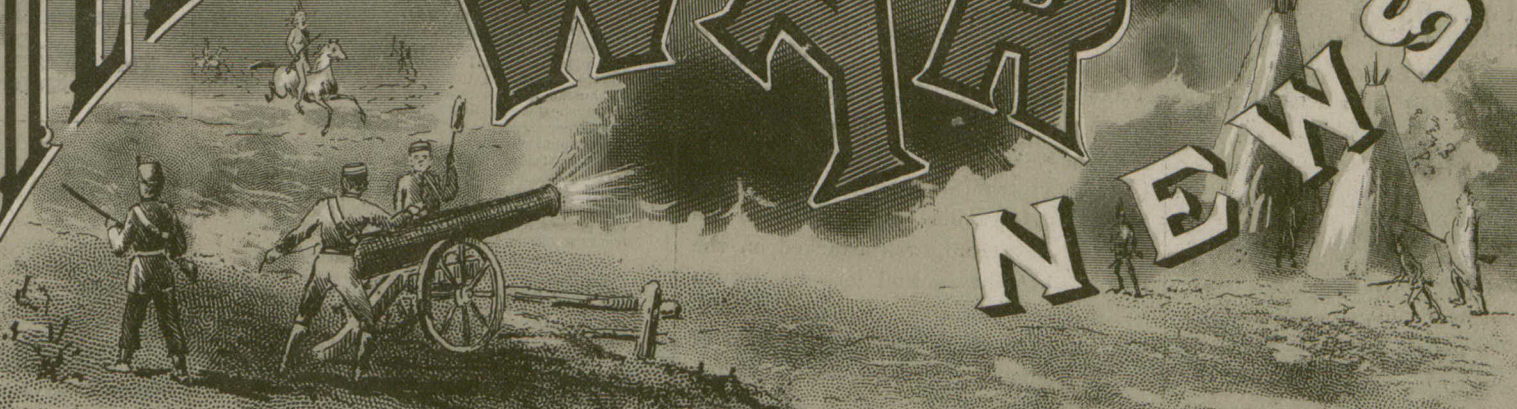


THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 6.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885.

15 CENTS PER COPY.



TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

SOLEMN SCENE AFTER THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondence intended for publication should be brief, courteous in tone, and accompanied by the true name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Such communications should be addressed to the
Editor of the *Illustrated War News*, Toronto.

All letters on business subjects should be directed
to the *Grip Printing and Publishing Company*,
Toronto.

TORONTO, MAY 9TH, 1885.

ADVERTISERS having shewn their appreciation of the columns of the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS in a way that has obliged us in the present issue to utilize the back of the Supplement, in order to accommodate notices that must otherwise have been omitted, we have occupied a portion of the additional space thus provided with information that is sure to prove highly interesting to our readers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN order that persons residing in country districts where no newsdealer is established may find it less difficult to obtain the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, the publishers will undertake to mail eight numbers to any address on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Friends can club for four numbers each, if they wish. Those who order should be particular in stating whether they desire to be supplied from No. 1 successively. Address THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

GEN. STRANGE'S brigade has reached Edmonton, and we may now expect that vigorous measures will be taken to deal with the marauding Indians who have made a clean sweep of the settlements between the Battle River and the North Saskatchewan.

Col. Otter, with a flying column of 300 men, had a seven hours' engagement on Sunday, the 3rd inst., with hostile Indians, whom he found and attacked on Poundmaker's reserve, and then returned to Battleford, after suffering a loss of seven killed and twelve wounded. The place where the battle was fought is about 34 miles from Battleford. It is 30 square miles in area, and is full of scrub with bluffs, ravines and small hills. It is claimed that one hundred of the enemy were placed *hors de combat*.

Gen. Middleton was still in camp at Fish Creek when last heard from. The Steamer *Northcote*, which had been delayed by getting aground, has at last reached Clarke's Crossing, and other boats were on their way down bringing abundant supplies of all kinds.

There have now been four engagements with the enemy since the rebellion became a fact, and in all but the last the enemy has had the best of it. (1.) Major Crozier's command was worsted at Duck Lake, and retired, leaving their dead on the field; (2.) Col. Herchmer's steamer, proceeding with Mounted Police and supplies to the relief of Battleford, was attacked on the South Saskatchewan and forced to return to Swift Current; (3.) General Middleton attacked the rebels (or a band of hostile Indians) entrenched in the ravine at Fish Creek, and failed to accomplish anything important, notwithstanding the heavy casualties suffered by the troops under his command. The true reason, hitherto suppressed, probably appears in the following exposition which appeared in the *Mail* on Wednesday:—

Middleton says that if the rebels offer resistance as stubborn as on last Friday he will order and insist upon a bayonet charge. He tried to get the volunteers to charge the last time, but the fire of the rebels was so deadly and persistent that the untrained soldiers, brave in other respects, could not force their way to the rifle pits. It is also stated that the general ordered "A" Battery to charge, but that before they could be brought up the rebels had changed their position. A bayonet charge is supposed to be the only effective manner in which the rebels can be dislodged and defeated. Great slaughter would be entailed, but if successful in the first charge the rebels would scarcely dare to make another stand.—*Cor. St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

(4.) And lastly, we have the gallant fight made by Colonel Otter's command at Poundmaker's reserve. When fuller particulars are to hand, it will probably appear that Colonel Otter only intended to make a *reconnaissance*, but found himself unable to restrain the ardour of his troops, who, once fairly into the fight, held their ground with tenacity until ammunition was exhausted or they incurred danger of being surrounded and annihilated.

TORONTO, May 6th, 4 p.m.

CORRESPONDENTS AT THE FRONT.

THE Canadian press has certainly not been deficient of enterprise or niggardly in expenditure in catering for a public eager to catch every item of news from the North-West that special correspondents can succeed in raking up; and the competition between the leading dailies has mainly been attended with advantage to the many whose chief interest at present centres in the events transpiring at the front. Much as the energy displayed in this emulation deserves admiration, it is nevertheless regrettable that in very many instances sensational rumors have been forwarded on very insufficient evidence, and that much has appeared in the papers which was obviously inimical to the public interest and calculated to increase the dangers and inconveniences that the troops in the field are obliged to undergo. Any one who has lived in the Western States knows very well how Indian difficulties have been fomented and their gravity exaggerated on purpose that troops might be sent into the interested districts and a large local expenditure of public money be occasioned. The *Regina Leader* is probably not far astray in saying:—

"The scrambling for troops to be stationed at different points in the territories, when there was no occasion for them, in order that a little money might be spent in the stores is an incident worthy of note. Farming instructors have been reported killed and Indians on the war-path in sections as secure as the city of Toronto, and, on the unprincipled alarmists being called to task by sober-minded people, the latter have been told 'not to

WHAT IS CATARRH?

From the *Mail (Can.)* Dec. 15.

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of a vegetable parasite in the internal lining membrane of the nose. The parasite is the simplest living form known that lives upon organs, and is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are:— Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxæmia, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils, and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to cure this distressing disease by the use of inhalants, medicated vapors and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucus tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease, should without delay, communicate with the business managers,

Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON,
305 King St. West, Toronto, Canada,
and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

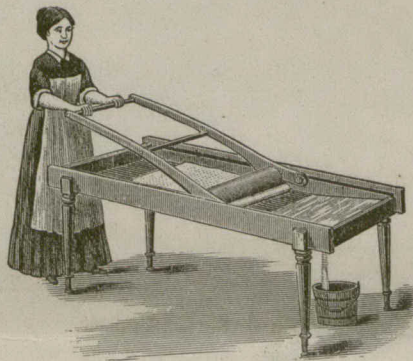
ACTS UPON
THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS
AND THE BLOOD.

WORTHY ENTERPRISE.

We are always glad to notice improvements, especially such as has lately been made by Mr. J. H. Rosenbaum, who has been a resident of this city for many years. He has just completed the remodelling of that dark and unattractive store, 159 King Street east, St. Lawrence Hall Buildings, and it is to-day one of the finest in the city. He has also stocked it with a complete line of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, House Furnishings, etc. The place is well illuminated by electric lights, also many other attractions which are worthy of observation.

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be d—d fools, don't you know we want the money spent here?"

Like other papers, the *Mail* has been victimized more than once, and only on Saturday last it contained a letter from Mr. E. Brokovski, J.P., of Moosomin, stating that the alarmist correspondence of that journal "written from this place by E. M. Rossiter, stating that the inhabitants of this town and surrounding districts are in fear of an Indian rising in this vicinity, has been the cause here of much indignation amongst those who have read the letter published or have heard of its publication."

