

THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

AND ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



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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 16TH, 1885.

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.

THE operations of General Middleton at Batoche culminated on Monday, after three days of desultory artillery and rifle practice, in a gallant charge of the Royal Grenadiers, by which the position was carried at the point of the bayonet—a result in the highest degree creditable to the General commanding and to the brave men whom he commands. At time of writing, it was still uncertain whether the intended co-operation of the steamers and Colonel Irvine's police would accomplish the important object of cutting off the retreat of Riel and his co-rebels, whom, it is to be hoped, will be very soon placed beyond power to do further mischief.

The above important news dwarfs in interest anything that has come to hand from other quarters, but it is satisfactory to know that Gen. Strange has already started with the 65th Battalion and the detachment of the Mounted Police to settle accounts with the ruffianly Big Bear.

Colonel Otter still "holds the fort" at Battleford, where he doubtless awaits orders from General Middleton as to his next proceeding.

All things considered, the campaign is progressing favorably. Through the rifts in the clouds blue sky may now be discerned, and relatives and friends of the gallant soldiers at the front may feel justified in looking forward to the time "when Johnny comes marching home again."

TORONTO, May 13th, 4 p.m.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE exceedingly cordial support which the publishers have met with, in their endeavor to make the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS worthy of the temporary purpose which it was originally intended to serve, has satisfied them that such a demand exists in Canada for an illustrated weekly paper as will justify them in continuing their undertaking on a more permanent basis. With a view, then, to the perpetuation of their effort, it has been deemed expedient to adopt the more comprehensive appellation of THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL, but the former title of the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS will likewise be retained for the present, while the unsettled state of the North-West makes the designation still appropriate. As opportunity offers, the scope of the artistic and literary subjects embraced by the publication will be gradually extended and enlarged, while every endeavor will be made to maintain a high standard of excellence in every department.

Our illustrations next week will be of exceptional interest, and will include pictures from sketches by our special artist with General Middleton's force and our artist at Qu'Appelle, together with representations, based on sketches and photographs (already received), of the funeral of the members of the 90th Batt., at Winnipeg. The field artillery in action will appear, occupying a whole page view, and an example will be given of a North-West zereba, while a "look-out on the trail," from Colonel O'Brien's command, will be the frontispiece. Various portraits of great general interest are now in the hands of our artists, and also sketches showing the departure of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, and a church parade of that corps, prior to their leaving for the front.

GOD DEFEND THE RIGHT!

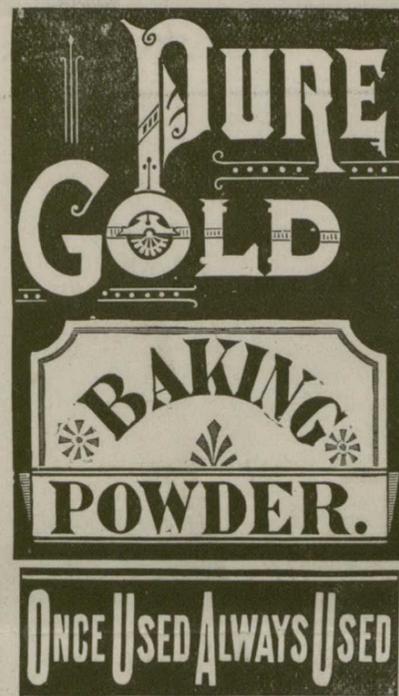
"THRICE armed is he who has his quarrel just," and nothing tends so much to nerve a nation obliged to take up arms as a consciousness of having right on its side. Making due allowance for the mission of our political contemporaries, we submit that the present is no time for "pot and kettle" accusations as to responsibility for the national calamity of this rebellion. There will be ample time, after the era of murder and rapine now inaugurated has been brought to a termination, to investigate and discuss the origin of the trouble. We believe it will be found that the Queen's Government in Canada (whether Grit or Tory) stands fairly clear of responsibility for this strife, and that all reasonable steps have been taken to do justice to the half-breeds and exercise generosity to the Indians. It was Lieutenant-Governor Laird who first suggested that the alleged grievances of the former should be enquired into, and doubtless Mr. Mackenzie's Government would have attended to the matter had they remained in power. The present Government have done much towards satisfying all reasonable demands.

