary only to grant that it is one, and not an immiperant, factor of the question. But upon it we must be careful not to lay too great a stress. Indeed, it is difficult to bring ourselves to apply the word "nation" to the half-breeds, much less to the tribac of Indiana inhabiting our north west lands. The former can hardly be and to possess distinctive national characteristics of their own; the latter are little removed from savages, and numerically considered, bear but a small proportion to the population as a whole. numerically considered, bear but a small proportion to the population as a whole. Added to this, the alleged grounds of com-plaint - however variously they mee for in-terpreted can hardly be termed national in the strict sense of the term.

If these grounds of complaint let us take notice. It will be sofficient at this time and place to review very briefly the more imperfant and more general theories it that are held in regard to this subject. And of these more general theories it will be best, perhaps, to glame at the out-lines of those which are most at variance. For, in truth, the subject may be examined

For, in truth, the subject may be examined from so many points of view, that its in-vestigation may safely be left to those who will devote themselves entirely to its ela-

cidation. If you ask a staunch Conservative to what he traces the present rebellion, he will in all likelihood answer, "I can tell you in a word, the Units." If we ask a laiseral, he will in like manner reply, "The matter lies in a nut-shell, reb Tories." However, without indulging in party prejudices, let us enquire what are the two chief conflicting expositions.

First thus, there are those who hold.

Tories." However, without including in party prejudices, let us enquire what are the two chief conflicting expositions.

First, then, there are those who hold that there is in reality no ground of complaint; no ground at all; none whates ever. Those who held this view and amongst them are many sho know where of they speak, and are considered by many as authorities on all matters connected with the treatment of Indians and half-breeds those who hold this view contend that the sole and only source of the up-rising is to be found in the dishike, the refusal of these sole and only source of the up-rising is to be found in the dishike, the refusal of these half-breeds to submit to the very simple regulations which attach to the possession of hald. They look upon these half-breeds as low, very loss down in the social scale. They assed, the they are nomade in their halits; that Tay cannot be made to settle down p accedily to the cultivation of their sould be upon the condition of their sould be upon the condition. Those who have made the desire for land the page inpon which to hang complaint. Those who have made the desire for land the page in pon which to hang complaint. Those who have made the desire for land the page in pon which to hang complaint. Those who have made the desire for land to possible the half-breeds now dwelling in the Saskatchewho have made the desire for land to possible the half-breeds now dwelling in the Saskatchewho have made the desire for land to possible the half-breeds now dwelling in the Saskatchewho have made the desire for land to possible the half-breeds now dwelling in the Saskatchewho have made the desire for land to possible the half-breeds now dwelling in the Saskatchewho have made the desire

goods and chattels as they possessed, journeyed westwards, seized upon auch large and irregular patches of laid as lost suited their fancy, and that the whole cause of the present disastrous rebellion is nothing more or less than the exageration of those worldless semi-savages at their maching to earry out cache plane as often as their predatory preclivities could prompt for they do not comply with the tovernment regulations as to settlement duties, and seemed to think that they ought not to be called upon to act as other settlers are compelled to do in making a selection. That is to say, they objected to the division of land into mile sections and quarter sections, each wanting a long narrow strip with a river frontage; and in many cases where a number of districted had active to a similar river, their respective lots when extended would cross each offer, and thus give rise to readless disputs when the country came to be regularly surveyed. They could not be mode to see the force of any objection, but we conclude the other trees. the country came to be regularly surveyed. They could not be made to ase the force of any objection, but we, willing to retire provided "serip" were accepted to them, and then go elsewhere an particle than the assertion of those who take this view of the rising, that this lawlows a jet it was fomented, some go so far as to say, by not a few of the European settlers who had grievanees, real or supposed, of a like hadres, others, according, probably, to the particular faith to which they attach themselves, whisper the names of the religious bedien to be found rame-get the half-breeds. According to this view, thich has been but, what it medicine is called, the "exciting cause." Granting that shore vestical a spirit either of just exaspention or groundless lawlessness, his influence, from whetever source derived and by whatever motives prompted has been the spark which has seed to fire the highly inflammable materials scattered throughout the district of the Saskatchewan.

The other view, diametrically opposed to

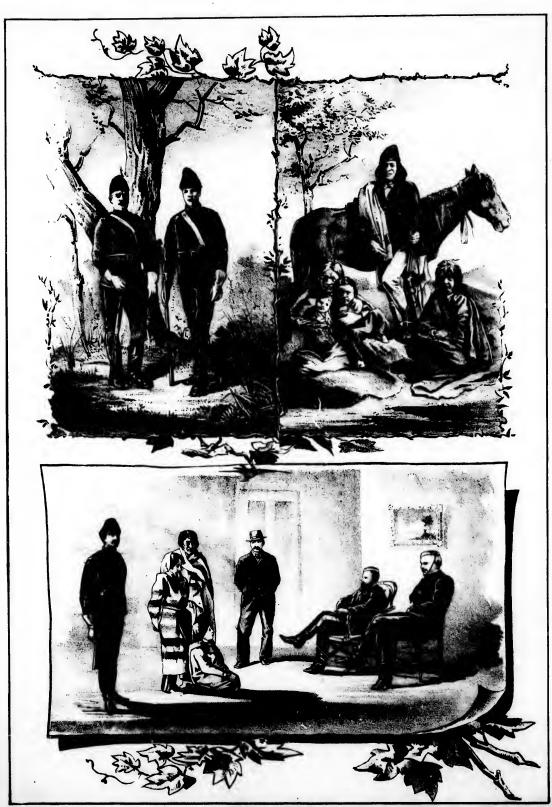
materials scattered throughout the district of the Saskatchewan.

The other view, diametrically opposed to the foregoing, demands equal consideration. In the former the root of the difficulty is traced to the datinacy of the half-breeds as regards compliance with the settlement regulations; in the latter it is found in the distrast with which these half breeds look upon the tlovenment. In the former Hiel is looked upon as a mere adventurer; in the latter he is mought to be a bold, intelligent, and philanthropic statesman, thoroughly acquainted with all the complex questions involved in the government of the north-west, and deeply inbured with the idea that the manner in which the half breeds of the Saskatchewan have been treated by the arthorities is unconstitutional in the extreme. In the former the half-breeds are looked upon as a body of men undeserving of the title of nation, devoid of any particular mational characteristics, limited as to intelligence, and easily led by interested adventurers; in the latter they are regarded as an integral and important part of the community, bearing traces in their physique and intellect of Figh descent, possessing toty qualities, and their part of the community bearing traces in their physique and intellect of Figh descent, possessing toty qualities, and their part of the community bearing traces in their physique and intellect of Figh descent, possessing toty qualities, and the drigh their customs and laws to ancient and noble sources. In the former, religion [7] as no unimportant part in inciting the malementents to open lostilities; in the latter it is said to have acted in the exact opposite direction.

acted in the exact opposite direction.

The bases, it will thus be seen, of these two views differ widely and in every particular, and, as might be expected, the theories huits upon them are equally dissimilar.

