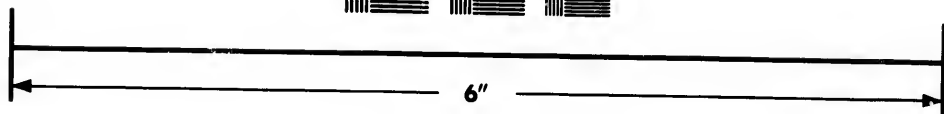
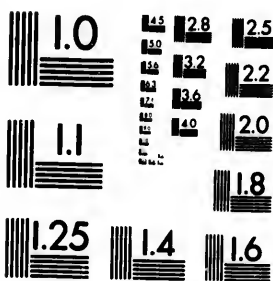


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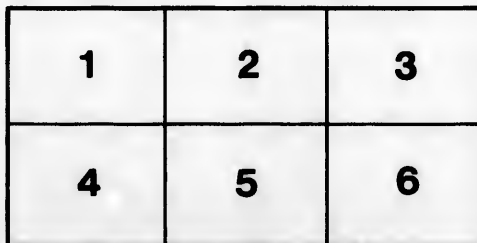
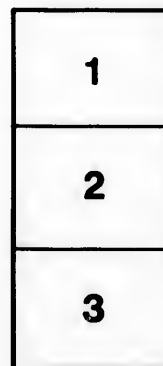
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SOUVEDIR NUMBER
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BEING
A HISTORY
-OF-
RIEL'S
SECOND REBELLION.



THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

AND

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 14th, 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 Blackfoot; Pie-a-pout, Chief of the Cree; 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 Topics 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 Ups en route to the Front; Presentation of Flag to the Toronto Volunteers at Carlton 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 Departure of the Governor-General's Body-Guards, and the 65th Battalion (French Canadian) leaving Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

Number 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 Munroe; 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 25th, 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 Gallings; 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, Lieut.-Colonel Outmet, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

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

Major-General 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 (12th F.C.) 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 19th Battalion; 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.)

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

In the Skirmish Line at Batoche; The 65th Battalion (Mount Royal Rifles) at Port Arthur; Lieut.-Colonel Gray, M.P.P., Commanding the Toronto Field Battery; A Zebra 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 Layonet Charge at Batoche."

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 Batoche; Major Larmour's Portable Rifle Pit in Action; Big Bear, the last of the Rebels; The 38th Battalion (Dufferin Rifles) of Brandon; also, a fine two-page Supplement showing sundry sketches from the Front, by Mr. F. W. Curzon.

No. 11, published on 13th June, contained the following illustrations:—

A Royal Grenadier's chance for the Victoria Cross; Views at Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., from sketches by Mr. B. H. Urinton; Camp Denison, Humboldt, N.W.T., from sketches by Trooper E. Scarslaw, G.O.I.F.; sketches from Battleford, by Lieut. Wardmore, I.S.C.; The 62nd Batt. (St. John Fusiliers) called out for service in the North-West, crossing the Market Square en route for the Intercolonial Railway Station, from a sketch by Mr. John E. Milos. Also a fine two-page Supplement, being a splendid portrait for framing, of Major-General Middleton, C.B., commanding the Militia Forces of the Dominion, from the latest photograph by Topley, of Ottawa.

No. 12, published on 20th June, contained the following illustrations:—

Review of Mrs. Gowandlock and Mrs. Delaney by a party of scouts; The Cowboy Brigade, from Photographs and Sketches furnished by J. D. Higinbotham & Co., Fort McLeod; Portraits of Interest; 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 CANADIAN PICTORIAL, with Gen. Middleton's command; and a "View of Battleford as seen from Fort Otter," from a sketch by Lieut. R. Lyndhurst Wardmore, of C Company, Infantry School Corps, Toronto.

No. 13, 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 of Batoche, from a sketch made by Messrs. Harrows and Denny of the Surveyors Intelligence Corps; Edward Hanlan's narrow escape from drowning in Toronto 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 commencement, 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.

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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.