THE Dominion Lands Act of 1879 gave authority for the carrying out of the policy decided on, and in due course Mr. Pearce, an officer of the Government, visited Prince Albert and investigated the claims that had been made. How much truth there is in the statement that the rebellion has arisen because the half-breeds found delay in obtaining titles for their lands may be gathered from the fact that, though more than 100 claims were passed by Mr. Pearce last summer, only two claimants (one of whom was Gabriel Dumont) thought proper, before December 31, to apply for the formal entry by which their patents might be obtained. Again, it is not generally

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known that the Order-in-Council authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate the residuum of the claims was passed last January, and that Riel, who had been watching for his opportunity of mischief for some time, so soon as this fact was promulgated at Prince Albert by the Lieut.-Governor, resolved to precipitate the intended rising, knowing full well that not the ghost of a pretext for discontent would remain after the commission had performed its work. Apart from the remote causes of the rebellion, which many persons will continue to believe were of a political nature, Canadians will find much satisfaction in the knowledge that it was the rebels, against whom the Dominion is now exerting its strength, who committed the first overt act of violence. Though it seems that no report from Col. Irvine, Commissioner of the Mounted Police, has yet reached the Government, and only a very imperfect report from Superintendent Crozier, the admirably graphic letter of Mr. Alex. Stewart, one of the special constables who accompanied Crozier's force as a scout, which has appeared in the *Winnipeg Sun*, renders clear what was previously involved in considerable uncertainty.

Mr. STEWART tells us that on the 19th of March, Riel started his second rebellion by raiding Walters & Baker's store at Duck Lake—an act of robbery, which was duly reported to Crozier, the nearest officer of the law. Crozier set out with a detachment of Mounted Police—preservers of law and order—to investigate this outrage, as was his duty, and he came upon a number of French halfbreeds and Indians unlawfully assembled with arms in their hands. In a colloquy that followed between three Indians sent to meet Crozier and his interpreter, an attempt was made to disarm the latter by violence. Crozier threw his assailant down in the snow, and McKay dropped the rebel who attacked him with a revolver shot, scared off the other, and then killed in his own self-defence the ruffian who first assaulted Crozier. Firing had ere this been commenced by the other rebels, and then Crozier called on his men to use their arms also.

Now it is a crime for a soldier or policeman upon important duty to allow himself to be disarmed, and, morally and legally considered, Crozier and McKay did what brave and conscientious men should have done under the circumstances. It will thus be seen that Riel, and not either of the political parties, is responsible for the bloodshed, pecuniary cost, and hindrance to settlement which this rebellion occasions; and therefore the country should, as a unit, support the authorities in putting it down with stern determination and insist upon the ringleaders being dealt with as ordinary malefactors and not as political offenders.

THE HEROIC AGE NOT YET PAST!

One cannot read the modest and obviously truthful narrative of Mr. Alexander Stewart, referred to elsewhere, without one's pulse beating quicker and one's soul kindling with enthusiasm as the story is told of the gallant conduct of those who fell in the fight at Duck Lake.

"Wm. Napier's last words were, 'Tell my mother I died like a man.' William Baker's last words were, 'I am shot. God have mercy on my soul.' Captain Morton said, when one of the volunteers (Billy Harlam) lifted him up, 'You can't do anything for me. I am shot through the heart. Take care of my wife and family, and tell them I died like a man on the battle-field.' None of the others spoke except Elliott, the policeman; he said, 'Fight on, boys; don't let them beat us.'"