This second explanation of the origin of the insurrection can here only be described in outline. It is beset with numerous complicated questions, possesses wheels

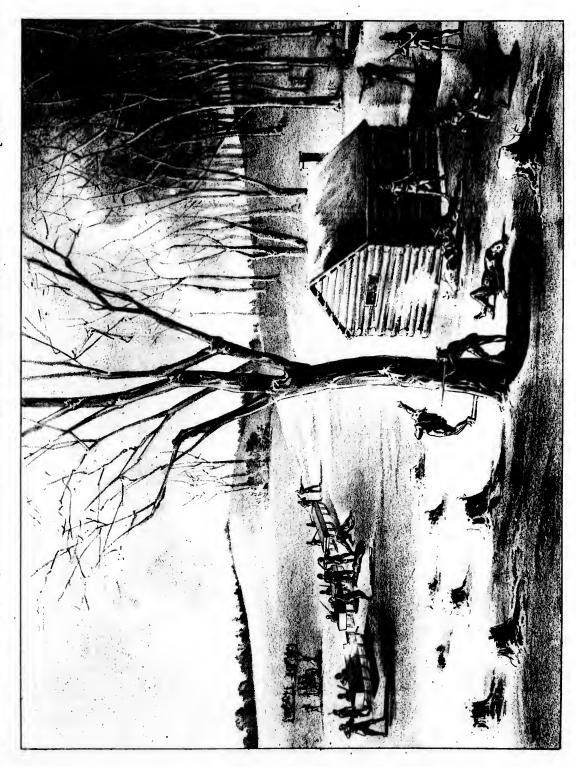


TYPICAL SKETCHES.

(1) Constables of the North-West Mounted Police guarding a trail to Prince Albert. (2) "Lo! the poor Indian" and his family.

Cotton and Inspector Perry dispensing Justice to Blood Indians at Fort McLeod.

(3) Superintend sat



THE FIGHT AT DUCK LAKE. (See page 5)

within wheels of a delicate political nature, involves problems of a social, ethnical, and religious character, and is altogether oncompassed with numerous and variously implicated influences.

The upholders of this second theory base

The upholders of this second theory lane, their explanation of the origin of the rising, as I have remarked, upon the distruct with which the French half-breed is accustomed to regard a government by alicas. They point to the circumstances attending point to the circumstances attending the revolt of 1869–1870 (in which, they assert, many of the influences were identical with those new in progress) as explanatory of the rovolt of 1885.

Believing that there have been undenlied and the second of the production of the product of 1885.

the revolt of 1885.
Believing that Liere have been undeniable examples of unconstitutional measures, they find in the present domands of the half-breeds and their leaders grave and serious ground of complaint. They lay great stress upon the French origin of these half-breeds and their consequent peculiar modes of thought, and they lay an equal amount of stress upon their notions in regard to their right to lands, and the manner in which they shall poss \*s such lands. They thus introduce historical, we may even go so far as to say, international Chements for the support of their assert one in regard to the justice of the claims put forward by the now reachigrant motis. Further, stepping down from this high ground, those adopting this view point to the provisions of the Manitoba Land Act of the 12th May, 1870, and especially to the amendment to that Act, p.ssed in 1875. By this amendment it was cancted that :—

that:—
"Whereas, it is expedient, towards the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands in the Province, to appropriate a portion of much the Province of the Indian Continuation of the Indian Continuation of the Indian Continuation of the Indian Continuation of the Indian Council, the Lieutenant Governor shall select such lots or tracts in such parts of the Province as he may deem expedient, to the extent aforesaid, and divide the same among the children the Province at the time of the said transfer to Canada, and the same shall be granted to said clinical selectivity, in such mode and on such conditions as to settlement and utherwise, as the tovernor-tiencel in Council may from time to time determine."

They point also to the provisions of the Half-breed Landa Act of 1874. The preamble of this Act reads thus:—

Half-breed Landa Act of 1874. The preamble of this Act reads thus:—

"Whereas, by the provisions of the Act 33
Vic, Cap. 3 of the Statutes of Canada, known as the Manticas Act, one million four hundred to the Act 35 vice. The Act 35 vice. Cap. 3 of the Statutes of Canada, known is a state of the Act 35 vice. Cap. 3 of the Statutes of Canada for the children of half-breed beads of families, to be granted in such mode, and on such conditions, as the Governor-General in Council should, from time to time, determine; and whereas, the Governor-General ind London and whereas, the Governor-General individual and such as the such as the control of the Act 36 vice. The Act 36 vice and should be a such as a such as

placed, as it were, numberless others, se-parated from either extreme by very dif-ferent and sometimes inappreciable dis-tances, according to the various degrees of importance attached to the different ele-

importance attached to the different elements of the question.

Bosiles this, also, we must not forget that many are inclined to look upon the whole affair as far less important than probably the majority of persons are went to imagine. They see in the recent rising merely a much to-be-expected phase of the sottlement of the country. They see in it merely the ousting of savagery by civilization; the cravitation of nomade by settlers. They deem that already too much stress has been laid upon the seriousness of the whole outbreak; that the numerous of the whole outbreak; that the numerous questions in regard to the occupation and tonure of here by half-breeds and Indians have already, occupied too much the serious merels and the serious merels are the serious are the serious merels are the serious are the serious mere course of he by half-breeds and Indians have already, econsied too much the serious attention of legislators; that in process of time the wast and unitable ted districts of time otherwest must become theroughly settled, and that the uprising of 1885 is but the natural ant gonism of the wandering and blood-thirsty savage to the steading that the processing the steady of the self-like properties. They consider that it will of itself speedily good down, and that it is undeserving of any extraorbinary attention.

speedily cool down and that it is undeserving of any extraordinary attention.

These, I conceive, are the only points connected with the causes of the rising somecessary for us at this time to enquire into before commencing the story of the manner in which that bising was quelled. It is well, neve theless, for Canada to regard her recent troub es in their most aerious aspect, for they undoubtedly have been to her of the most serious nature. The rebellion of 1869, if as serious in the uniter of the consequences at stake, can hardly, in point of magnitude, be compared with that of 1885. The Fenna invasion of 1866 was, as compared to it, but pared with that of 1885. The Fennai in-rasion of 1866 was, as compared to it, but as an oddy to a whirlpool. Since the days of William Lyon Mackenzie, or indeed, we may safely say, since the days of Mont-calin and Wolfe, no greater military ope-rations have been underaken upon the soil of Canaba. The force called out was large and a control of the soil of the soil. soil of Canaba. The force called out was a large and powerful one. In its ranks were many of the highest in the lant; men of high social standing, and brilliant intellectual attainments. They travelled in the most inchement of wonthers, through hard-slips untold and obstacles unrivalled, over many hundred miles to meet the foe. The insurgents were no despicable enemy, without as they were in the serfere men. skilled as they were in the warfare pecu that much was at atake, and through the length and breadth of her land came those who were anxious and willing to defend