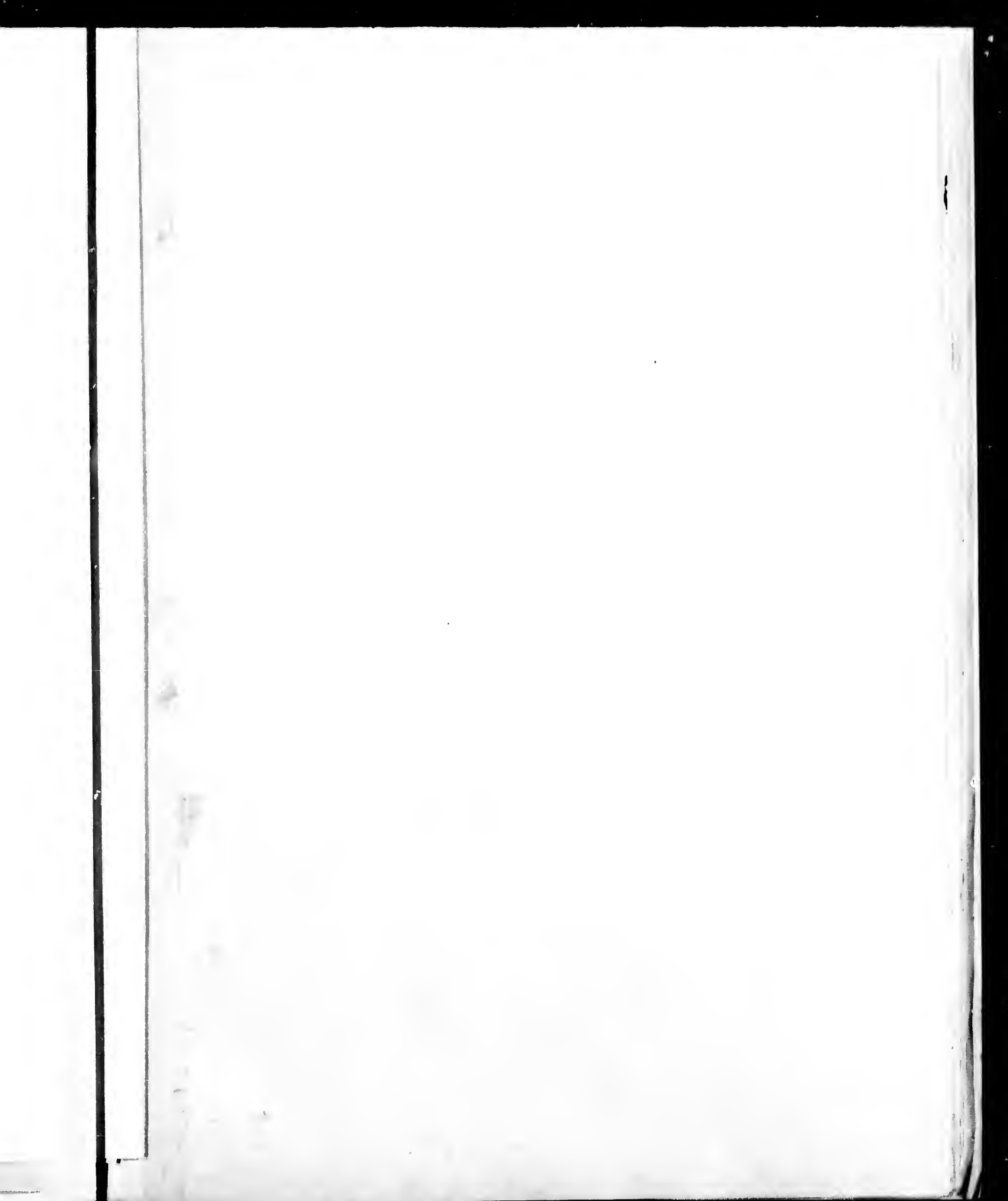


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The Canadian Pictorial & Illustrated War News.

A HISTORY OF RIEL'S SECOND REBELLION, AND HOW IT WAS QUELLED.

BY T. ARNOLD HAULTAIN, M.A.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, 4TH JULY, 1885.

INTRODUCTION.

Of all the various phases of a war, 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 drums is inspiring, the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon highly exciting to the public mind; but the political or social phenomena which underlie the outward "pomp and circumstance," the grounds of complaint of the offending or defending party, the acts of oppression or aggression which provoked the rebellion, and the various details which culminate in a resort to the sword, only the grave, impartial, and philosophical historian can rightly discuss. Neither need this be a source of surprise. These underlying phenomena are often so intricate and complicated, so distorted by party jealousy or interested opinion, so coloured by various shades of meanings attached to words by antagonistic outlookers, so hidden by vague rumour and rash assertion, that truly to discover where in very deed lies the cause of bloodshed is to often altogether impossible.

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 extended over vast areas separated from the great centres of population by tedious and almost trackless distances. Those who took part in it were of different nationalities, and possessed different traits of character. The alleged grounds of dissatisfaction were difficult to define and less easy to adjust. Contraries of opinion were magnified by party manoeuvre and distrust. Careful sifting of evidence it was difficult to obtain, and a dispassionate judgment was well nigh impossible. There were many and contradictory solutions of the problem, and each solution was maintained with unyielding firmness and often with vehement obstinacy. The question was many-sided, on each side were powerful adherents, the various adherents were inflexible and inconvertible.

Amid such conflicting influences it is useless at 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 true light, unobscured by party clouds, and not hidden by mists of self-interest.

The outbreak, however, has not been without its lessons. Nature is compensative; few things, however calamitous, but produce some beneficial result; and those that accrue from war, if gained by loss and hardship, are, perhaps on that account, more efficacious, and, therefore, deserving of greater consideration.

Amongst such lessons is one to which we cannot shut our eyes. Indeed, were we to look beneath the surface, we might perhaps discover in it one of the true sources of all our troubles. I refer to the difficulties attending the occupation of a single country by a variety of diverse nationalities. "Race hatred," in some form or another, has been said to be the bane of many a nation. The American Republic possesses it; the Indians in the western parts, the negroes in the south, to say nothing of the Irish, German and Italian elements scattered throughout the States, and not to mention John Chinaman himself, have already caused no little trouble to that nation. Russia possesses it; the mention of such names as Poles and Jews will suffice to show that she has yet important ethnic problems to solve. Even Great Britain is not free from it, as the Irish question will prove. And in Canada few will hesitate to grant that its intricacy

and importance call for a speedy explanation of its difficulties.

The phrase "race hatred" is nevertheless a misleading one. A question much if there is such a thing as race hatred springing simply and purely from difference of nationality. If we regard India, a country where ethnic antipathies are supposed to be widely spreadly rampant, 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 origins. When a European passes through the streets of that perhaps most typical of Indian cities, Hyderabad, the capital of a large and independent state, he so rarely meets with no signs of favour or esteem. But what is the word oftmost uttered by the disinterested outsider? It is "foreigner, not of this." This, I conceive, will give us a clue to one influence other than ethnic which creates in time an inbred antagonism—its religion. Religion, too, will explain much of that seemingly undying abhorrence with which the various oriental castes regard each other. Another, and perhaps more potent one, is superior power, both physical and moral. Another, civilization, education. Another, natural or acquired modes of life, habits, tastes, traits, and the like.

In Canada all these seem to exist together and to act and react upon one another till they lose themselves in almost undiscoverable ramifications. There is the Roman catholic, the protestant, the French Canadian, the Canadian, the Scotch, the Irish, the English, the French half breed or métis, the Scotch and English half breeds, the various tribes of Indians; there are also blond Scandinavians, there are different shades of each of these, and there are all manner of combinations of them.

This is no unimportant problem for this Dominion is of ours, and upon this subject much might be said. But perhaps the wisdest, and the most timely solution, generalization that we can draw from this mixture of nationalities is, that those differences of religion, power, civilization, education, and modes of life, induce a certain amount of friction which it is impossible to allay and often difficult to prevent from resulting in "fringe," as, in engineering, it is technically termed. Whatever may be the views we shall each individually accept in explanation of our north-west troubles, we cannot but concede that the obstacles which exist to the proper government of a mixed nation are, if not insurmountable, yet often provocative of the most serious consequences.

The Dominion is still young, and there are numerous problems with which it has yet to grapple. The question of free trade or protection has not been permanently answered; imperial federation, annexation, independence, each in beginning to clamour for a share of attention; whether we shall retain or abolish our upper House must, doubtless at no very future date, be decided upon. And to these we may add the franchise, prohibition, and co-education, all which as yet unanswered, or only partly answered, questions are beginning to move their heads. But, if we are not mistaken, few questions are of more vital importance—vital to the well-being and continued prosperity of the state, than the ethnic antipathies in the broad and fertile view in which I have used that phrase.