Now this is not an extract from the sensational report of an imaginative reporter, but the simple account of events related to his parents by a youth of whom Canada may well feel proud, and whose own connection with the affair is told with the greatest simplicity:—

"Joe McKay arrived here (Prince Albert) at 4 a.m. (20th March) and at 8.m. there was a meeting held and Moffat read the despatch to the citizens, and after a few speeches from some of the citizens, eighty men were sworn in to go to Carleton. I volunteered to go, but John Stewart wouldn't hear of it at all, and had my name scratched off the list. He wanted me to stay and attend to the business, but I didn't attend to business very long, as next morning I was sent off as a scout."

The experiences of young Stewart as a scout in this affair read like a romance in the plainest unvarnished prose. The bold lad was the first man to decry the rebels, and gave the alarm, "Enemy here!" which enabled Crozier to put his men in a position of defence behind their sleighs. Of course the adventurous scout must later on manage to get hit by a rebel ball, but happily he lives for Canada to claim his services another day. Fortunately, she has lots of gallant sons like him, for the *Globe's* correspondent at Humboldt tells us that, when Col. Denison called for a volunteer to carry an important despatch to the General at Batoche, every man in the Body Guard stepped forward as candidates for the dangerous service.

We have not so far met with any confirmation of the statement reproduced in the *Mail* from the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* that the troops who were engaged in the Fish Creek fight failed to respond to Gen. Middleton's call for them to terminate the affair by a bayonet charge. On the contrary, testimony has appeared from various quarters which tends to establish the fact that the Royal Grenadiers, who only arrived on the ground quite late in the day, volunteered to close the action by storming the enemy's rifle pits, but the General, in the exercise of a wise discretion, forbade a movement which his experience decided would involve a sacrifice inadequate to the result capable of being accomplished.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

A BRAVE SCOUT'S UNTIMELY END.

The incident represented in our frontispiece occurred on the 7th inst., after Col. Otter's engagement with Poundmaker's braves. It is narrated by the correspondent of the *Mail*, as follows:—

"Ross, with three scouts, has just returned from thirty miles up the river. When opposite Poundmaker's reserve they were seen by the Indians from Poundmaker's camp. Thirty half-breeds and Indians started in pursuit and swam their horses across the Battle River. The scouts discovered the pursuing enemy and retreated at full speed, the Indians firing from their horses. After going half a mile, Baptiste Lafontaine, one of our scouts, was wounded, and fell from his horse. He called his companions back, but they dared not return. When last seen, Lafontaine had his rifle in his hand as though determined to die fighting. The moment he fell some Indians surrounded him, giving up the pursuit to others.

Without knowing precisely the relative strength of the scouts and their pursuers, it would be unjust to pronounce an unfavorable opinion of the conduct of Lafontaine's comrades, who saved their own scalps by leaving him single-handed, wounded as he was, to defend his life against overwhelming numbers. May be, the odds were too great for any possibility of saving him to have existed, even if the other scouts had endeavored to cover his retreat. Still, it is by taking just such desperate chances that the coveted decoration of the Victoria Cross has been won by brave men. It is to be hoped that the gallant French half-breed did not fall alive into the hands of the rebels, who might regard him as a traitor to the cause of his compatriots; and we can but hope that he died a soldier's death, rifle in hand, with his face to the foe.

"Sharp be the blade
And sure the blow,
And short the pang to undergo!"

CAMP OF THE 7TH BATTALION (FUSILIERS).