#### THE CALL TO ARMS.

Order in Council has more then existed and publish the most and conditions of the divisions of the said grant, and division of the divisions of the said grant, and the consequence of the surveys in the Province of the surveys this Province or permitting the distribution of the said lands, in manner as established by the Urder in Council martinosed, a distribution of the said lands, in manner as established by the Urder in Council wartinosed, a distribution has not yet been stands of the said and the said lands, in a consequence of the value of their individual shares, have agreed to the said grant in evident ignorance of the value of their individual shares, have agreed severally to distribute of the said grant in evident ignorance of the value of their individual shares, have agreed severally to the said grant in evident ignorance of the value of their individual shares, have agreed severally to the said grant in evident ignorance of the value of their individual shares, have agreed severally to the said grant in evident ignorance of the value of their individual shares, have agreed severally to the said grant in evident ignorance of the value of their individual shares, have agreed severally to the said grant in evident ignorance of the value of their individual shares, have agreed to the said grant in evident ignorance of the value of their individual parts, have agreed the said thereon the said grant in evident ignorance of the value of their individual parts, have agreed the said the said thereon the said grant in evident ignorance of the value of their individual parts, in evident ignorance of the value of their individual parts of the said grant in evident ignorance of the value of the individual parts of the individual p

takes away. In scientific warfare—such, for example as the France-Trussian affair—probably this democratic spirt, would be a disadvantage; in the present expedition few will deep that it was an element much in our fair.

Timilitia and volunteers of Canada form a unique force, and one of which she may be truly proud. Its members certainly receive a money value for their service, but they are nevertheless true volunteers. The pittance received at the hands of the government is always spent for the good of the corps, and in numberless instances the helders of commission of the commiss

#### DIVISION OF MILITIA.

"The militia shall be divided into Active and Reserve Militia—Land Force; and Active and Reserve Militia—Marine Force. "The Active Militia—Land Force—shall be composed of:

and the second of the second o

The low within Land and Marinessall consist of the whole of the men who are not serving in the Active Militia for the time being—46 V, c. 11, a. 6.

They are, therefore, it will be seen, no "toy soldiers" these, as our friends across the boundary occasionally somewhat contemutously term then; and this their resent galant acts in the Northwest have aluminably proved in the Northwest have aluminably achieved all that they set out to accomplish. From every part of the Dominion they responded willingly and enthusiastically to the call for their services. Many were engaged in occupations the refinity yet none hesistated, indeed, in the majority of cases it was only with difficulty that men could be restrained from two energetically offering their services and joining the battalions which had the good fortune to be ordered to the front. I have a service a lower rank in those that were chosen for the war, and others, at the hast moment, without orders, fully accounted, joined their much envised commades in the start for the seat of war. Not a few defrayed the whole expenses of the joinney with the hope of a Quedec's inertia, and tollings came of aparly at Halifax; but these only served to throw integreter relief the spirit of gennium military andour that perceded all ranks everywhere. The nucleum of this ardon was first naturally with the news of Major Crosic's defeat at Duck Lake (of which I will presently speak) first arrived and first created the state of disquiet and terment; General Medician had reached the nucleum of the proposal strains of the spirits of the seat of the integration and work in the new of Major Crosic's defeat at Duck Lake (of which I will presently speak) first arrived and first created the state of disquiet and terment; General Medician had reached the nucleum of the proposal provent of the proposal provent of the proposal provent of th

ide. The first definite news of the calling out of the city troops was received in Toronto late on Friday alight. A telegram from Ottawa was received to the effect that 250 men of the total control of the property of the town, calling up officers, ordering sergeant's bither and tither; tooled the property of the town, calling up officers, ordering sergeant's bither and tither; tooled the property of the town, calling up officers, ordering sergeant's bither and tither; tooled there was an earnestly gaugased studying maps of the North west; and the streets were througed with oblivers and civilians, cager to bear what was in realty going to a street were through of the property of the town, capital the property of the property

"The hour has come," he says, "for them to leave for the discharge of the duty they are called out to perform. They are only in the initial stage of what will, no doubt, prove an arduous undertaking, but the demeanure

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Finally tosicat might with si His The the ba and w sides, And thousa pavem where, hissing

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the men had already exhibited led him to extertain the assurance that he would not find them backing in all that should characterize the soldier. They had one motive, one desire, and that was to be their duty to their quantitative to the transparent and country." He sheet on the necessity of strict obsells mee on the part of the nen, and of consideration on the part of the officers. Finally he warmed them against the use of intoxicating beverages, and hoped that any who might happen to have provided themselve with such would also one throw it away.

His remarks were greated with hearty where.

tawa the oyal hool liate No ities hole iller was lling and

chat iers, hip, iids, But ent, the ind. ver, ient

His remarks were greeted with hearty cheers

with such would at once throw it away.

His remarks were greeted with hearty cheers.
Then comesthe onlyer, "Fours; quick march?; the bands atrice up, the men step firmly out, and with all Toronto at their besal, at their sides, at their rear, they make to the train.

And at the station—what a seened Tentousand people are already there; on the other.

And at the station—what a seened Tentousand people are already there; on the other.

Two engines with long trains stand hissing on the rails. On these all eyes are turned. In the baggage vans are being placed all sorts of stores, and mon in searlet jackets and dark green uniforms give sharp orders. These, comes the sount of mase, the bands turn trains. The recovery constant in the stands of many trains at the stands of many trains at the stands of many trains at the stands of the stands of many trains at the stands of the stands of the stands of many trains at the stands of the st

beadquarters at Port Hopa; the 65th West Derham and Victoria, with headquarters at Bowman-ville; and the 40th, Northumberhand, with headquarters at Cobsurg. The battalion comprised eight companies, and two gune manned by the Durham field battery of Port Hope.

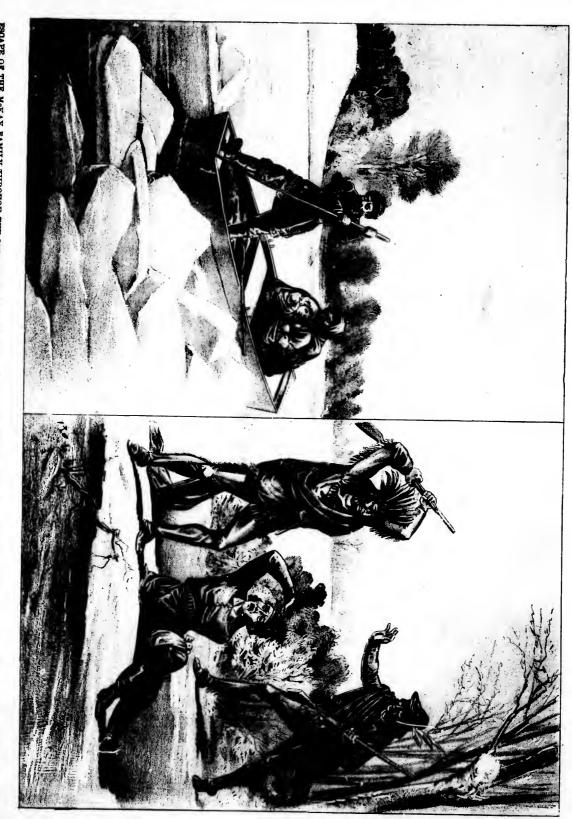
comprises viscos manuel by the Durham field battery or resultops.