We are surrounded by so numerous and such involved forces acting and reacting upon each other, that a "stable equilibrium" of the whole community 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 indefinitely enlarged.

I need not, however, in any way be supposed to limit the view to an ethnic one. It is necessary only to grant that it is one, and not an unimportant, 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 tribes of Indians inhabiting our north-west lands. The former can hardly be said 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. Added to this, the alleged grounds of complaint—however variously they may be interpreted—can hardly be termed national in the strict sense of the term.

If these grounds of complaint let us take notice. It will be sufficient at this time and place to review very briefly the more important and more general theories that are held in regard to this subject.

And of these more general theories it will be best, perhaps, to glance at the outlines of those which are most at variance. For, in truth, the subject may be examined from so many points of view, that its investigation may safely be left to those who will devote themselves entirely to its elucidation.

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 'Frills.'" If we ask a Liberal, he will in like manner reply, "The matter lies in a nut-shell, the 'Tories.'" However, without indulging in party prejudices, let us enquire what are the two chief conflicting positions.

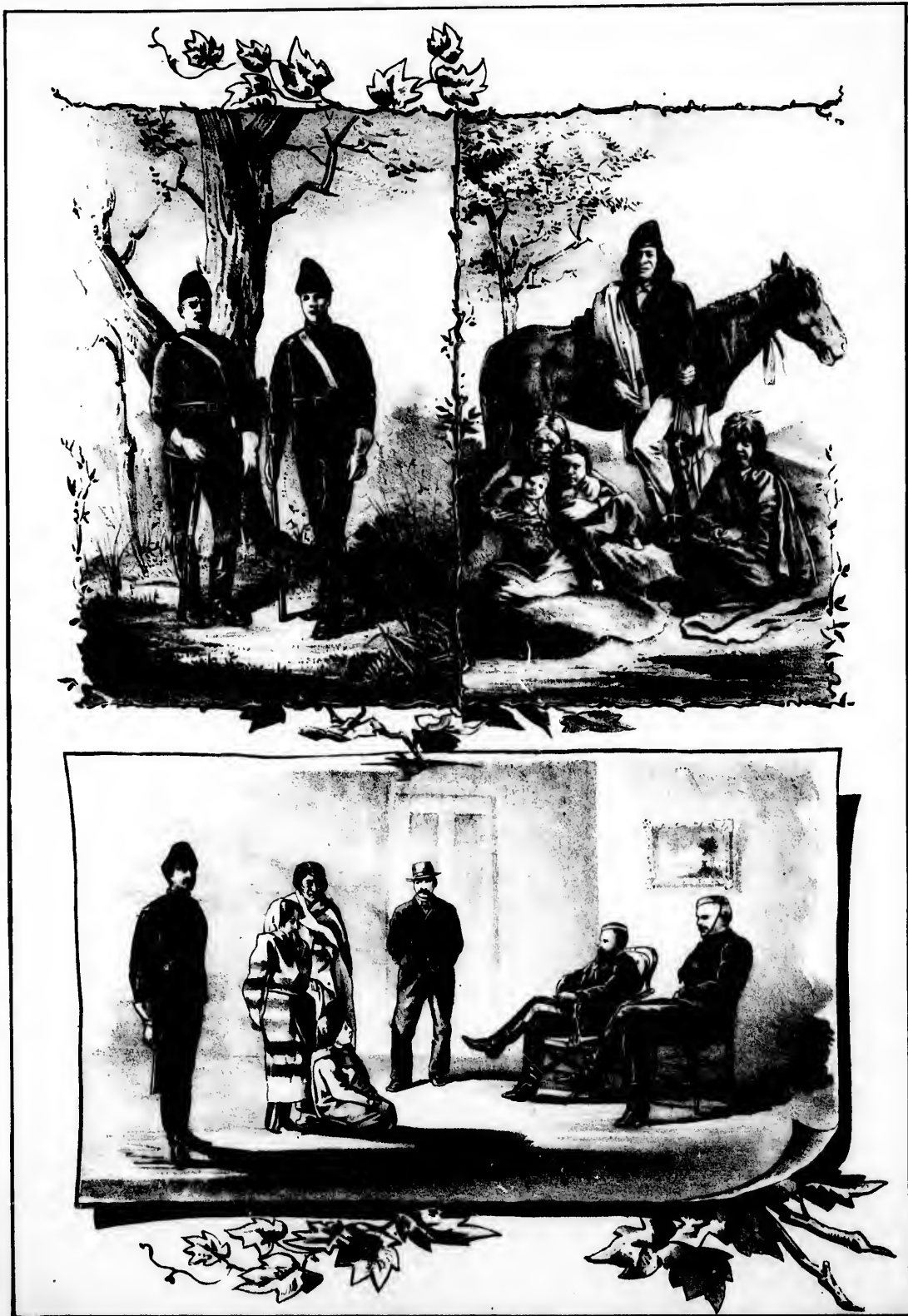
First, then, there are those who hold that there is in reality no ground of complaint; no ground at all; none whatsoever. Those who hold this view—and amongst them are many who know whereof they speak, and are considered by many as authorities on all matters connected with the treatment of Indians and half-breeds—those who hold this view contend that the sole and only source of the uprising is to be found in the dislike, the refusal of these half-breeds to submit to the very simple regulations which attach to the possession of land. They look upon these half-breeds as low, very low down in the social scale. They assess, too, they are nomadic in their habits; that they cannot be made to settle down peacefully to the cultivation of their lands; that, indeed, land for this purpose is not by any means what they chiefly desire, and that what they really seek is scrip, with which to obtain money; and that this is true of fully ninety-nine per cent. of those who have made the desire for land the pretext upon which to hang complaint. Those who hold this view trace the events which culminated in open rebellion somewhat in this manner:—The great majority of the half-breeds now dwelling in the Saskatchewan region, they say, have not long been residents in that district. But a few years ago, at the time of the transference to Canada of the Hudson Bay Company's territories, and they would have been found occupying—or pretending to occupy (a point to be remembered)—lands in Manitoba, lands duly handed over to them by the Government. That their restless and nomadic habits made it irksome for them to use no more definite language—to continue this unbeneficial life, if, indeed, they had at any time attempted it. That in process of time they converted their lands or scrip into money, carried off such