The gallant 7th Battalion, of London, had a few days' rest in camp at Winnipeg after the toil and fatigue of the journey thither, and the local papers are unanimous in praise of the soldierly bearing and excellent conduct of the men of this corps while sojourning at the capital of Manitoba, where the photograph reproduced in this issue was taken. A

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:—
Morbidity of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxemia, 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.
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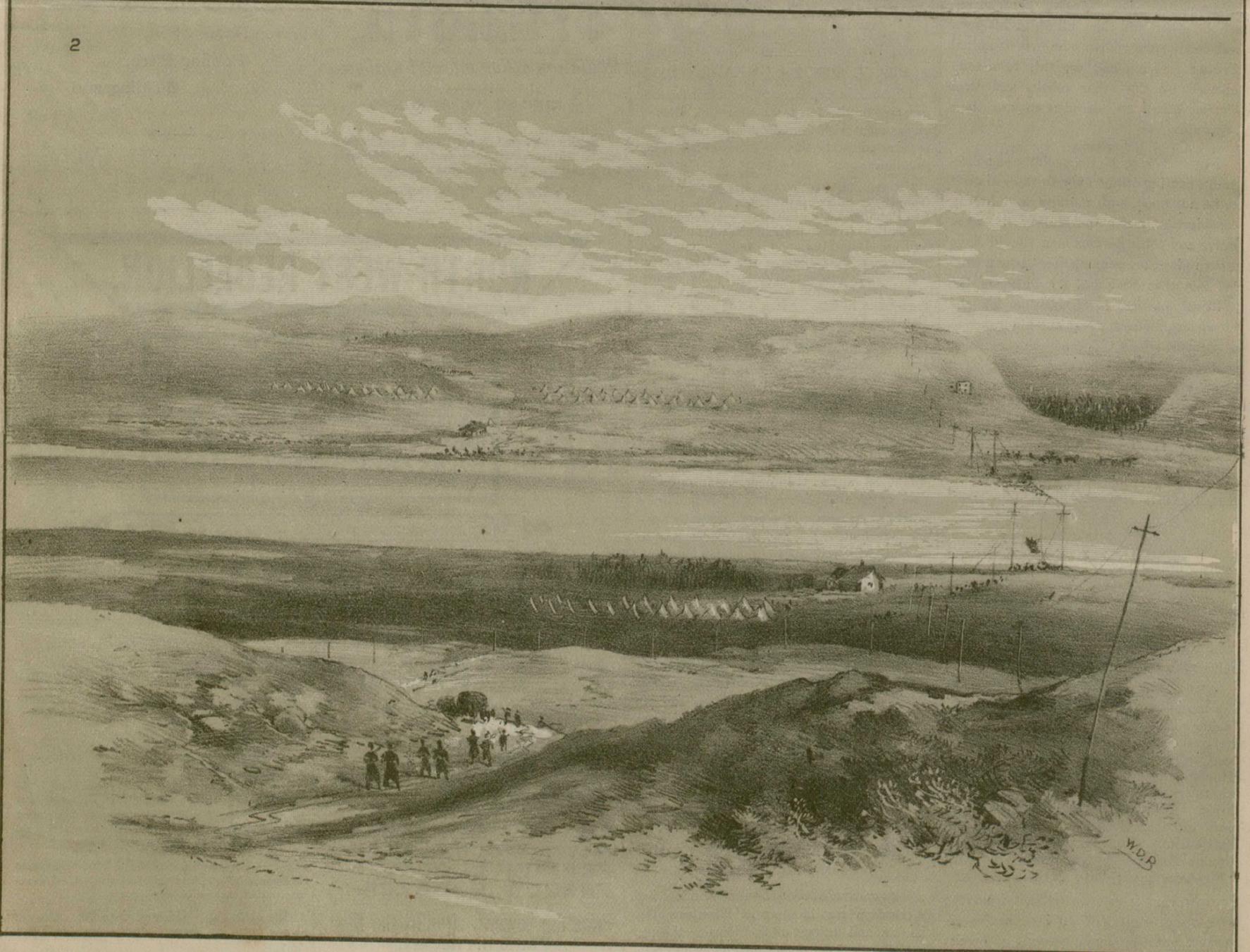
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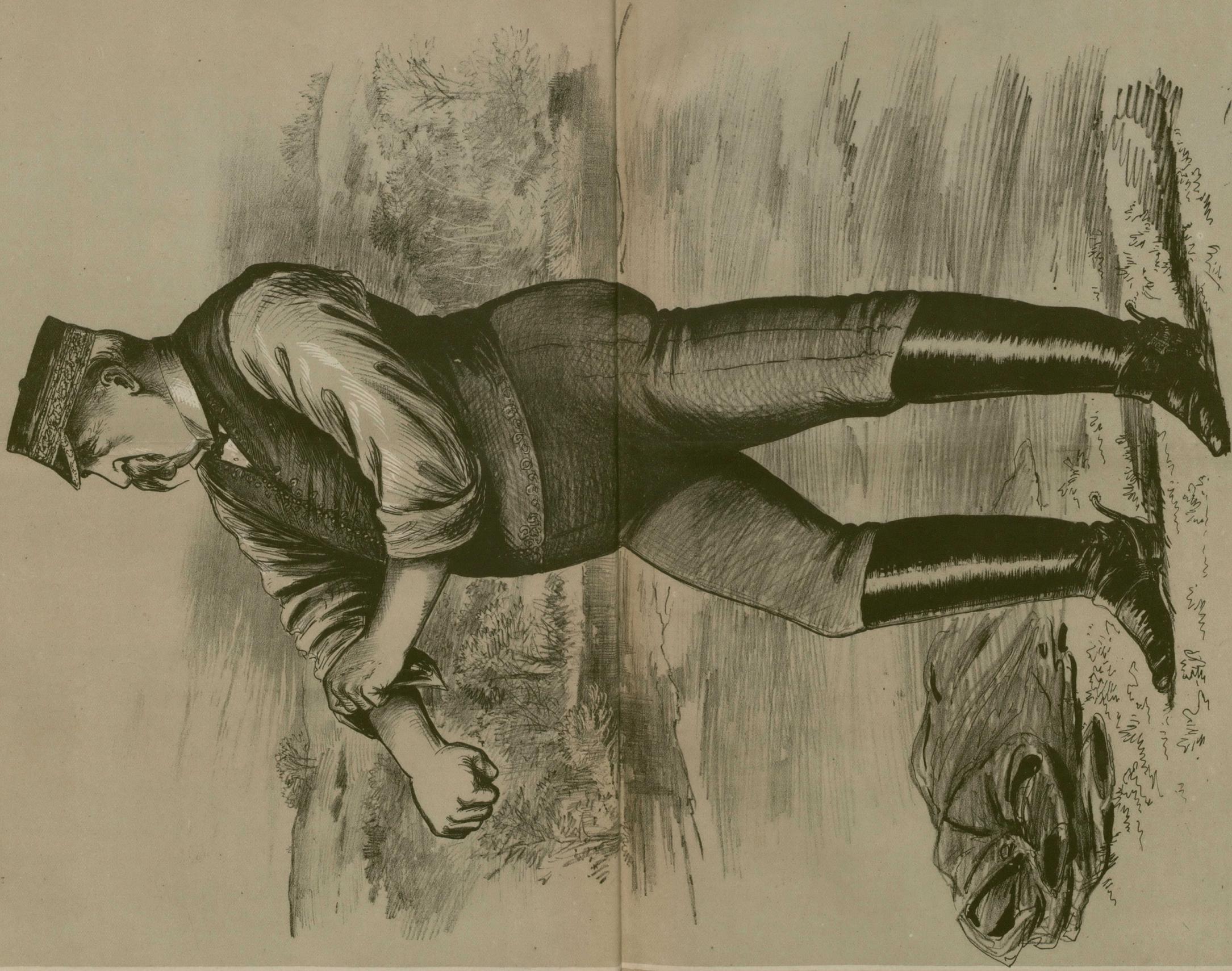
2