So it goes on in numberless towns and cities. Each sends its quota of fighting men amid the enthusisms, even envy, of those left behind, and Canada drew liberally upon all her resources, so much so that, within a fortight of the time of first calling on the troops, General Middleten was experted to have 3,322 men maller his command, composed as follows:

ы	er his command, composed as follows	1-
	10th Batt., Winnipeg	30
	Winnipeg Field Battery	6
	A and " Is " Batteries	20
	Queen's Own and 10th Royals, Toronto	56
	"C" Infantry School	-
	9th Batt., Quebec	28
	65th Batt., Montreal	34
	Midland Batt	39
	35th Batt., Col. O'Brien	
	Ottawa Sharpshooters	ū
	Col. Smith's Batt., Winnipeg	34
	Col. Scott's Hatt., Winnipeg	26

and me in watch i piete of The country and the country of the coun

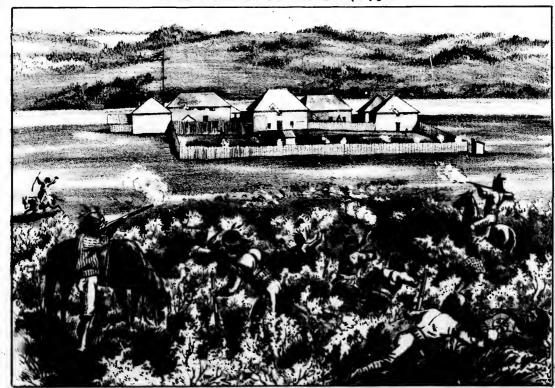
Winnipeg field battery. He thought three was no entire that the control of the co



ESCAPE OF THE MCKAY FAMILY THROUGH THE ICE TO PRINCE ALBERT. (See page 21) A WOUNDED PRINCE ALBERT VOLUNTEERS LIFE SAVED BY A HALF-BREED. (See page 21)



MURDER OF THE PRIESTS AT FROG LAKE. (See page 17.)



HEROIC DEFENCE OF FORT PITT BY INSPECTOR DICKENS. (See page 17.)

advantage of any weakness in Canada's frontier. They would try to cross the Vermont feontier, or the Unitario frontier, or over the boundary line in the North-west.\*

A despatch from Fargu, Dak, declared that the Feuna organizations throughout the north-western states were making vigorous efforts to all Held.

A growing the control of the state of the st

ties, and preventing their troops bein help England."
These, howaver, need not detain us.

#### THE ROUTE.

Before following our men on their march to meet the fee, it will be well to gain as clear a view as possible of the route by which they were to travel.

need the for, it will be well to gain so clear as view as passible of the route by which they were to traver.

To traver.

To the well of the traver of their journey they were to traver.

The states over the otherica and Ruelece Divasion of the Canada Pacific Bailway to Carleton of the Canada Pacific Bailway to Carleton Place; then the main line of the road through Penduoke, Caliender, etc., to Port Arthur. There are 80 miles of the road on which the track has not yet been laid. The first treak is of miles, then comes a stretch of track and when the end built from Finner. When the track has not yet been laid. The first treak is ward is met. The whole road is graded, and the men hoped to be taken over the breaken as the men hoped to be taken over the breaken as the men hoped to be taken over the tracks. The distance from Dog Lade to Nepison is should 216 miles, made up of a gap of 12 miles. The distance from Dog Lade to Nepison is should 218 miles, and which there were there becomedies, and forty flat ears; is second gap of 17 miles, on which their was one becometries and forty flat ears; in second gap of 17 miles, on which there were there becomedies, and forty flat ears; in second gap of 17 miles, on which there were there becomedies, and forty flat ears; in second gap of 17 miles, on which there were there becomeding the decreased of 12 miles with the second of 12 miles with the proper of 12 miles, on a second gap of 13 miles, on a shall miles earl of Nepison to be crossed.

laid. Then comes a stretch of 22 miles with track in fair order, and on which there is ample rolling atock. There is then but the short gap of six and shall miles east of Nepigon to be come and a shall miles asked of Nepigon to be come of the shall miles asked of Nepigon to be come of the shall miles asked on the shall miles of the Nepigon to be come of the shall miles of the shall miles of the Nepigon of th

Qu'Appelle to Rattleford via Clark' C sing would be about 300 miles.

The advance by way of Swift Current looks much more encouraging than the one just described. The distance from Swift Current to Ba Isleford is only about 150 miles in an air line across the plains, and by a good trail less than 120 miles. The country is for the most part upland paries.

The following table of distances will also be found useful:

	TRAIL DISTANCES,	
		ILRA.
	On'Annelle to Fort On'Annelle	19
	Ou'Appelle to Fort Qu'Appelle	46
	Touchword hills to Humbuldt	NI
	Touchwood hills to Humboldt	
	ing	82
	Humboldt to Carlton, via Batoche's Cross-	-
	ing	83
	Prince Albert to Batoche's Crossing	43
	Prince Albert to Carlton	49
	Qu'Appelle to Clarke's Crossing	1961
	the Assalla to Battleford	281
	Qu'Appelle to Battleford	N1
	Charles a Closeding for E titude Attento	
	DISTANCES FROM WINNIPEG.	
	Fort Ellice	220
	Fort Qu'Appelle	337
	Swan River barracks, cor Fort Elliee	337
	Teachwood hills	9.1
	Humfoldt	3
	Fort Carlton	636
	Battleford, rig Gabriel's	628
į	Contracting the Contraction and Contraction of the	

The telegraph line ruos from Qo'Appelle through Touchwood and Humboldt to Clarke's Crossing, and thence on to Battleford and Elimenton. From Clarke's Crossing a branch runs to Prince Albert.

Winnipeg to Prince Albert. Winnipeg to Regina, via C. P. R. Qu'Appelle to Regina, via C. P. R. Charke a Crossing to Battleford. Clarke's Crossing to Eattleford. Swith Current to Battleford. Swith Current to Fort Carlton.				
Ou'Appelle to Regma, res C. P. li Clarke's Crussing to Battleford, Clarke's Crussing to Edmonton, Swift Current to Battleford	ı			
Clarke's Crossing to Battleford. Clarke's Crossing to Edmonton. Swift Current to Battleford.		Winnipeg to Regina, via C. P. R		
Clarke's Crossing to Edmonton		Qu'Appelle to Regina, res C. P. R		:
Clarke's Crossing to Edmonton		Clarke's Crossing to Battleford		ě
Swift Current to Battleford		Clarke's Crossing to Edmonton		3.
Swift Current to Fort Carlton		Swift Current to Battleford	i	1:
		Swift Current to Fort Carlton	i	2

The following line of march for the troops was arranged by Capt. Becken, who has charge of the transport. A set of teams pase continually between one station and another, thus maintaining an endless chain.