goods and chattels as they possessed, paraded, wearisome, seized upon such large and irregular patches of land as best suited their fancy, and that the whole cause of the present disastrous rebellion is nothing more or less than the exasperation of these worthless semi-savages at the inability to carry out such plans as often as their predatory proclivities could prompt; for they did not comply with the Government regulations as to settlement duties, and accused 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 half-breeds had settled on a winding river, their respective lots when extended would cross each other, and thus give rise to endless dispute when the country came to be regularly surveyed. They could not be made to see the force of any objection, but were willing to retire provided "scrip" were accorded to them, and then go elsewhere and do the same game over again. We must add to this the assertion of those who take this view of the rising, that this lawless spirit was fomented, some go so far as to say, by not a few of the European settlers who had grievances, real or supposed, of a like nature. Others, according, probably, to the particular faith to which they attach themselves, whisper the names of the religious bodies to be found amongst the half-breeds. According to this view, Riel has been hit, what in music is called the "exciting cause." Granting that there existed a spirit either of just exasperation or groundless lawlessness, his influence, from whatever source derived and by whatever motives prompted, has been the spark which has set on fire the highly inflammable 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 obstinacy of the half-breeds as regards compliance with the settlement regulations; in the latter it is found in the distrust with which these half-breeds look upon the Government. In the former Riel is looked upon as a mere adventurer; in the latter he is thought 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 imbued with the idea that the manner in which the half-breeds of the Saskatchewan have been treated by the authorities is unconditional in the extreme. In the former the half-breeds are looked upon as a body of men unscrupulous in the title of nation, devoid of any particular national 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 high descent, possessing lofty qualities, and being their customs and laws to ancient and noble sources. In the former, religion is of no important part in inciting the individuals to open hostility; in the latter it is said to have acted in the exact opposite direction.

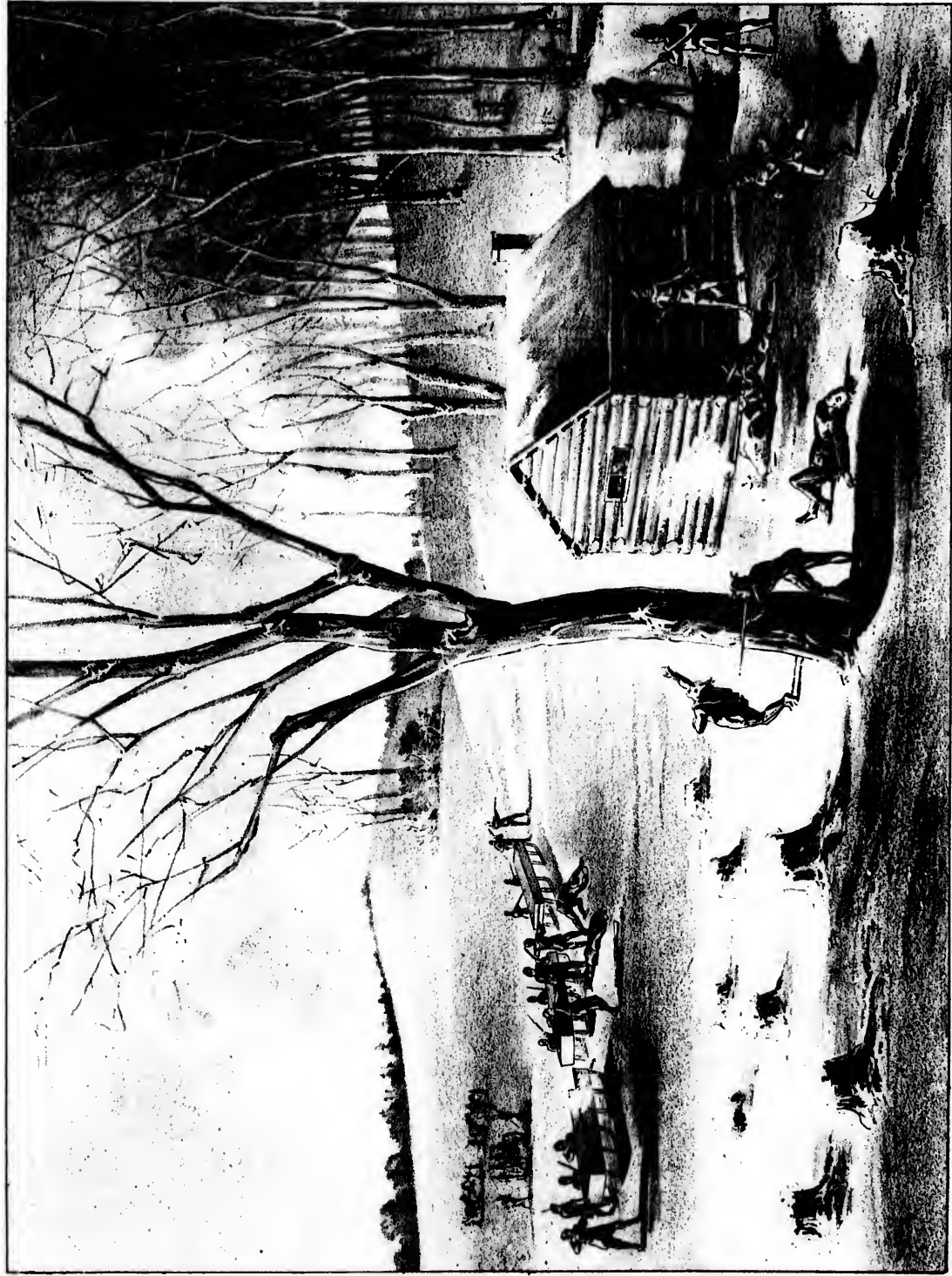
The bases, it will thus be seen, of these two views differ widely and in every particular, and, as might be expected, the theories built upon them are equally dissimilar.