SCENES WITH THE NORTH-WEST FIELD FORCE.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. W. CURZON, WITH GEN. MIDDLETON'S COMMAND.

(1) Bringing in the first three prisoners, members of White Cap's Band. (2) View of Clarke's Crossing, shewing Telegraph Station; Ferry, and site of proposed redoubt.





PORTRAITS OF INTEREST (REPRODUCED FROM PHOTOGRAPHS).

(1) Mrs. T. Charles Watson, who has commenced a series of dramatic readings in aid of local patriotic funds; (2) Major T. C. Watson (late of H. M. service), commanding the troops raised at Yorkton, Assiniboia; (3) Lt.-Col. the Hon. W. N. Kennedy, of the 90th Batt. Rifles, Winnipeg, who died in England, on his way home from Egypt; (4) Corporal Lethbridge, of the 90th Batt. (late of the Dufferin Rifles, Brantford), seriously wounded at Fish Creek; (5) Col.-Sergt. Cooper, of B Company, Q.O.R., wounded in the fight on Poundmaker's Reserve; (6) Capt. Herbert Swinford, Quartermaster of the 90th Batt., supply officer at Fort Qu'Appelle.



CAMP OF THE 7TH BATTALION (FUSILEERS) AT WINNIPEG.
(From a Photograph.)

moment seems to have been chosen when all hands were busy cleaning up their arms and accoutrements. Having since been ordered to the front, the 7th may yet be in time to participate in the dangers and honors of the campaign. We believe that exception has been taken by some of our readers in London to the illustration of the battalion at Port Arthur which appeared in our pages last week, on the ground that the men were represented as wearing the proper forage cap of a fusilier instead of the glengarries which it appears the corps has not discarded since assuming its new appellation. However, if the regulation usage has not been observed in London, we can only express our regret that we should have assumed it was, and beg to repudiate the slightest intention of caricaturing one of the finest battalions in the Canadian militia service.

THE BATTLE OF CUT KNIFE CREEK.

THOUGH the accounts of this engagement by the different correspondents necessarily vary somewhat in the details, it is agreed by all of them that Otter's gallant three hundred, composing the flying column with which he visited Poundmaker's reserve, very narrowly escaped an ambushade that might have resulted in dire disaster. One of the most concise and intelligent narratives of this affair appeared in the *Montreal Witness*, as follows:

All went well until we reached Cut Knife Creek, about five o'clock in the morning, where there was a gully which we found extremely awkward and difficult to cross. It was full of brushwood, and rocks projected through the banks, making the descent and ascent difficult. We had just got through the most dangerous spot in time, as it proved; for the Mounted Police, who were in advance, had just gained the tury slope which leads up from the west brow of the gully, on the ground where Poundmaker once defeated Cut Knife's Sarcees, and therefore knew the ground well, when they were met by a well-directed fire of the Indians who, it appears, had arrived just too late to take up their position in the gully. One of the Mounted Police fell, and several were wounded here at this time. The Indians charged down upon the Mounted Police, evidently with the intention of yet gaining the gully, but, although nine of their number got within thirty yards of them, they were driven back, and the guns being brought up to the brow, opened upon them and they retreated across the open ground. With desperate bravery they charged again, firing as they came, and so fierce was their attack that the artillery was forced to retreat, some of the men receiving bad wounds at this time. At noon the trails of the gun carriages were broken down under the hard usage to which they had been subjected, or we would have smashed the enemy much more completely than we had already done. Before the guns were disabled two tepees were destroyed by them and also many Indians. The enemy then succeeded in occupying the gully in considerable numbers and held it stubbornly despite the fire of our gatling. The Queen's Own, Ottawa Guards and Battleford Rifles succeeded in chasing them out of the coulee or gully to the right, and the scouts, despite the galling fire to which they were exposed, cleared the trail across the gully in our rear. The trail across the gully was thus re-opened, and the teams with the waggons were enabled to re-cross the creek to the prairie where we intended camping. The troops then withdrew across the creek leisurely and in good order, the rear guard descending with admirable steadiness and as if on parade, with the result of not losing a single man in the operation.