	WILLIAM.
No. 1. Qu'Appelle station	20
No. 2. Fort Ou'Appelle	244
No. 3. Stoughton	245
No. 4. Touchwood	. 20
No. 5. Berlson.	20
No. 6. Salt Plains.	214
No. 7. Wise.	215
No. 8. Humboldt	17
No. 9. Melgund.	17
No. 10. Hoodoo	
No. 11. Middleton	
No. 12. Bateche's	21
No. 13. Camroon's. No. 14. Prince Albert	20
No. 14. Prince Albert	

### ON THE MARCH.

Meanwhile, how fare our gallant men? An far as possible let them tell the story themselves."

One of the Toronto contingent writes thus on the day after starting :--

"C. P. R., Warch 31st, 10.50 a.m. "40 miles an hour; hine illus littere!

"My Digas"

"My Digas "White an hour; about like little and hour; about like little "Why Digas"

"What and wery few stoppears, and it keeps "White and we stopped a leoft to hard as writing, "Westopped also the hard as writing, "Westopped also the hard as writing, "Westopped also three hours at Carleton Junction and had a meal. We atopped at Fembroke, too, for a few minutes about \$30 this morning. The seenery is getting billy and very wild; lots of more. "Good paperties and groat apirets prevail in "Good paperties and groat apirets prevail in "Good paperties and groat part of the world look very pretty in summer time. This road is getting advillar road with sprinten fruit, and we will be stations met us with torches at all hours has tight, and were most libreal with sprinten fruit, and rough time of it, but seasoned with plenty of movelty and jolity. What comforts we have will be thoroughly appreciated, deer, and due country, and is really very littly—some steep, rocky ratines every now and then."

The following opens up endiess fields for the steep of the

The following opens up endless fields for

"All well as far. Every one in good spirits. Having a loss timers here. Unards of human having a loss timers and the same timers and the same having timers and the same have timers and the same having timers and the same had to same had to same had the same had the same "SMITH'S FALLS, Ont., 9 p.m., March 30.

"MARK STAY, March 31.

"MARK STAT, MARCH SI.

"The Torunto brigatel passed here at 10 to night and will be in Sulbury shortly after midnight, where they are to have supper. The day
was rather now entitle on board the two trains,
We expect to be at Archer, 332 miles went of
Carleton Place, by four in the morning, and at
Dog Lake, where the first break occurs, before
to-morrow evening."

co-morrow evening."

\* Some of the letters from which the attracts below are taken the public have already seen, others I have received permission to publish for the first line.

1 And the writing proportionately illegible!

" MATTAWA STATION, April 1.

"The second train left Sudbury Junction at 12.17 this morning. Capt. Told's sharpshoot-ers from Ottawa, 51 in number, passed here at 11 o'clock last night."

"Marrara Starios, April 1.

"The second train left Sudbury Junctions at 1217-tibs aroung." Cast, Troid's sharpshoot. The control of the parmy record at 1 bey Lake at 10 per whole of the parmy record at 1 beyen the parmy record at 1 beye

per man, so were very comfortable, no snow here, and the weather is ap-

the beet the voltage of the voltage

gap of 40 miles. When we left the other end yesterday (Friday) it was fine, but soon commenced to snow and the snow turned to sleet. We stopped, dried ourselves, and had supper half way west. We stated again at 9 p.m., The total was simply a trail up and down hills and through woods. Upacts occurred every few nomines, men in some instances being thrown over the side of high banks. Many few nomines, men in some instances heing thrown over the side of high banks. Many few nomines, men in some instances heing thrown over the side of high banks. Many few nomines, men in the same through the same through the same in the same and there are side were lost in the same. In one case, a man has hard, when we have a man, but neither was hurt. When we arrived nere about 3 a.m., there was only one tent, and that but large enough for half of us. We were all wet, but in spite of this many of the men lay down on their great costs and went to sleep. Gravels as they stord, only to be roused again when waske, and bring them to the fires to dry. Until daylight we stood wet and shivering around the fires. The men would drop askeps as they stord, only to be roused again when they stumbled over. A good breakfast set that show the profess a late how to the large we reach the beginning of the next gap." here is id. Our and is o move or The ng and, where front, y are a arrived hea we loty lout emp. e again s move l Sth. ay, the
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" PORT ARTHUR, April 15th.

with some of the men, it was stated that at Deg Lake, where the track code, the trouble, or rather the suffering, borse. The Queen's Own had pushed on that might, leaving the begrage of the particular of the control of the control

the production of the control of the

cach side, through which a passage had been blasted. The driving of the teamsters was wonderful; the sleight and horses belonged to the C. P. K. Company, who have bandrude of men at work. When we arrived at the continuate of the callend, half frozen challend to the callend, half frozen challend to the callend, half frozen challend to be a superfect of the callend, half frozen challend to large tent, which is the only thing here, the large tent, which is the only thing here, the large tent, which is the only thing here, the large tent, we got some deep; the mean the first, we got some deep; the mean the snow near the first, we got some deep; the mean the snow near the first, we got some deep; the manner of the constant of the shape of 'hard tack' (captains' this case and fingers. Our host cross bound was gone through."
A telegram from 'l'innipeg thus announces the arrival there of the Greundiers arrival here of the Greundiers arrival here of the Greundiers.

The tremadiers arrived here this morning (April 8th) at six, and, notwithstanding Monday in the callend of the captains of the callend of the captain are now leving the city till 2 p.m., when they leave for Qu'Appelle where they will overtake the Questie of Wen have have for the captain present position a few miles north."

brazen notes in as fervent, if not as entured, harmony as the throats of any of your sloirs can furnish."

The Montreal Witness, too, gives a good picture of the Sunday services:

"Marching a little way out of camp upon the prairie the troops formed in a hollow oblong, two deep. A makeshift puljet was put up at non and, and the fifee and trumpets occupied the senter. The officers tood in front of their neer, and literact to the Episcopal service read the senter. The officers tood in front of their neer, and literact to the Episcopal service read in hymns were heartily amy by the men. "On-ward Christian Soldiers." "Stand up, stand up for Jesus." "Unly an Armor Hearre." Nearre my God to Thee," and "All people that on earthin dwell." The second chapter of his second spitch. Altogether, the service was most impressive; and the sight of these there will be upon the second chapter of his second spitch. Altogether, the service was most impressive; and the sight of those there will be upon the sight of these there will be upon the sight of these there will be upon the sight of the sight of these there is not a sight of the sight of these there is the sight of the sight of the sight of these there is the sight of the si

Biscuit or flour	14 lbs.
Cooked meats	I Ilbet.
Or bacon	I Itm.
Tea	1 oz.
Sugar	2 oz.
Salt	t oz,
Pepper	1.32 oz.
Beans	± 1b.
Haking powder	
Tebacco	