This second explanation of the origin of the insurrection can here only be described in outline. It is by no means a simple or uncomplicated question, possesses wheels

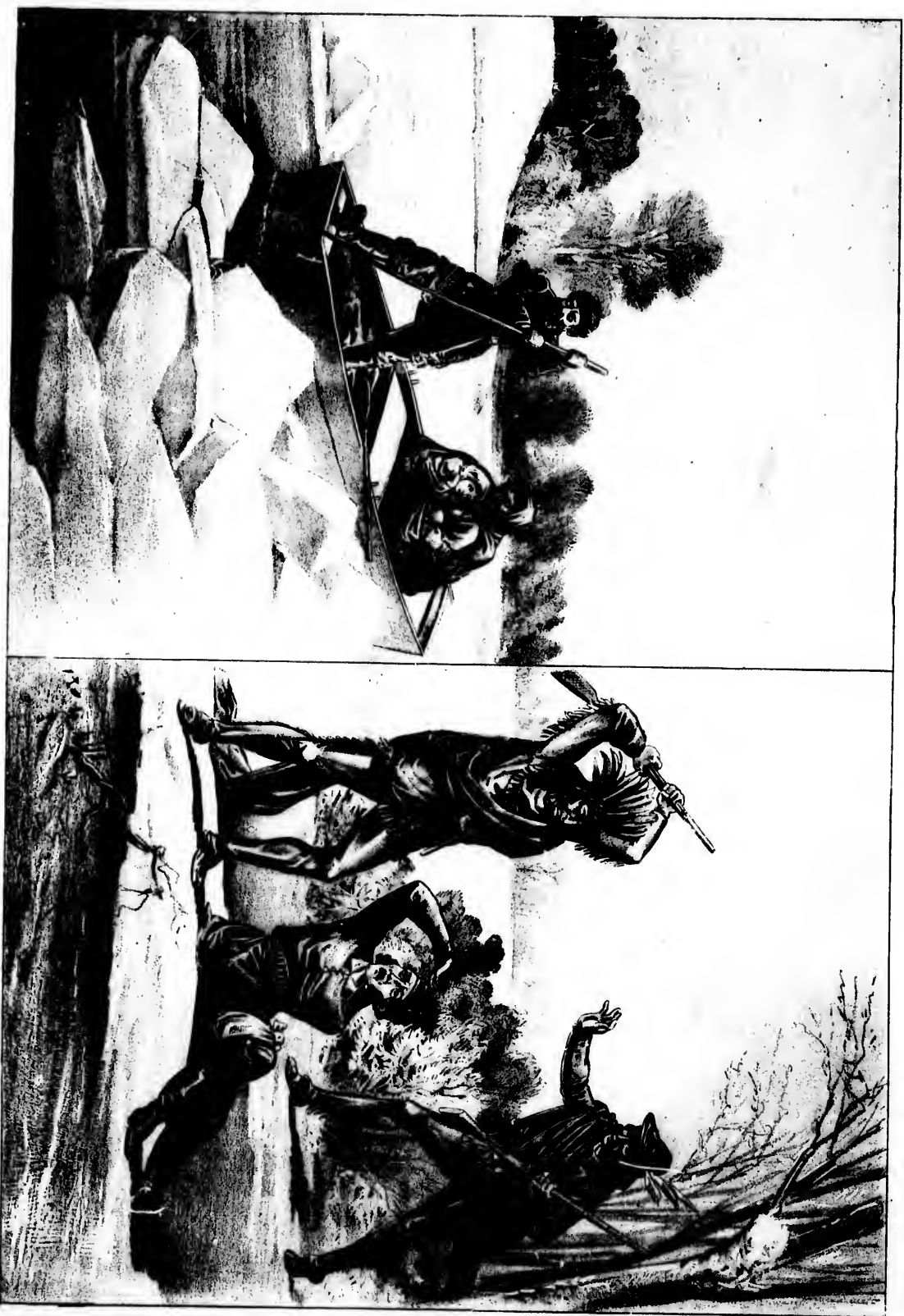


TYPICAL SKETCHES.

(1) Constables of the North-West Mounted Police guarding a trail to Prince Albert. (2) "Lo! the poor Indian" and his family. (3) Superintendent Cotton and Inspector Perry dispensing Justice to Blood Indians at Fort McLeod.



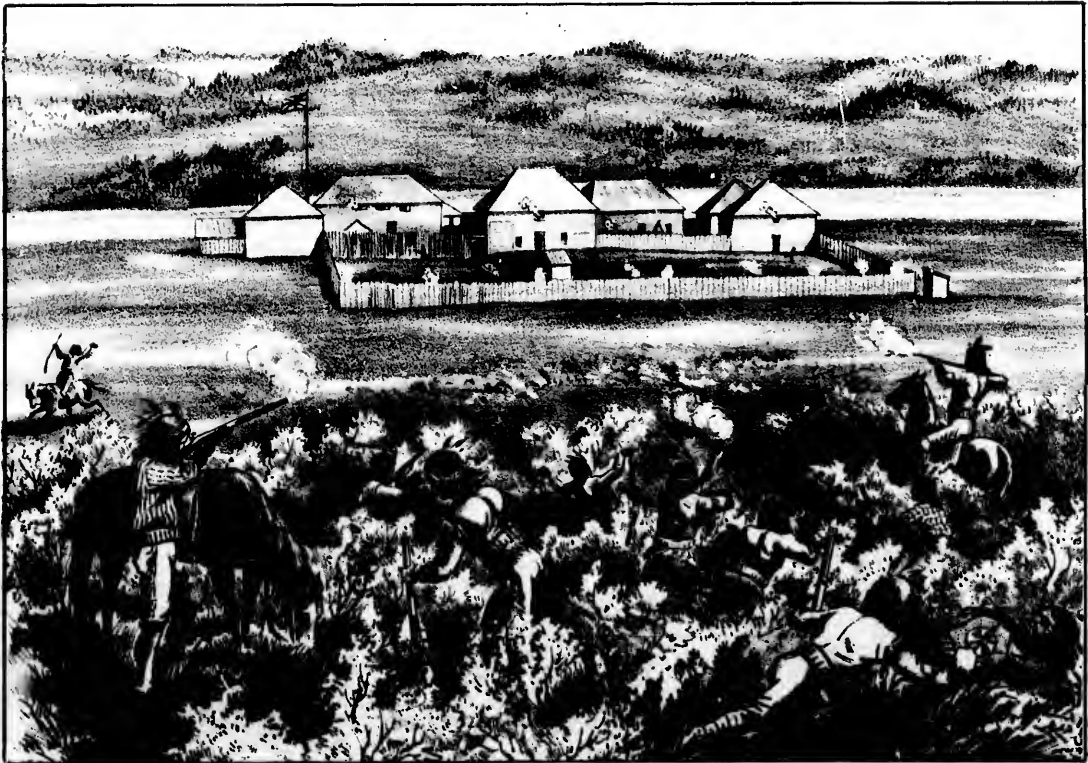
THE FIGHT AT DUCK LAKE. (See page 5)