While, therefore, it is not difficult to comprehend the purpose of many of the false rumors from unthreatened points that have reached the eastern press, and which the hoaxed journals have had some difficulty in protecting themselves against, there is less allowance to be made for the questionable items which occasionally form part of the despatches of special correspondents. Such statements as have in some instances been sent are calculated to be highly embarrassing to a commander in the field, and it is not surprising that one correspondent has already been "fired out" of the camp at Fish Creek. It was doubtless necessary to do something *pour encourager les autres*, as the French say; but it is unfortunate that the individual delinquent should happen to have been the joint correspondent of two Opposition journals (the *Toronto Globe* and *Winnipeg Free Press*), for the circumstance affords a pretext for the suggestion that political animus may in some way have influenced the occurrence. In its hasty defence of the erring journalist, the *Globe* declares that "the only thing our correspondent has criticized is the transport service. It wanted criticizing." Without knowing positively which of our contemporary's numerous staff is the offender dealt with, it is easy to produce from the communications of an "Ex-cadet" which appear in the very same issue, any number of paragraphs of a character which would justify a commander who valued the lives of his men, and would avoid a disaster, in dealing summarily with the writer. The following excerpt will suffice:—

"As far as I can learn, our noble commanders do not even know from reliable sources what Riel's actual strength is, or how many breeds, let alone Indians, are with him. *Our rear is unprotected*, and we are not certain that, if anything should happen us, the Indian reserves at Touchwood Hills would not attack our transport and cut off our supplies. *If Riel had the grit to do it, nothing is to prevent him from going down to Humboldt, cut the telegraph lines, capture the supplies, go to Touchwood, Qu'Appelle, and Troy, and do likewise.* He would be reinforced by every half breed in the country, and before you are aware of it would be in Winnipeg, and you would be then following in the steps of Saskatoon. Of course there is no possibility of this, simply for two reasons: 1st, he has not got the pluck; 2nd, *he does not know how easily it could be done.* However, no arrangements have been made up to the present to even guard our transport service, and, as you know, we are surrounded by Riel's scouts on all sides, and no doubt he is perfectly aware of our numbers."

Now, if Ex-cadet was correctly informed as to the possibility of the rebels cutting the General's communications so easily, he acted the part of a traitor to Canada and to every soldier in the command in sending information and suggestions for publication in Winnipeg and Toronto that were calculated to imperil the expedition. If his information was false or inaccurate, then he has undertaken to criticize the acts of the General in a manner that the editor of the *Globe* could not deny or defend. No commanding officer would be justified in permitting so indiscreet a journalist to remain where he had an opportunity to do mischief, and, in the absence of a press censorship, which has not so far been established, as was the case with Wolsely's troops serving in the Soudan, General Middleton could not do

otherwise than make an example of the offender.

As regards the transport service, Ex-Cadet wrote as follows on April 22nd:—

"The chief of transport and his chief officer have been with the General from the day we left Qu'Appelle, except when the former was at Prince Albert, leaving the teamsters, as far as I can make out, to do as they like along the line. I understand that there is a conductor with each train, but when the supplies do not come up it is rather strange that none of these officers have thought it worth while to go back themselves, and see what is the matter, though *there is plenty of time apparently to go on a pleasure trip to Prince Albert*, as surely it does not require a member of the North-West Council and the chief transport officer to bring back word that they are living well in Prince Albert; plenty to eat, drink and smoke—and afraid to fight."

After this very unkind reference to the chief transport officer, as well as to the Mounted Police, the same writer actually on the very next day (April 23) declared that "there is no doubt that Mr. Bedson and those with him have done their best," thus personally demonstrating the injustice of his criticism, which is still further disposed of by the *Globe's* "own reporter's" letter of the 21st April, which alludes to the "pleasure trip" in the following words:—

"The telegraph has advised you of S. L. Bedson's trip to Prince Albert, and of the hardships he endured."

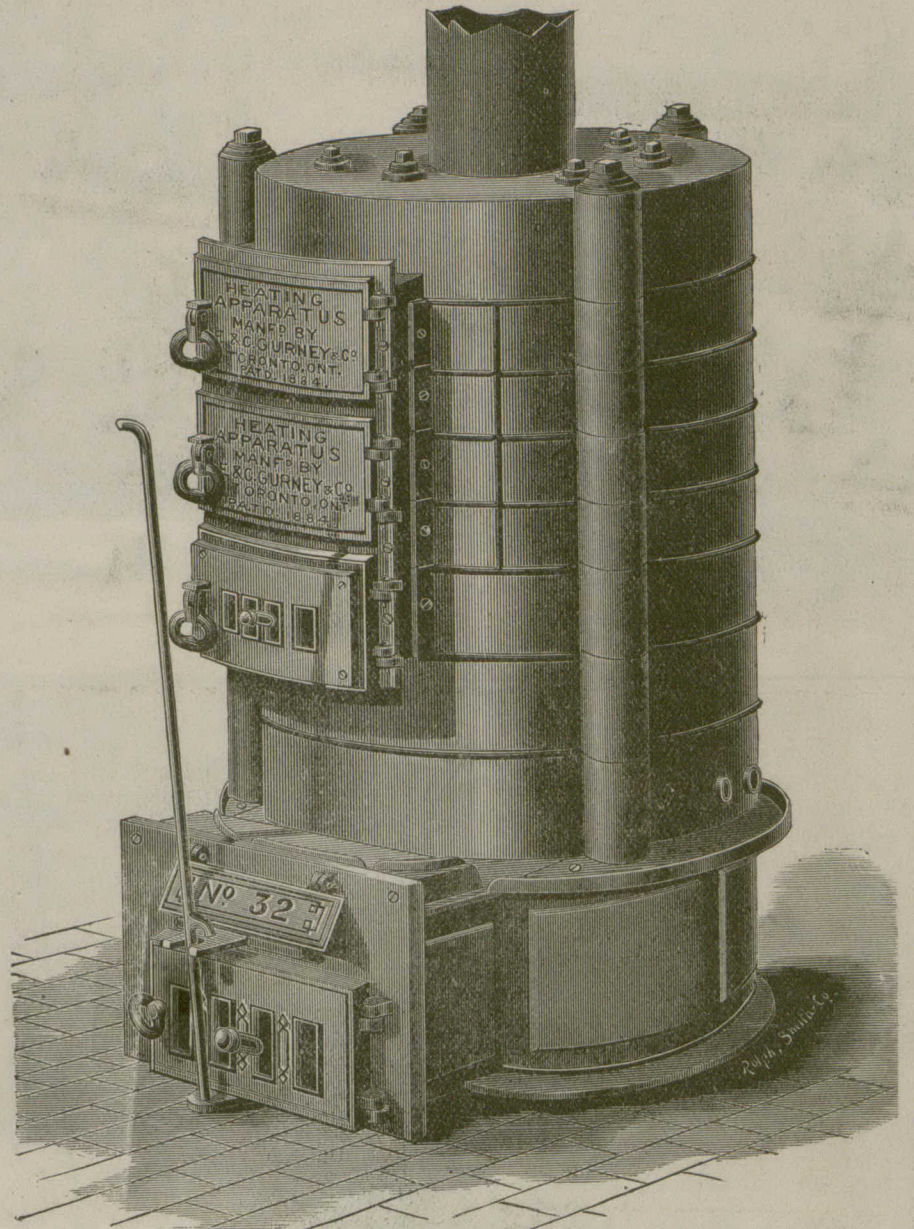
We again express our regret that the correspondent of two important papers that have been conspicuous by their enterprise should have been the individual to suffer disgrace, though perhaps his offence may have been the most flagrant that has yet occurred. It must not be forgotten, however, that all the newspapers have recently published despatches stating that General Middleton's advance was delayed by want of supplies, particularly *ammunition*, which certainly should not have been published, even if true; also, that 200 head of cattle were on their way from Moosejaw to Clarke's Crossing under the care of only four men, which it was surely indiscreet to promulgate; and, again, it has repeatedly appeared in print what was the nature of the Northcote's cargo, which it has been represented was indispensable to General Middleton's advance. Better by far that the correspondents should all be turned out of the camp than that the safety of the expedition should be imperilled, or the enemy receive hints how best to capture cattle and supplies for the none-too-well-fed troops at the front.

OBTRUSIVE DISLOYALTY.

CANADA is certainly "a free country," in the widest sense, when disloyal gatherings of people of alien sympathies are permitted at such a time as this in the capital of the Dominion. The *Ottawa Free Press* of the 1st instant comes to hand with a report of the proceedings at the inaugural banquet of the St. Patrick's Literary Association of that city, by which it appears that the customary loyal toasts were conspicuous by their absence. Neither the Queen nor the Governor-General were honored with a kindly word. Neither the Army and Navy, nor yet the Militia of Canada, in this the hour of their trial, received consideration at the hands of the company assembled. The first toast on the list was "Ireland, our Mother Land," and the gathering dispersed after singing "God save Ireland," a certainly disloyal ditty which was recently in great favor with the black-flag agitators who endeavored to intimidate and insult the Prince and Princess of Wales during their Irish tour.

LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. W. N. KENNEDY, of the 90th Battalion, Rifles, of Winnipeg, was attacked by small pox on his way home from Egypt, in charge of the Manitoba contingent of Canadian *voyageurs*, and he died in London, Eng. The deceased officer was one of the most prominent and useful public men of Manitoba, and the Local Government has done a graceful and popular thing by conferring upon the Colonel's widow the magistracy of Winnipeg, which became vacant by his death.