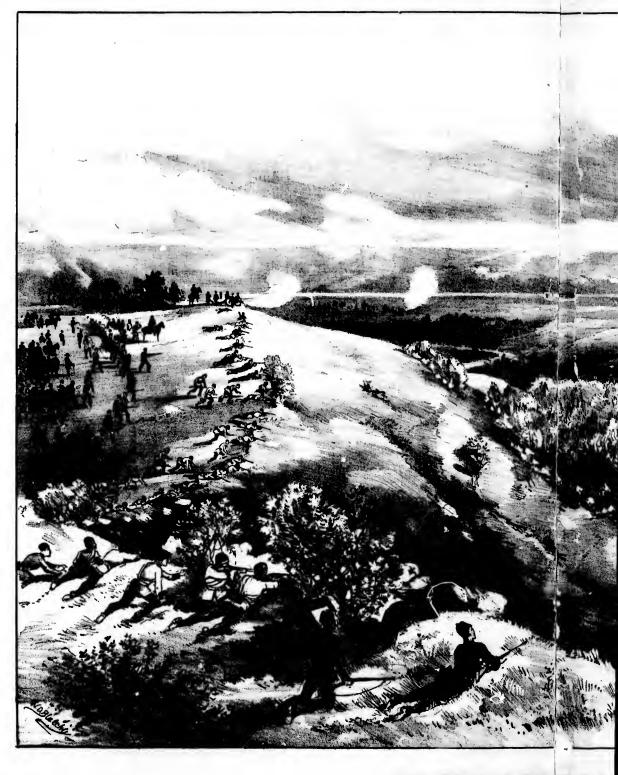
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THE ATTACK ON THE REBELS (See Page 17.)



OR BMINABADONSTI- OTHORD

CK ON THE REBELS AT FISH CREEK.

of Morch, but offers were slivered little ever and the control of the most north. Arth the filter of the most north. Arth the filter of the most north. Arth the filter of the profession of the finally have advanted the most of the first profession of the finally have advanted the most of the first profession of the f

"The accord division will be in charge of her Linted.

"The account division will be in charge of The Lantest.

"Substitutions of ten tenua will be placed in charge of a head tenuare, when will be held responsible by transport officers in charge of divisions.

"Brivers will obey the orders of the head continued of the continued of

#### PROGRESS OF THE RISING.

PROGRESS OF THE RISING.

The first unlawful acts committed by the rebels were breaking into the settlement store kent by George Carr, and asaking the store and the control of the relation of the store of the relation of George Carr, and the store of the relation of George Carr, and the store of the relation of Foot Carlton by Colonel Irvine and his Monnted Police, Beopatches from Monnted Police, Beopatches from Monnted Police, Beopatches from the store of the store o

Battleford wie Swift Current with screety Montes! Police and one rannon.

Battleford wie Swift Current with accenty. Me anteel Policy and one rannon.

Indeed, effairs in all directions now began to look threatening. The Indians surrounding flattleford suddenly went off, it was true, but flattleford. The worst fears were also reach flattleford. The worst fears were also now entertained for Fort Pitt, as only to early there, are made for the suddenly were stationary there, are made for the suddenly state there, are made for the suddenly state the successful of the suddenly state there were suddenly states the suddenly state of the suddenly states were suddenly states. Communication, box, was out off with Prince Albert. The mail route in when the suddenly states were suddenly states the suddenly states were suddenly states. The suddenly states were suddenly states and the Fort Pitt Indiana, who plundered and destroyed wereything in their jets. Settler acriticing at Fort On Appelle, from the mostly, restricted with the luminary suddenly surrounded, and Col. Irvine and Major Crusier with the job of the suddenly surrounded, and Col. Irvine and Major Crusier with the policy, learned in hy a vacify superior forw. The Touchwood Indians were said to these surrounders were suffered by the suddenly in the was resulting all from the other state, and the was resulting all from the other side, as the was resulting all from the other side, as the was resulting all from the other side, as consignment of dynamics, we may for the enterty were also settled by missing specific and successful and the suddenly soon learned the suddenly soon l

G. the

ert.

trail running along the mosth side of the river. It is situated on a low, rich flat, which lies from 12 to 16 feet alove the river level, and the river the river level. The river level was the research of the reason of the rea

smily, staff, and other whites, were prisoners. The following is given as the manner in which Chief Factor Mel zen cause to be in the Indiana's camps—When Hig Bear took up his position before Fort Pitt, Chief Factor Mel-Zen awan into his camps—When Hig Bear took up his position before Fort Pitt, Chief Factor Mel-Zen awan into his camp to persuade him, if possible, to abundon the idea of attacking the fort. Mel-Zen, like other H. B. C. officers, had always a shadon the idea of attacking the fort. Mel-Zen, like other H. B. C. officers, had always evidently under the wind the trees, and was evidently under the staff of the fort of the staff of the st Somewhat Matther of the Control of the price of the price

Guards passed Mattawa early that morning, at the same time that the 7th Fusibers from at the same time that the 7th Fusibers from the 7th Fusibers had passed through To-moto on the preceding evening.

This is sufficient to give as aglimpsed into some of the extract edificulties attending the hurried framportation of troops from so many and widely separated localities to a monume centre, with only such means of conveyance as the university of the Canada Tractic Italia we remitted.

We cannot afford, however, to dwell longer upon this aspect of the Canada Tractic Italia where the superior of the Canada Tractic Italia with precised to the advance proper.

First we will consider fourier Middleton's advance:

Who, the General's troops reached, Touch-

when the General's troops reached Touchwood, the entire force was consolidated for the march areas the salt plains. The order of the march was a follow a "Neonte thrown out about a mile seah side of the road, a full combined that the seah of the road, and control that a subject the seah of the road, but the seah of the road, but the seah of the road, but the seah of the seah

90th Battalion (Winnipeg)	304
"C" Company School of Infantry	120
Armed teamsters	8141
Major Boulton's Sconts	60

10th R	nya	G	re	11	ı	hi	e,	Pi	4	 								250
Capt.	111	ıci	ı ot	3	Se:	111	ı١	la l	ı.									40
Teams	tere.		٠.		٠.								٠		٠			80
																		422

Total.

Communication was kept up between the divisions. By sending his forwadown both sides of the Saskatchwara simultaneously, General Middleton made sure that no way aboud he left open for the releast occape him. He divided his forces about evenly, and doubtless to overcome higher forces about they meet to overcome higher forces about they are to overcome higher forces of high timber, middless and groves of high timber, middless and groves of high timber, might be constitute a underrately effective cover for a fair sized force, moderately effective cover for a fair sized force.