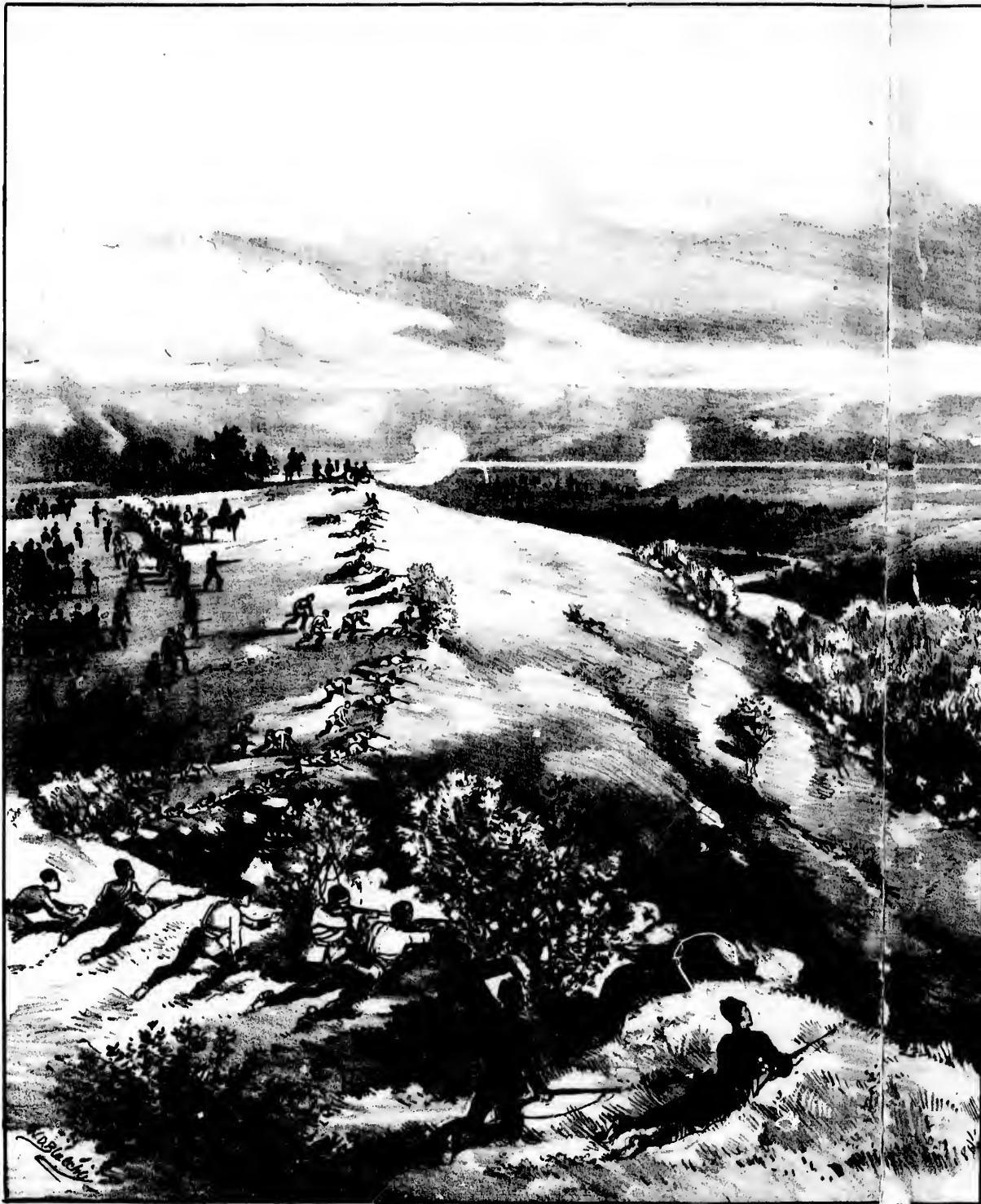
ESCAPE OF THE MCKAY FAMILY THROUGH THE ICE TO PRINCE ALBERT. (See page 21) A WOUNDED PRINCE ALBERT VOLUNTEERS LIFE SAVED BY A HALF-BREED. (See page 21)



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



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



THE ATTACK ON THE REBELS

(See Page 17.)

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ANK ON THE REBELS AT FISH CREEK.

(See Page 17.)

[SOUVENIR NUMBER.]

THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL & ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[PART I]