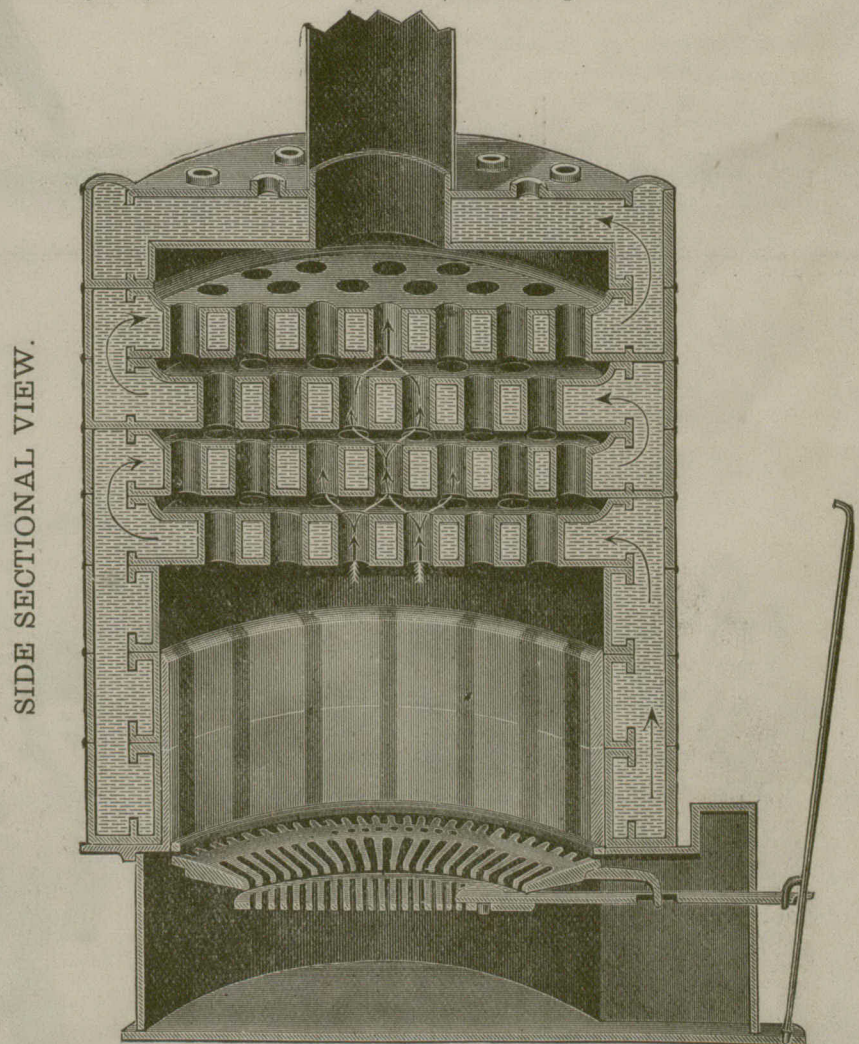
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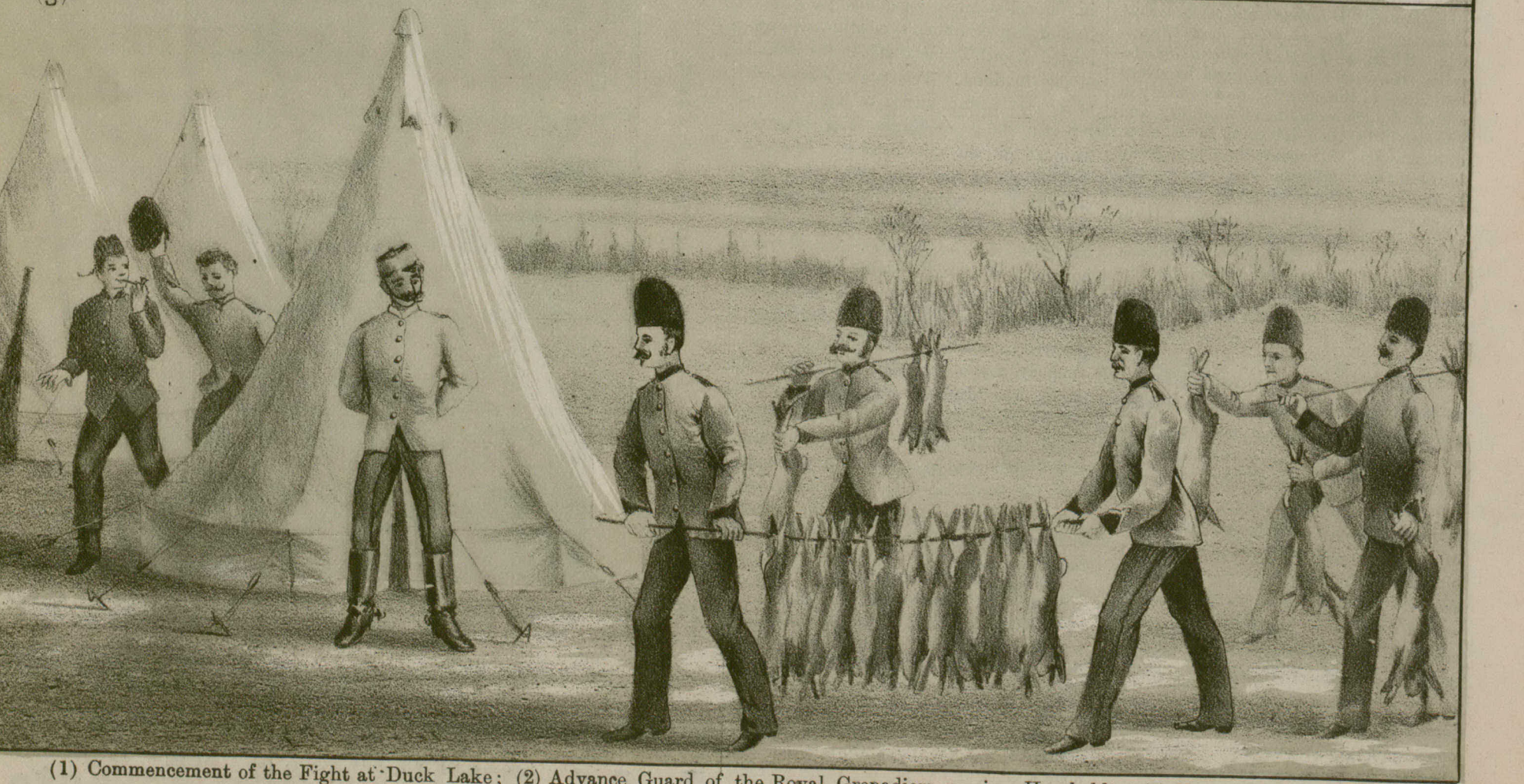
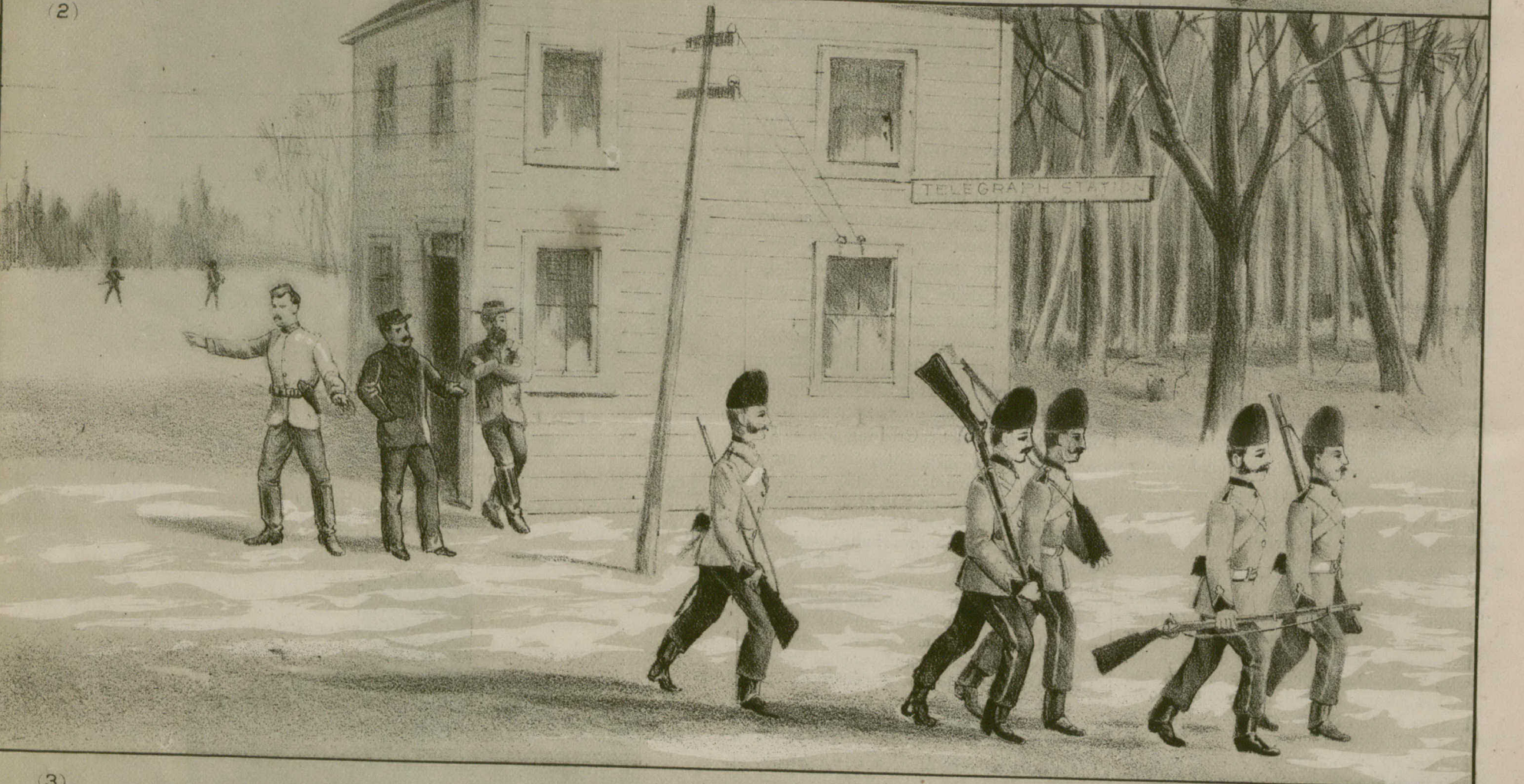
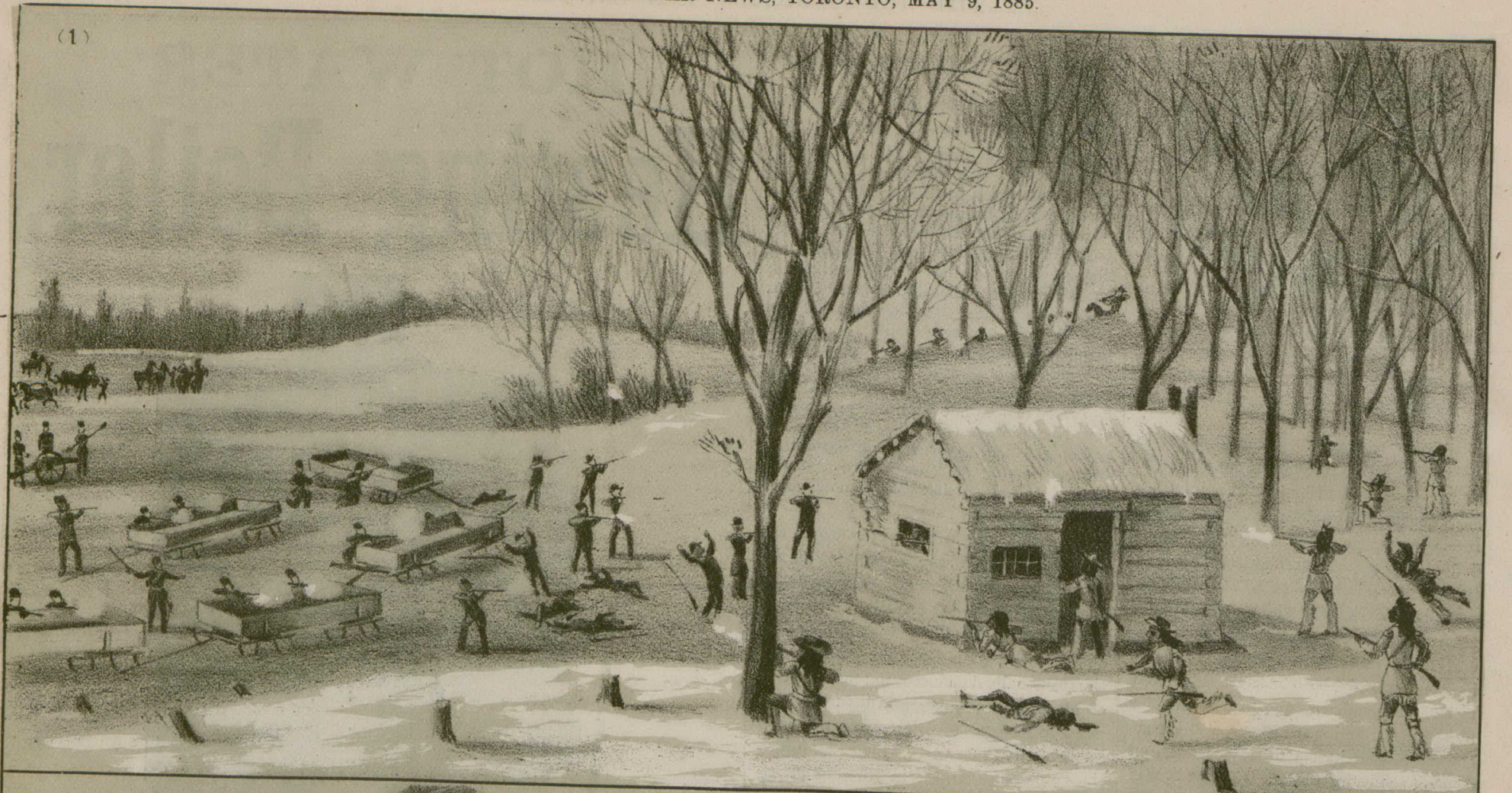
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Can be cared for by any one capable of caring for a hall stove.