We now come to the

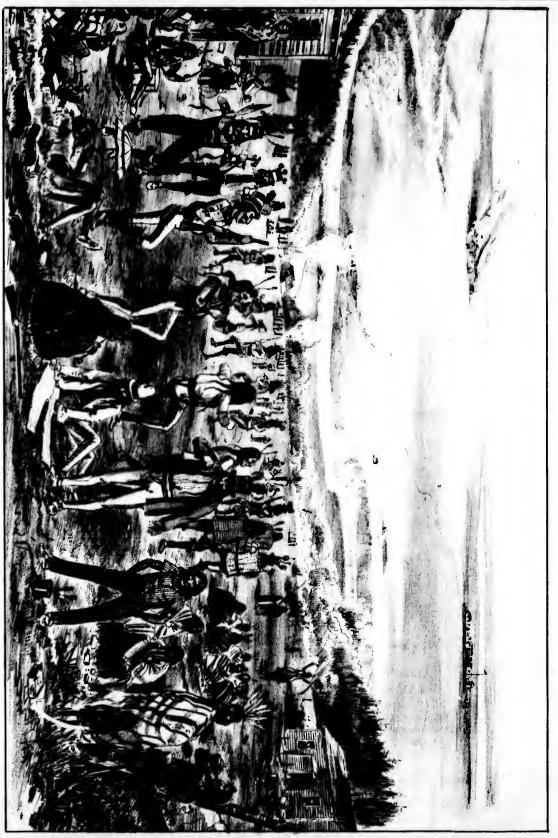
## BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

About 9 o'clock on the merning of April 24th while the General with his staff was riding wel to the front, with Major Boulton's horse, whe were acting as scouts, when about five miles



THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL & ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[PART L

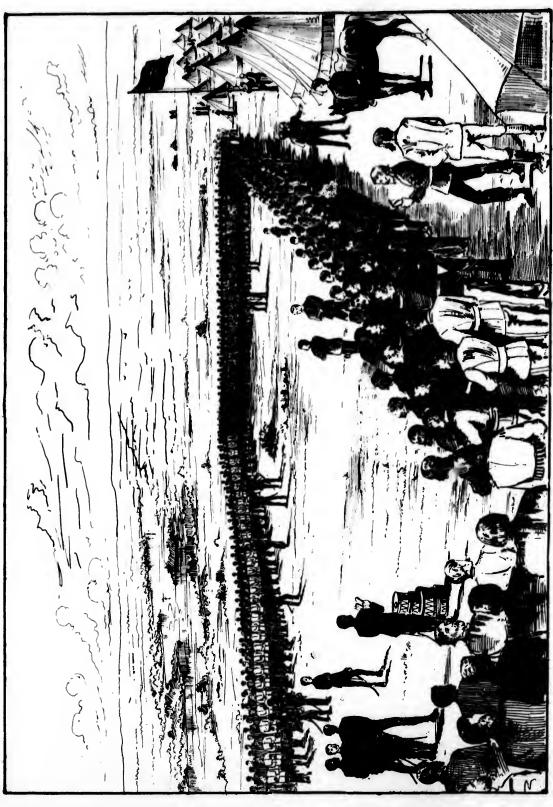


THE LOOTING OF THE OLD TOWN OF BATTLEFORD. (See page 16)

SOUVENTR NUMBER.]

THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL & ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[PART I.



PRAIRIE CHURCH PARADE OF GENERAL MIDDLETON'S COMMAND.

from MoIntash, where they had camped the night before, and on appreaching the small bulufa covered with timber, about twenty or thirty of the enemy's acousts opened fire, killing a covered with the state of the control of the contr

" To the Hon. A. P. Caron :

Namer of Minns, among to read;

"To the Hon. A. P. Coron:

"Fload Flant Carra, 25 miles morth of Clarke's Crossing, NW.T. April 25.—I have had an affair with the rebels at this spot, on the east bank of the river. My advanced scottle were fired on from a blaff, but we managed to hold the state of the st

numerous."

After giving the loss be continues: "I do not know what the loss of the enemy was, but the form the continues of the enemy was, but the dot it it is was pretty sever though the notice of the continues of position and mode of fighter than their advantage of position and mode of fighter than the continues of the conti

"(Signed) FRED. MIDDLETON, jor-tieneral commanding the North-west

Our loss, as I have remarked, was severe. Taking the number of those actually engaged, and the number of those killed and wounded, and the number of those killed and wounded, and the number of those killed and wounded, could be seen of the number of the number of the west of the number of the nu

names of those who fell or were wounded on this the first brush with the eneury. They are as follows:

20th Battalian—A Company.—Private Hutchinson, killed; Private Ferguson, killed; Private Method, which is the state of the private Method in the arm and hand; C. Kenp, shot in the arm and hand; C. Kenp, shot in the grain, B Company.—Private Meeler, shot in the arm and hand; C. Kenp, shot in the grain, B Company.—Private Jarvis, two slight wounds; Private Larvis, two slight wounds; Private Cavel, wounded in breast; Private Code, wound in leg; Private Larvis, two slight wounded; Private Camif, wound marm. D Company.—Livett Emnis, killed; Carp, Bowden, slightly wounded; Camife, wounded in this private Heeled, arm fractured; Private A. Blackwood, slightly wounded in this, the private Heeled, arm fractured; Private Juner Cook, killed; Gunner Morrison, hadly wounded; Gunner Arnsworth, bally wounded; Sergt.—Major Mawhinney, right arm broken, Cunner Alminer Woodman, wounded in shoulder; Munner Hangred, wounded in shoulder; Hunner Langred, wounded in arm; Gunner Harrison, killed; Gunner Metfrath, wounded, shot in the shoulder. Mounted Division.—Driver Turner, wounded in heek; Driver Wilson, right arm broken; Driver Harrison, flesh wound in hele; Private K. McDanal, flesh wounded, shot in the shoulder. Mounted Division.—Driver Turner, wounded in elsek; Private Maton, killed, commer Referath, wounded, shot in the shoulder. Mounted Division.—Driver Turner, wounded in heek; Driver Wilson, right arm broken; Private Maton, killed, commer Turner, wounded in arm; Private R. H. Dunn, ball wound in leg; Trooper Sanght wounds; Trooper Janues Longfool, two slight wounds; Trooper Janues Longfool, two slight wounds; Prove Perrine, arm broken; Trooper Lanve, very scrions wound in lo

Sergt. Stewart, slight wound in the ear and hands. Capt. Wise, A.D.C., had two horses shot un-der him and received a right, wound below the aidle. Capt. Doucet, A.D.C., received a flesh wound in the arm below the elbow.

wound in the arm below the elbow.

Let us pass now to Colonel Otter's march to
Battleford. It was a noteworth one, and deserves a somewhat detailed description.

Bernard of the colonel of the colonel of the colonel

Bernard was to leave the line of railway at Swift

Current, and proceed northward by the South

Saskatchewa crossing, with all possible speed

to the relief of Battleford. Swift Current was

belt on April 13th, and then days from that date

exactly the people of Battleford welcomed their

resouers.

to the relief of Battleford. Swift Current was bett on April 13th, and ten days from that date exactly the pseudor Battleford welcomed their and the state of the pseudor Battleford welcomed their Ab far asthe Crossing C C Company formed the advance, thrown out in skirmishing order. Then followed by the Poot Using gune under Major Short, and "H" Battery. A line of teams followed by the Poot Using numerical and the Queen's Own, brought up the rear. After the Crossing, the theoretical and the Queen's Own, brought up the rear. After the Crossing, the united Police forming the secuting party. The troops presented a capital appearance, all the officers on foot; the men carrying blankets and rubber coverings, their packs being forwarded by the teams.