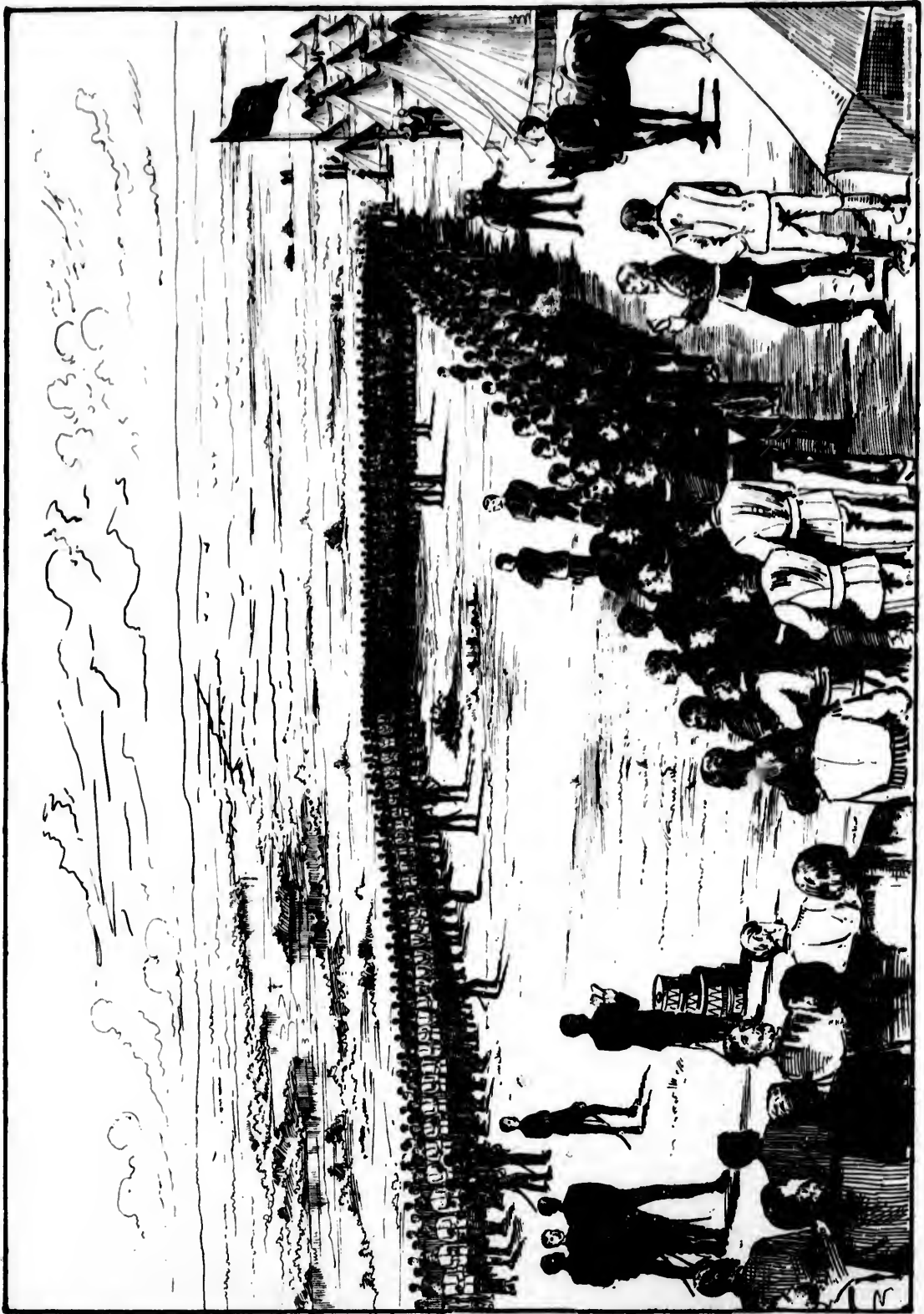


THE LOOTING OF THE OLD TOWN OF BATTLEFORD. (See page 16)

[PART I

THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL & ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

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PRAIRIE CHURCH PARADE OF GENERAL MIDDLETON'S COMMAND.

(From a sketch by Lieut. Arvey, Royal Grenadiers.)

village of Bear Hills is sure to be very heavy and troublesome, the trail running through low-lying swamp land, much of which is submerged, except in very dry weather.

Mean while at Edmonton was much uneasiness. Capt. Griesbach, of the Mounted Police, took charge of all the available forces, police and volunteers, with headquarters at Fort Saskatchewan.

A messenger to Calgary, as late as April 25th from Edmonton, says that the country had been led in the fort there for weeks.

Having seen Colonel O'Rourke fairly on his way towards Bathford, General Middleton waiting at Clark's Crossing at the point of arrival.

"ON BOARD THE 'NORTHOKE' GOING DOWN THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN."

"My hand is unsteady, and the table on which I am writing is shaking, for I am scrawling this letter on board the steamer Northoke as we are going down the South Saskatchewan.

An odd small bird twitterer on a bough often enough to let us know that the desolation is not absolutely complete, and one or two butterflies are seen, their bestial plumes lending a charm to the dull background of sandy loam.

"From the barges, as I write, I hear the sound of harmony, and I detect the voices of a glee club, which has been formed among the men, singing the song, 'When the Clouds Roll By'.

"There are about 200 officers and men on board, with Col. Van Stranzenzele, D.A.G., in command. He is an elderly, but energetic man, and service in the Crimea, India, and China, and is going to join the General and take command of the Infantry Brigade now in front of Bismarck, at Batchelor's Crossing.

"At such a time, and such a place, it may be supposed that neither officers nor men are in holiday attire. There is but little of the sort, and the air is full of the odour of war.

"The steamer we are travelling in is nothing but a scow on which a wooden house has been rudely built. Her boilers are exposed, and a shot from a rifle at short range could cause an explosion.

the other over the Gatling gun, which grins with its ten teeth on the stern of the steamer. At twelve o'clock they got their dinner; at 6 p.m. supper, and at seven the retreat sounded.

"On each side of us the land rises irregular and jagged outlines, hillocks, and deep waterways cut through the soil, and it is devoid of any greenery. The soil is not practically out of us as we were led to expect, but an old flock of pelican or swan float gracefully above us.

"The moving figures on the plains converge to their centre, and they look as if closing for consultation. They now dot the horizon like moving balls of ebony on a brownish-emerald lawn, and Col. Van Stranzenzele is still looking towards each of them, as if he were waiting for the steamer and down in the barges, officers and men are standing ready for emergencies.

"On the last of May we saw something moving on the river behind us. It was a long way off, but we soon found it to be a canoe, and we then knew that Dr. Douglas, V. C., was in our wake, and that, aided by the current, he would soon be on board.

"The following account of an incident which followed the Duck Lake fight shows: 'Newish, a volunteer wounded in the leg, crept down toward the road, but the sleighs had gone. An Indian came up and began to club him with his gun. He held up his hands to cover his face and head and was hit four times, and three of his fingers broken.

"This event was one of the most striking incidents in the experiences of the Governor-General's Body Guard since they have been on the march. A meeting party, under the command of Lieut. Merritt, sighted the canoe of White Cap as it was making south, and, after a chase, captured the entire party and their outfit.

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penetrate it at any of its many ports. Her pilot-boat could be made untraceable by riflemen on the banks unless protected by improvised breastworks made out of our supplies. We have about 1500 horses on board, and some of these are Indian ponies, or 'shaganapiques,' as they are called in these parts. They are hardly little broods and accustomed to the plains. They are gentle, but they have great staying powers, and they never stumble over the gopher or badger holes with which the prairie are honey-combed. They require no soft grass, and do not require leading, and are, therefore, of great value for campaigning.

"Suddenly I hear the clatter of many voices and the glee club stops its chanting. Officers come from all sides, and the music ceases. It is unusual to happen. Field glasses are out, for there is something moving on the horizon. Friends or foes we cannot tell at this great distance, but they are not far off.

"The moving figures on the plains converge to their centre, and they look as if closing for consultation. They now dot the horizon like moving balls of ebony on a brownish-emerald lawn, and Col. Van Stranzenzele is still looking towards each of them, as if he were waiting for the steamer and down in the barges, officers and men are standing ready for emergencies.

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and foundering about in a river down which no steamer has ever ventured before.