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ECONOMY OF FUEL!

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(1) Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; (2) Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; (3) Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) returning from a Rabbit Hunt.

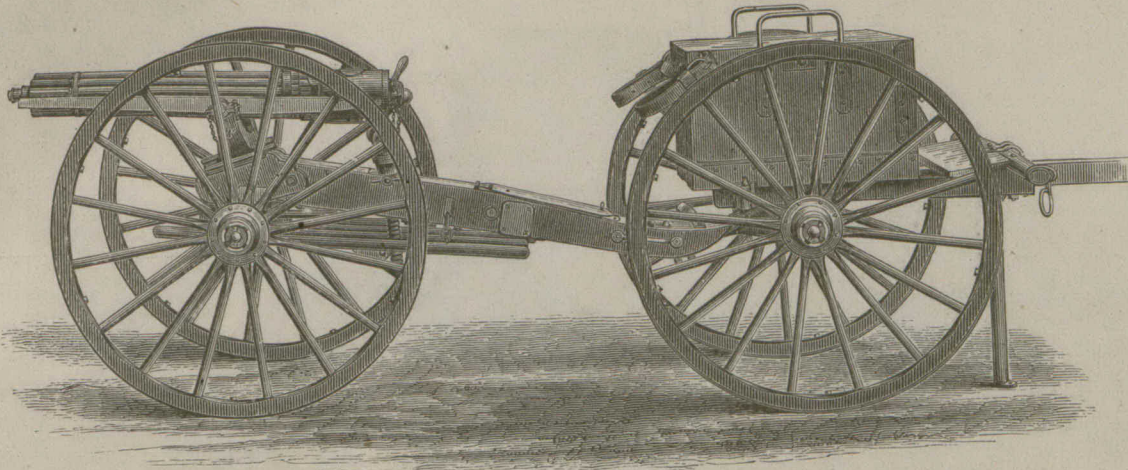
—From Sketches by Constable Geo. F. Guernsey, N.W.M.P.

THE GATLING GUN.

As the delay in General Middleton's forward movement, according to the statement of a courier who arrived at Humboldt on the 4th inst., has been occasioned by the expediency of awaiting the arrival of the Gatling gun shipped from Swift Current on board the

its lower surface is always parallel to the upper side of the lever (L), but on sliding it forward the height of the lever (L) is increased, and the sliding box (D) is fastened. The screw (G) working through the side of the box (D) against the lever (L) serves as a second absolute fastening of box (D) on lever (L). On the end of the lever (L) is pivoted at *e*, the

lateral motion can be given to the gun by a simple movement of the operator. The binder permits or checks lateral motion, and a screw adjusts the elevation. If in firing the correct elevation has been obtained, the screw is fastened, and the gun can be moved laterally in a horizontal line, so as to cover, at this elevation, any desired lateral distance.



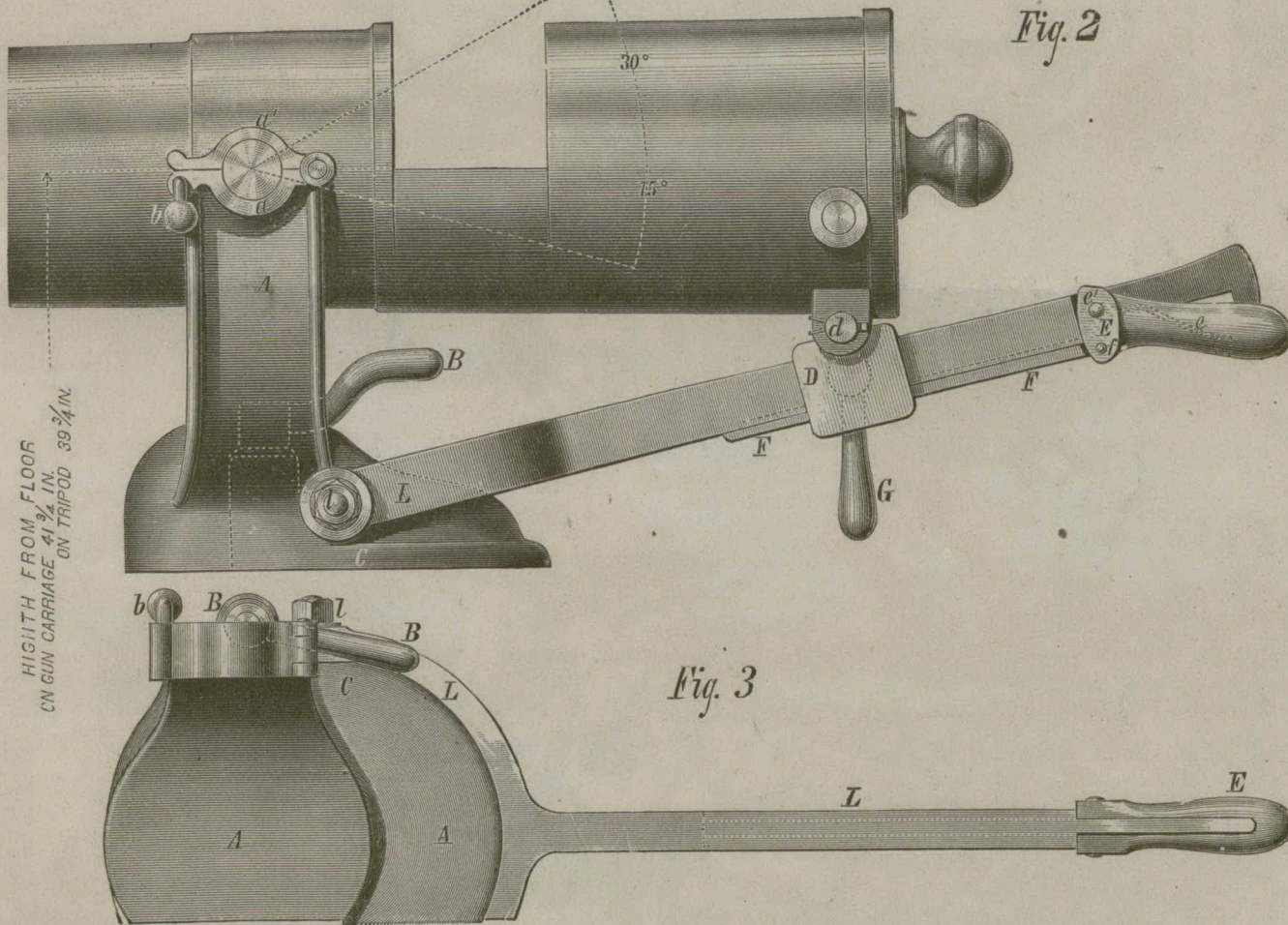
MUSKET-CALIBRE TEN-BARREL GATLING GUN, WITH CARRIAGE AND LIMBER COMPLETE.