The stationary of the pseudor o

a slwgys from and dry, it is very testmons, while he are not the fillist rice well toward the dignity of the control of the fillist rice well toward the dignity of the control of the fillist rice with the control of the fillist rice with the control of the control of the fillist rice with the control of the fillist control of an area of the fillist rice with the control of the fillist rice with the fillist rice

village and to low-lya merged Indian of hut chiefs, namen Twent as the ing cot growing alder, ed place to the which indefin Mea ness, took c and v Saskat Edmoi the fo

from had be the coran att awaits Edmo The w Corye miles towari at Cla ria Bi Edmo over a The order she w Swift lea writte pen o

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"M neces range sides hosti point been an av night it is : tures boats and form the l

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village of Bear Hills is sure to be very heavy and troublesome, the trail running through low-lying so amp land, much of which is submerged, except in very dry weather. The Indian village referre to is a small collection chief, who was the Bear Hills Indian James Their names are Samoon, Bodtail, and Ermine Skin. Twenty miles from the villager is what is known as the Bear Hills Indian farm. The intervening country is awampy, low-lying, and sparsely everyed with clumps and bluffs of grey willows. Another half-day's travelling through thickgrowing, low-lying awamps of willow and black abler, brings us to Black Mud Biver, a wretched place to cross at any time. The approaches to the stream are of very soft black mud, into which horses and loaded waggons would sink intelliging.

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which horses and loaded waggons would sink indefinitely.

Meanwhile at Edmonton was much measiness. Capt, Griesland, of the Mounted Police, took charge of all the available forces, pelice and volunters, with headquarters at Fort Sackatchewan. Both Port Sackatchewan and Edmonton were put in a state of defence. At the former place there were 35 women and were two has common and Fluonton, in the weet two has common at Edmonton, int small arms and ammunition were scarce.

#### CALGARY, April 29th.

CALGARY, April 29th.

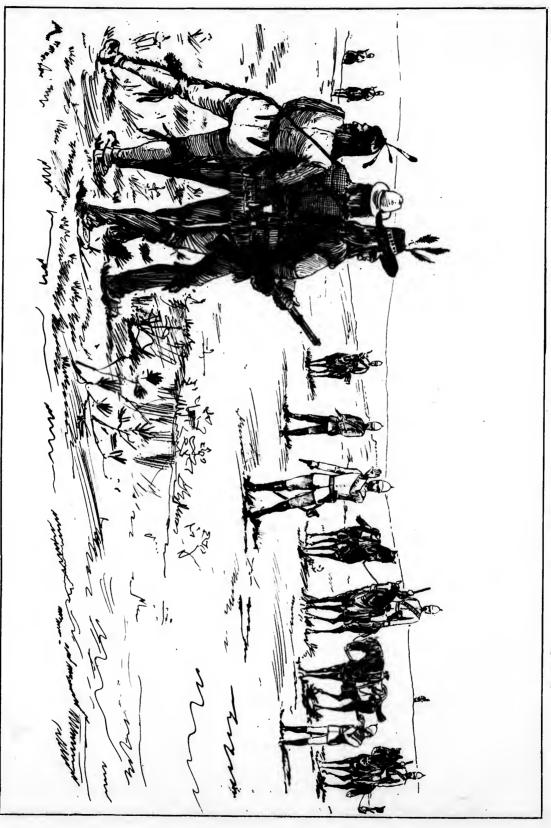
A messenger to Calgary, as late as April 29th from Edmonton, stated that all the residents had been in the fort there for weeks. When the course left the Indians were threatening an attack, and the arrival of troops was eagerly and the arrival of troops was eagerly and the course of the Indians of the Indians of the Indians of I

"ON BOARD THE 'NORTHFOTE,' GOING DOWN THE SOUTH SARKATCHEWAN, N.W.T., May 3rd.

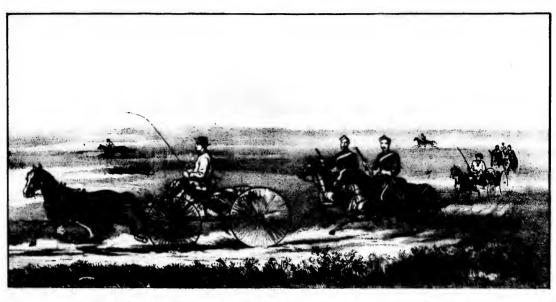
speed (Captain Kirwan)—"Site Board Tree, Normetters, comes for the William of Section Section

the other over the Gating gun, which grine with its ten toeth on the stern of the stemmer, At twelve o'clock they get their dinner; at 6 pm, supper, and at seven the retreat sounds, as green, two corporals, and twenty men, is told off every day, and at night the sentres are doubled. When we can we anchor in midstream, but when that is not practicable outlying pickets are placed on land, at some distance from the steamer, and over; pre-aution taken as as to play on an attaching force of the men are obliged to retreat to the boat. Captain Howard, an American from New Haven, Conn., has command of the Gating. His services have been secured by the Canadian Governitor to be as much at home we an Apache on a trail. We have a detachment of the ambulance corps under Surgeons Bell and Gravely, with eight assistants, and a large quantity of medical stores on board, and these, with myself and another staff oilier, complete the expedition, and appears of the substantial of the complete of the substantial of the complete the expedition of the substantial of the complete the expedition of the substantial of the complete of the substantial of the complete of the substantial of the complete the expedition of the substantial of the complete of the substantial of th

pecetrateit at any of its many ports. Her pilothones could be inade untenable by rillemen on the banks unless protected by improvised any five horses on bearin, and some of them are Indian ponics, or 'shaganappies,' as they are called in these parts. They are hady little brutes and accustomed to the plains. They are not leet, but they have great ataying powers, and they never stumble over the gopher or badger holes with which the parties are borryen, and they never stumble over the gopher or badger holes with which the parties are horse, and they never stumble over the gopher or badger holes with which the parties are horse, and they never stumble over the gopher or badger holes with which the parties are horse, and they never stumble over the gopher or badger holes with which the parties are followed by the parties are stored, in some respects, than the bigger animals we brought from Outario or the United States. The larger horses are jeal-ass of our 'shaganappies,' and they kicked and frethed at the little brutes are plainted by the properties, and they kicked and frethed at the little brutes. The larger horses are jeal-ass of our 'shaganappies,' and they kicked and frethed at the little brutes. The larger horses are jeal-ass of our 'shaganappies,' and they kicked and frethed at the little brutes. The larger horses are jeal-ass of our 'shaganappies,' and they kicked and frethed at the little brutes. The larger horses are jeal-ass of our 'shaganappies,' and they kicked and frethed at the little brutes. The larger horses are jeal-ass of our 'shaganappies,' and they kicked and frethed at the little brutes. The larger horses are jeal-ass of our 'shaganappies,' and they kicked and frethed at the little brutes. The larger horses are jeal-ass of our 'shaganappies,' and large his brutes. The larger has been been as a space of the order has been been as a space of the order has been part of the called by the larger has been pied in a their appearance of the larger has been pied in a their appearance of the larger has



THE LATE CAPT. FRENCH PREVAILING ON THREE OF WHITE CAPS WARRIORS TO SURRENDER. (See page 21)



HOW HER MAJESTY'S MAILS WERE CONVEYED FROM TOUCHWOOD TO CLARKE'S CROSSING.



CAPTURE OF WHITE CAP AND HIS BAND BY THE GOVENOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

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