"We kept on grounding and sinking 'dead men' to give our captain a purchase when we are stranded on a sandbank at some distance from timber. These 'dead men' are large logs of wood to which a rope is attached, and when the log is hauled six feet, under the sand, it gives the 'steamer' something to strain at when we are springing the steamer over a bar. When we are in motion a man is stationed on each barge, and as he slips a long pole in the water he keeps slipping it, four feet large, or 'three fit small,' or the more welcome refrain, 'no bottom.' As we get nearer to the Moosewats, and the days pass, the dead hills which line the river bank slope more gently back towards the prairie beyond, and the willows along the bank of the stream begin to wear a greenish hue, which tinges the landscape with patches of bright blinding green verdure.

INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION.

ESCAPE OF THE MCKAY FAMILY TO PRINCE ALBERT THROUGH THE ICE.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE, writing April 14, referring to the subject of this illustration, writes as follows:—

J. McKay, a farm instructor above Battleford, arrived with his wife and two young daughters on Tuesday last. He managed to escape after his house had been plundered, by the aid of a friendly Indian, and came down the river in a boat among the floating ice, landing on the bank by day and pushing forward with what speed he could by night, until he got out of danger. Before starting he could procure some news from the three days, and was actually twelve days in reaching Prince Albert, where he and his family arrived almost exhausted by hunger and exposure.

THE LATE CAPT. FRENCH PREVAILING ON THREE OF WHITE CAP'S WARRIORS TO SURRENDER.

On the 18th of April, Lord Selkirk, chief of the staff, was on a reconnaissance with a detachment of Lordlohn's Mounted Infantry, and had a long chase after three of White Cap's band, whose footprints they had just perceived in the snow. They were at last surrounded in a conifer, where they were driven back to back and presented their Winchester whomever any of the scouts ventured to approach them. Finally, after half-an-hour's parley with them and trying to get them to surrender, Capt. French said he would try, and, going down, got them to come up, assuring them they would be well treated.

A WOUNDED PRINCE ALBERT VOLUNTEER'S LIFE SAVED BY A HALF-BREED.

The following account of an incident which followed the Duck Lake fight shows:

Newish, a volunteer wounded in the leg, crept down toward the road, but the sleighs had gone. An Indian came up and began to club him with his gun. He held up his hands to cover his face and head and was hit four times, and three of his fingers broken. When a half-breed noticed the Indian, he yelled him to stop. He was liberated on the following Monday, when the dead bodies were brought home.

CAPTURE OF WHITE CAP'S BAND BY THE BODY GUARD.

This event was one of the most striking incidents in the experiences of the Governor-General's Body Guard since they have been on the march. A meeting party, under the command of Lieut. Merritt, sighted the canoe of White Cap as it was making south, and, after a chase, captured the entire party and their outfit.



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

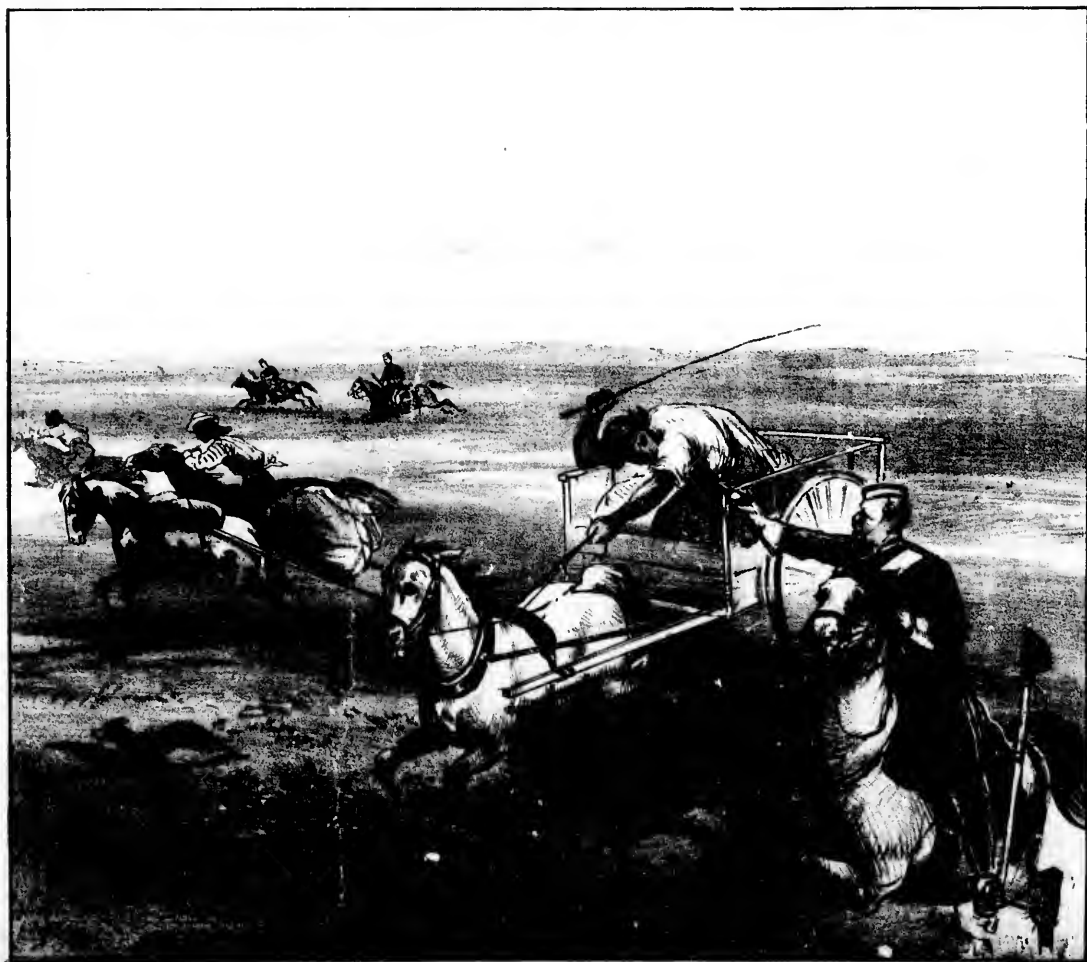
SOUVENIR NUMBER.]

THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL & ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[PART I.



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



CAPTURE OF WHITE GAP AND HIS BAND BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

Office of The Grip Printing and Publishing Company,

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