steamer Northcote, most of our readers will agree that a fuller description of this improved engine of modern warfare than we had space to furnish in our issue of the 25th ult. will not only be generally acceptable, but of primary interest. First of all, then, we present an accurate illustration of the musket-calibre ten-barrel gatling gun, with carriage and limber complete, procured from the Gatling Gun Company, of Hartford, Conn., by the Department of Militia for the use of the North-West Field Force. Fig. 2 of the engravings shows elevation of top swivel with gun resting thereon, also lever. Fig. 3 is a plan of swivel and lever without gun. This fixture supplies the place of the elevating screw and oscillator

handle (E), so that when depressed its lower part pushes the key (F) forward and tightens the slide (D). When the lever (E) is raised it pulls the wedge (F) back, and loosens the slide (D). The handle (E) clasps a round lug (f) on the lower rear end of the wedge (F). The spring (e) serves to press the handle (E) downward. In operation the loosening the binder, B, allows the gun when on the carriage a lateral sweep of 90°, by means of lever, L, which is grasped at E with the left hand, while the right hand turns the crank. On tripod or gunwale the gun can be swept around the full circle, or 360°. After loosening the screw, G, the gun can be raised or lowered, as a pressure under the handle,

The operator's body being in the yoke steadies the gun, even when the binder is loose; he can work the crank with his right hand, resting his left on the yoke.

The earlier model Gatling guns had cartridges fed to them by means of feed cases, or by a drum, but recently a new method for supplying the cartridges to the gun has been devised, which is *positive and certain in its action*. In the old methods of supplying ammunition to the gun it was possible for the cartridges to jam in feeding down from the feed cases into the carrier or receiver, but in this newly-improved feed, the mechanism never loses control of the cartridges from the time they leave the feed machine until they enter the



HIGHTH FROM FLOOR
ON GUN CARRIAGE 41 1/2 IN.
ON TRIPOD 89 3/4 IN.

formerly used. It consists of fewer pieces, and is simpler than the screw and oscillator. With it the gunner has better and more instant control of his piece. According to a description in the *Scientific American* of recent date, the gun being well balanced on the fixture, the gunner controls the movement of the piece with his left hand, using his right to turn the crank. The gun rests with its trunnions in the trunnion boxes (a) which are supported by the swivel (A). The caps (a') of these trunnion boxes are held by an improved device (b), which prevents the accidental opening of the boxes, as in other styles, with keys which may fall out. The lower part of the swivel (A) fits the bed plate of gun carriage, tripod, etc., so that the gun and swivel can be quickly changed from carriage to tripod, or to the gunwale of a ship, or elsewhere, and be held firmly in place by the binder (B). To the lower part of the swivel (A) is pivoted the fork lever (L), which extends under the rear of the breech of the gun, being united with the gun by the sliding box (D), which is held between two lugs on the lower side of the breech by the pivot bolt (d). This box fits on the lever (L), so as to slide back when lever and breech of gun are raised, and forward when they are lowered. Under the lower side of the lever (L) there is a key or wedge (F), which is tapered so that

E, loosens the box, D. The breech can be raised 30° and lowered 15°, total 45°. By removing the hand at any desired point the spring fastens the gun, or the handle can be pressed down. For more absolute security when at target shooting, or when a certain aim must be retained, the screw, G, is fastened. Both binder, B, and screw, G, are used to secure the gun when travelling on the carriage. By means of this fixture a man may follow moving objects with an accurate fire, or also shoot from the deck or tops of a vessel when rocking at sea. The elevating and ranging lever, shown on the guns in the engraving No. 4, is made after the model of 1879. The gun rests in the swivel in the same manner as in Figs. 2 and 3, and the same binder is employed. The lever is a plain one, on which slides a box fastened by a pivot bolt to the breech of the gun. Against the side of the lever in slide or box a friction shoe is fitted, which is held in its position in the box by a heel on each end. On the rear end of the lever there is a tapering handle, on which fits the socket of a yoke, which may be easily put in place or removed, and it is fastened by a taper pin. A leather strap which passes under the socket of the yoke is slung over the shoulders of the operator, allowing him to raise or lower the gun, and as his body fits into the yoke any desired

chambers, are loaded, fired, and the empty cases extracted. With this new feed it is impossible for the gun to fail in its operation, even when it is worked by men unacquainted with its use. This new improvement not only greatly increases the rapidity and certainty of fire, but enables the gun to be fired at the rate of over 1,200 per minute, and at all degrees of elevation or depression, which is something no other machine gun can do. By firing the gun at proper elevations, ascertained by means of a quadrant, the bullets discharged from it can be made to fall upon men behind breastworks or entrenchments at all distances from 200 to 3,500 yards from the gun. The "high angle," or "mortar" fire, adds greatly to the effectiveness of the gun, and will, no doubt, prove of inestimable value in future warfare. Experiments have proved that musket-size balls, fired from a Gatling gun at high angles, strike the ground with sufficient force to penetrate from two to three inches of timber. About 1,200 shots per minute can be fired from the gun, raining down a hail-storm of bullets on the heads of men behind entrenchments, thus making such positions in a short space of time untenable. Open breastworks, or uncovered entrenchments would furnish little or no protection to troops against the fire of this formidable weapon.

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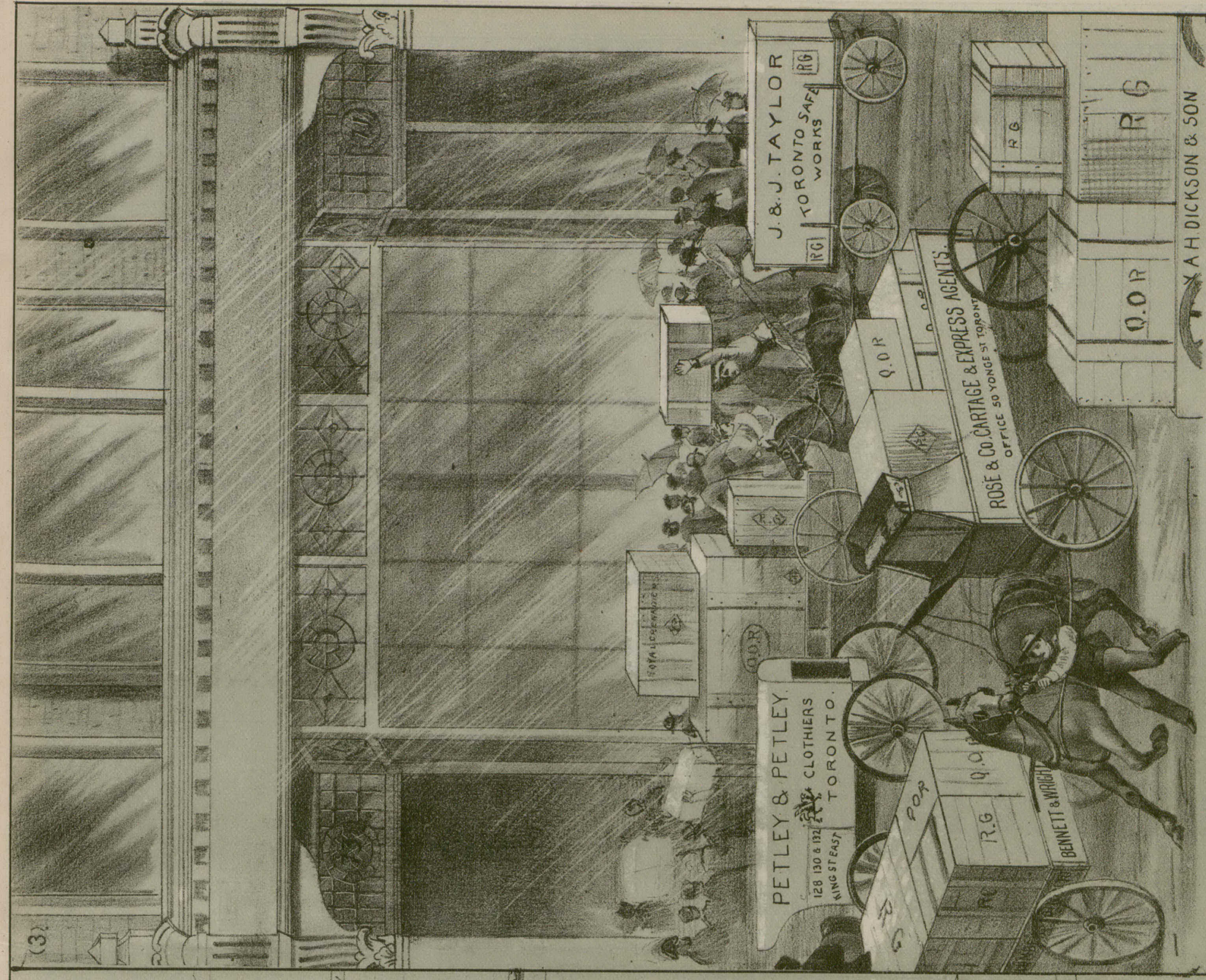
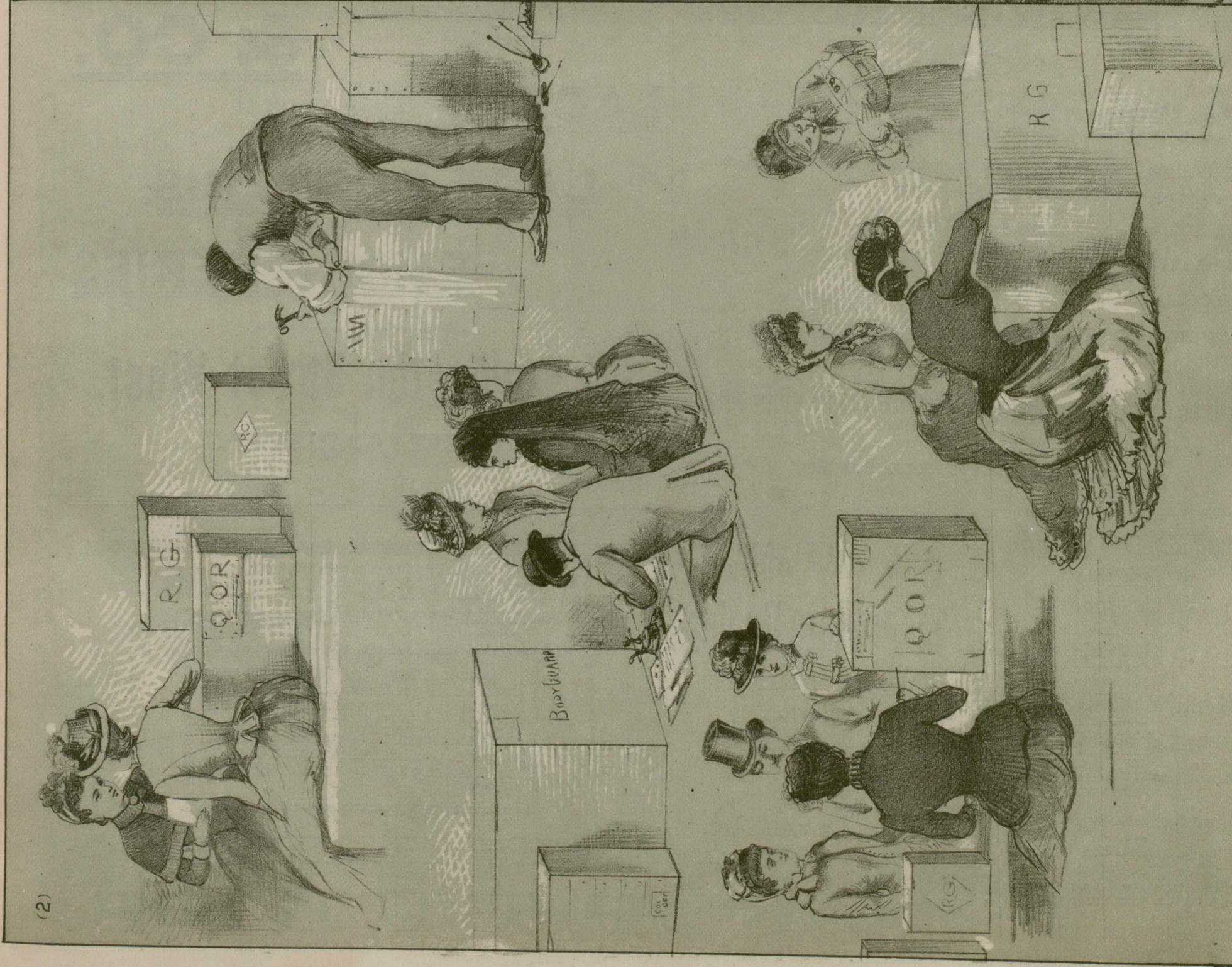
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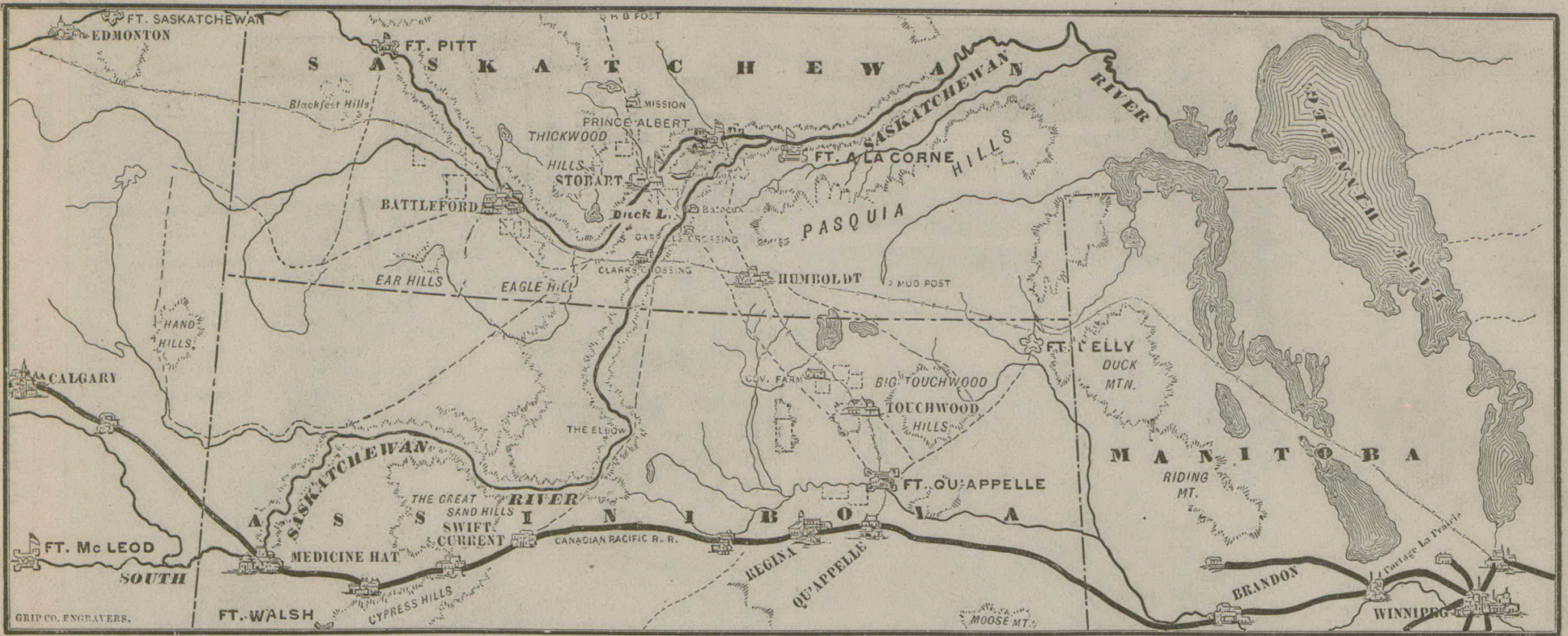
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MAP OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The sketch map printed above will enable our readers to locate the various points which have been constantly mentioned in the newspapers during the past few weeks. Gen. Middleton's column is now on the east bank of the south branch of the Saskatchewan, moving from Clark's Crossing to Batoche, where the enemy is reported to be entrenched in force. It is from that point we may expect to hear of hard fighting within a very few hours. Humboldt is hardly so pretentious a place as the map would appear to indicate. Its importance is chiefly owing to its situation as a telegraph centre. Col. Otter's brigade, which left the railway at Swift Current, is still at Battleford, the relief of which formed one of the illustrations in our last number. North-west of Battleford, Fort Pitt, will be

readily found. This place is at present the centre of the operations of the hostile savages controlled or influenced by Big Bear. Further to the west Edmonton is situated, and General Strange's column having now penetrated to this point, we may fairly hope to have news very shortly that, by his co-operation with Colonel Otter, the marauding Indians have been caught

between two fires and severely punished. There is after all nothing like a war or a rebellion to create a live interest in geography; and we venture to predict that not only the troops who have traversed the North-West Territories on the present arduous service, but their friends who have remained at home, have by this time attained an altogether enlarged conception of "the land we live in."

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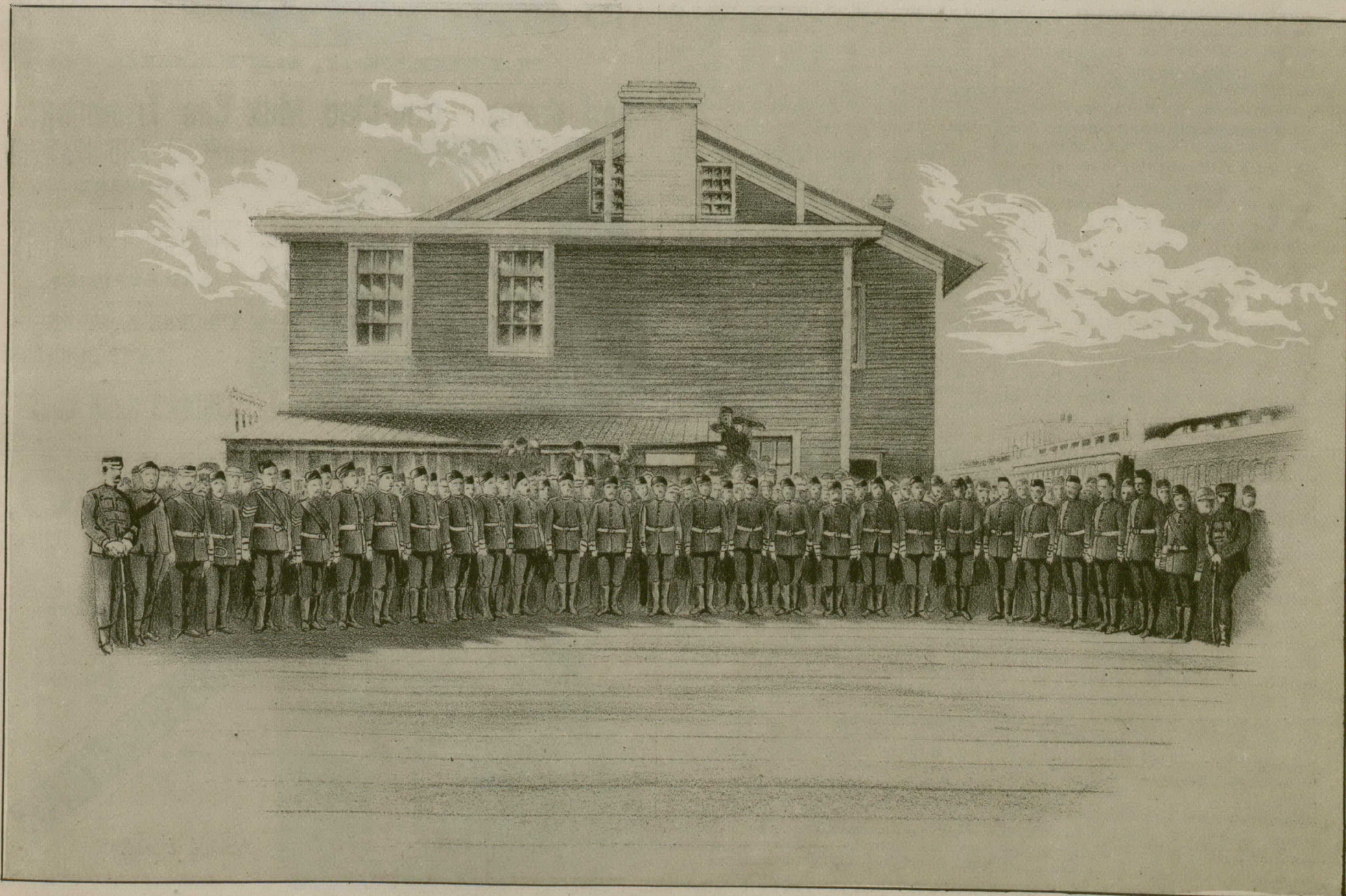
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THE 7TH BATTALION (FUSILIERS), OF LONDON, ENTERTAINED AT PORT ARTHUR.
(Based on a Photograph.)



THE OTTAWA SHARPSHOOTERS (G.G.F.G.) AT WINNIPEG.
(From a Photograph.)

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

SOLEMN SCENE AFTER THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

THE impressive scene which our front page represents will bring home to the conception of all whose eyes rest upon it the serious business upon which the volunteers are now engaged. It has been the practice of a certain section of the press for two or three years past to ridicule the occasional turn out of the troops as guards of honour, and to speak slightly of the "fuss and feathers" which such ceremonies appear to the ultra-democratic mind to be. It is not quite clear, however, why Canadian militiamen should be ridiculed on these occasions, when nothing is said in disparagement of precisely similar parades in connection with the inauguration of the President of the United States, or on the occasion of the opening of either of the State Legislatures among our neighbours; and it should be remembered that every opportunity which brings the volunteers together—no matter what its particular purpose—serves as a part of the very inconsiderable training which circumstances permit them to enjoy. They have now, at any rate, shown what they are capable of upon active service, and their work is not yet completed. The first thing that had to be done after the engagement at Fish Creek was to care for the wounded, and the second [was] to bury the dead. Troops in presence of the enemy must necessarily fulfil this last sad duty promptly; yet among British soldiers the solemn rites are never omitted or perfunctorily performed, except when circumstances render undue haste inevitable. The gallant soldier and Christian gentleman at the head of the Canadian field force personally conducted the burial service in respect of the brave men who fell at Fish Creek. The deceased being privates in rank the escort which formed the firing party was composed of thirteen rank and file under the command of a sergeant, and was furnished by C Company (Infantry School), the band of the 90th Battalion (Winnipeg) Rifles supplying solemn music. As may well be supposed, all who attended the obsequies of the comrades who have been the first of this brigade to fall by the bullets of the enemy were deeply impressed by the ceremony, and are now more firmly resolved than ever to do their best to bring Riel and his fellow-rebels to condign punishment.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIGHT AT DUCK LAKE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the length of time that has elapsed since the first blood was shed in this unprovoked rebellion, it is a singular fact that no satisfactory account of the details of the fight between the Mounted Police and civil volunteers under Major Crozier, and the rebels under Gabriel Dumont, has yet been published, and Sir John Macdonald stated in Parliament on Monday that no official report of the circumstances had yet reached the Government. We are indebted to Constable George F. Guernsey, N.W.M.P., of Humboldt, for the sketch showing the commencement of the fight upon which our illustration is founded. He informs us that the details were furnished him by an eye-witness of the *emeute*. Most of the men on our side who fell in this encounter were shot down from the log cabin shown in the picture. So soon as the trouble began, the Mounted Police—according to the standing orders to be observed in such cases—took cover behind their sleighs, the horses of which were unhitched and withdrawn to the rear. Some of the civilians from Prince Albert, when they first saw the rebels, rushed forward without seeking concealment, and were shot down like dogs, the enemy, however, being well under cover.

ADVANCED GUARD OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS PASSING HUMBOLDT.

This picture was also sent us by Constable Guernsey, and represents two files under the immediate command of a sergeant, marching by the telegraph station. When troops are on a long journey they are permitted to "march at ease," and are at liberty to converse, smoke, and carry their rifles in any way they please. Should occasion arise, however, for any special movement to be performed, the bugle sounds "attention," when silence at once prevails in the ranks, pipes are put out, and the men assume the normal marching position of troops trained (as are the Canadian militia) in the short Snider rifle drill, by bringing their arms to the "trail," that is, carrying them horizontally in the right hand. When the occasion that required them to be brought to attention no longer exists, the order is passed from company to

company to again "march at ease," and each man takes it easy accordingly, all, however, preserving the step.

MEN OF C COMPANY (INFANTRY SCHOOL) RETURNING FROM A RABBIT HUNT.

GENERAL MIDDLETON, it will be remembered, halted his troops for a day on reaching Humboldt, and the soldiers took advantage of the opportunity to enjoy themselves. Most of them went rabbit-hunting, as bunnies were plentiful in the locality. C Company, it appears, had the best hunters among them, as they returned triumphant to camp, carrying sixteen couple of rabbits, all killed with pistols or sticks. Constable Guernsey is, doubtless, the mounted policeman in the background, who stands admiring the prowess of the regulars, as demonstrated by their full bags.

THE 7TH BATTALION (FUSILIERS), ENTERTAINED AT PORT ARTHUR.

We fancy many of our readers will be surprised at the existence of such a store in Prince Arthur, so young a town, as that exhibited in our picture; but we beg to assure them that it is a true representation of the interior of the Bazaar, of which Mr. J. L. Meikle is the proprietor. This gentleman has proved himself one of the best of the many good friends of the Ontario and Quebec troops have found *en route* to the front. With unparalleled generosity, he has met every corps that passed through, and distributed gratis among them over 1,500 of the latest newspapers, magazines, and books. On the occasion to which our illustration refers, Mr. Meikle availed himself of the presence of the 7th Battalion, to devise an entertainment that would prove a welcome diversion to the gallant Londoners after the fatigues and privations experienced in crossing the "gaps." He invited all who wished to visit his store, and placed the pianos, organs, music-boxes, and other instruments in his stock at their disposal. The men sang and played to their great enjoyment, over 200 of them being in the room at one time. Song, instrumental solo, and chorus followed each other in quick succession, and every one seemed the better for the impromptu concert indulged in.

THE OTTAWA SHARPSHOOTERS AT WINNIPEG.

CAPTAIN TODD's company of sharpshooters, composed of men who volunteered out of the Governor-General's Foot Guards for service at the front, were photographed on the platform of the C. P. R. passenger station at Winnipeg. It is to be hoped that our artist has reproduced the picture with sufficient fidelity to enable each Ottawa belle who may happen to be specially interested to identify her *cher ami* among the stalwart, well-set-up soldiers that the company comprises.

THE FIRST EXPEDITION FOR THE RELIEF OF EDMONTON ATTACKED BY REBELS.

The difficulty of taking supplies through to General Middleton by the South Saskatchewan was well understood before the experiment was tried by the Northcote, which has resulted in such vexatious delay. The *Globe's* correspondent at Swift Current wrote as follows on April 12th:

Some men whom I have conversed with and who have a thorough acquaintance with the country believe the trail would be a much safer course than the boats. The banks of the river are in many places very high and precipitous, and a force of riflemen stationed on the heights could do terrible execution on the boats below. Of course these boats could be barricaded with bales of hay, for instance, which would form an excellent resisting force to bullets, but it is questionable if such a barricade could be made anything like a perfect protection.

A week later, the correspondent of the *Mail* at the same point, telegraphed the following:

Apart from the shallows in the river, which at this season of the year, when the water is falling, are particularly troublesome, there are dense woods with high dish-shaped banks along the river all the way from the Elbow or a little below, at Moose Ferry, to Clarke's. These woods are no doubt full of breeds. It will be remembered that when Col. Herchmer started from Medicine Hat three weeks ago for Battleford with a police detachment he had to return. It now turns out that the breeds fired upon the boat from the banks. The boat was banked with bales of hay and flour sacks, but the bullets rattled upon the boiler and machinery on the deck, and, glancing off, wounded some horses.

With the aid of photographs of the banks of the Saskatchewan, and personal descriptions furnished, our artist has been able to faithfully depict this brush between the police and the rebels which took place at

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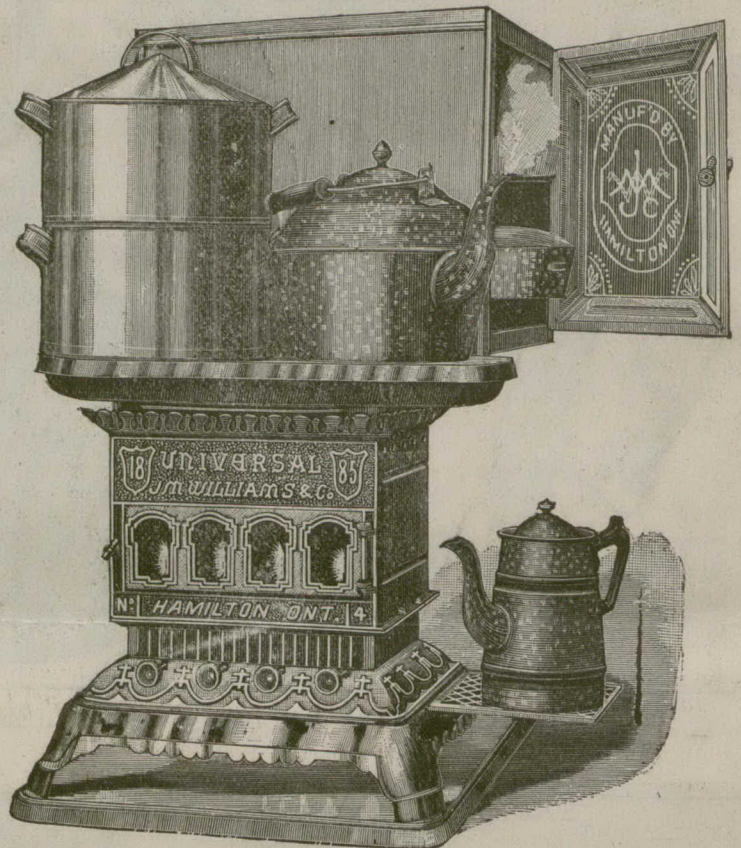
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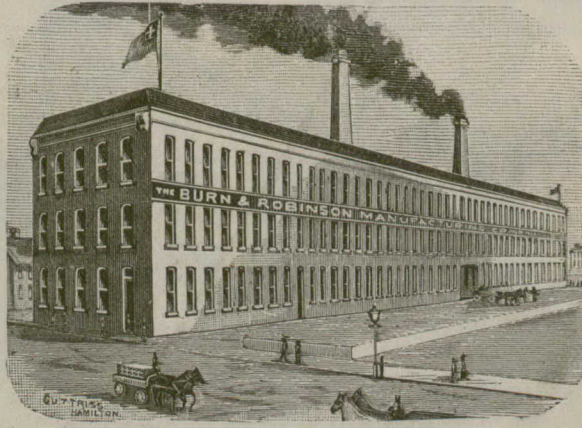
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a bend of the stream. In view of the unknown strength of the enemy, and of possible obstructions placed in the way of the steamer's progress, Col. Herchmer probably adopted the wisest course under the circumstances in abandoning the intention to proceed to Battleford by water instead of by rail.

73 KING STREET EAST—SCENES INSIDE AND OUTSIDE.

OUR supplement this week is devoted to representations of a subject which will have the liveliest interest for the gallant members of the Toronto corps and York Rangers who are now at the front. They tell their own tale in exhibiting the patriotic zeal displayed by the ladies here in catering for those who are serving their country so far from home. The numerous members of the fair sex who took an active part on this occasion were efficiently organized, with the following officers, viz.: Mrs. Gunther, president; Mrs. Edward Blake, treasurer; and Mrs. J. G. Scott, secretary, who performed their somewhat arduous duties with businesslike efficiency and alacrity. The subscriptions to the Volunteers' Supply Fund now aggregate nearly \$2,000, while the contributions in kind for general distribution, as well as the dainties and comforts packed and forwarded for the benefit of individual soldiers, were so numerous that we cannot find space for even a partial list. We regret that we are not in a position to publish portraits of the ladies who most actively participated; but, as our representative met with discouragement in his application for the photographs of the officers, who seemed to think it would be unjust to other ladies if they were personally given a special prominence which they did not desire where all worked so well, that part of our enterprise it was considered wise to abandon. If then our artist should have failed to do full justice to the personal charms of individuals, or is at all astray as to the current fashions, we trust that the above explanation will be accepted as a reasonable excuse.

The two cars loaded with 600 packages of necessaries and luxuries for our boys at the front, left last week. The consignment to the Queen's Own Rifles was accompanied by Lieut. Blake, of the Q. O. R., who will join his corps on arriving at their quarters, and the goods for the Grenadiers were under the charge of Sergt. Mowat, who will also join his battalion. Messrs. Scott & Walmsley insured the goods for \$5,000 against loss while they were waiting shipment in Toronto; and Messrs. Henry & Co. and Shedden & Co. carted the goods free of charge to the freight sheds. The railway companies gave free transportation.

THE Winnipeg Times says:—"An immense quantity of mail matter passes through the post-office here for the troops at the front. The mail for the force advancing on Batoche's Crossing leaves Qu'Appelle twice a week, and that for the troops at other points is sent on without delay. The quantity handled may be imagined when it is known that all the leading newspapers of the Dominion gratuitously furnish each soldier with a paper; letters, coming as they do from all sections, are numbered by the thousands, and the mail clerk becomes appalled as he contemplates the huge bundles, which require hours of labor to sort. Major-Gen. Middleton receives by far the largest correspondence of any officer in the field, owing to the many communications which he gets from the Government. The Queen's Own evidently have left many valued friends behind, as the bulk of the letters which go to Swift Current are for members of that organization. As a mail clerk remarked to a reporter, it would seem that every member of Col. Otter's crack corps had at least four lady correspondents in different parts of the Dominion."

THE Regina Leader says:—"Four car loads of horses and three car-loads of waggons passed through Regina on their way from Fargo to Swift Current for the transport service of the North-West field force. We understand these teams have been contracted for at a considerably less rate than that at which our local teamsters were engaged at the commencement of the expedition."

THE correspondent of the Montreal Gazette says the Tenth Royals of Toronto are the nearest approach in point of steadiness and physique to a British regiment which we have in the field. They have already received the epithet of "the bull dogs," and they certainly are a class of men that would lend great strength to any force.

Population of Prince Albert District.

THE district of Prince Albert, the relief of which is the prime object of Gen. Middleton's expedition, according to the census of that year, a total population of 3,236, divided into 667 families. Of this number 528 are given as of English origin, 825 French, 1,075 Indians, 131 Irish, 6 Scandinavian, and 651 Scotch. The table showing the birth-places of the population indicates that 46 were born in England, 25 in Ireland, 51 Scotland, 2 Prince Edward Island, 4 Nova Scotia; 1 New Brunswick, 23 Quebec, 274 Ontario, 924 Manitoba, 1 British Columbia, 1,813 North-West Territories, 59 United States, and the remainder in foreign countries. Their religious inclinations are given as follows:—Church of England, 903; Roman Catholic, 899; Presbyterian, 363; Methodist, 106; other Protestant denominations, 42; no religion, 924. While there has been some influx of settlers since the census was taken, there has also been some removals, and it is, therefore, not probable that the total number of residents in the district has been increased to any great extent.

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It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-Western Rebellion; portraits of principal Officers, and illustrations of places of interest in the North-West. The paper consists of twelve pages 12 x 18 inches, printed and lithographed in tints, on good paper.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Future issues will be mailed from the office of publication on date of issue to all persons ordering in advance.

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

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