Our artist has chosen to illustrate the engagement at the point where the artillery are wheeling round to regain a position of vantage, the enemy being in the meantime held in check by the Mounted Police, under Superintendent Herchmer, who did splendid service here. The gatling, by all accounts, saved the day for our side, as both the field-pieces became disabled. It should be understood that these were not nine-pounder guns of the M.L.R. pattern, such as were taken up by B. Battery, from Kingston, but seven-pounder mountain howitzers that have been in possession of the Mounted Police for a good many years, and were doubtless considerably the worse for wear and their numerous journeys. The limber has shafts for a single horse, and this class of gun, which is mounted on a low carriage, is drawn by two or three horses, harnessed tandem, each having its own mounted driver. The gun shown at the head of the column is the gatling. In the background the infantry, consisting of a detachment of the Queen's Own, with the company of Foot Guards and Battleford Rifles, are seen jumping from their wagons, and extending so as to form a fighting line.

MAJOR T. CHARLES WATSON,

Who was recently sent to Yorkton, Assiniboya, to organize the settlers of the York Farmers' Colonization Company for local defence, comes of an old military family in

England, and entered the army at the age of seventeen, obtaining his commission as ensign in the 56th Foot, which obtained the soubriquet of "Pompadors." Two years later he went with his regiment to India, where he served many years. On his return from foreign service he was appointed instructor of musketry at Hythe and Aldershot, and holds a first-class certificate. Being so tall (6ft. 2½in.) he was assigned to the grenadier company of his regiment, for formerly every battalion had a "grenadier" company, composed of the tallest and heaviest men, and a "light" company, composed of the most active and best shots, familiarly designated the "light bobs." These distinctions have, however, long since been abolished. In the 56th, the grenadier company consisted of one hundred men, varying from 6ft. to 6ft. 3in., in stature—a fine sight on parade. Capt. Watson sold out of the service in 1872, and subsequently filled the important post of adjutant to the Prince of Wales' Rifles, Montreal, for two years. On being selected by the Minister of Militia for special service at Yorkton, he was gazetted to the rank of major. Since his arrival he writes in good health and spirits, having found the settlers a fine hardy body of men, whom it is a satisfaction to command, while he himself has met with general appreciation and hearty co-operation at all hands, and has also gained the warm approval of Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P. president of the company, and Mr. Armstrong, managing director.

MRS. T. CHARLES WATSON,

Whose portrait graces our pages this week, is the wife of the officer whose career forms the subject of the above sketch. While he is serving the country in the North-West, she is interesting herself in the congenial undertaking of augmenting, by the exercise of her peculiar talents, the local volunteer supply funds. The *Ottawa Citizen* of the 8th inst., says:—

It is a long time since so large and at the same time so fashionable an audience has assembled in the Grand Opera House as that which filled it last evening, on the occasion of the benefit entertainment given by Mrs. T. Charles Watson for the benefit of the North-West Soldiers' Fund. This is not to be wondered at when one considers the well-deserved reputation as an elocutionist of the lady who so patriotically offered her services, and the cause toward the aid of which those services were given. Among those who were present at this unique entertainment were His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. McDougall, the members of the City Council, Lady Macdonald, Lady Macpherson, Lady Melgund, Lady Tilley, Madame Caron, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Clemow, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. C. H. Mackintosh, Madame Tasse, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Perley, and the members of the Ladies' Aid Association. In short, the house was filled with one of the most brilliant audiences that had ever assembled within its walls. The setting of the stage was simply magnificent. Rows of beautiful exotics were placed at the footlights, and the proscenium was appropriately decorated with bunting and trophies composed of bayonets. The stage represented a richly furnished drawing room, furnished and decorated in the most aesthetic manner. Of the entertainment provided by Mrs. Watson it is impossible to speak in too high a manner.

The *Free Press* says:—It is impossible to speak too highly of the merits of Mrs. Watson's entertainment, whose powers as an elocutionist are so widely known and so universally appreciated. Her versatility as a reader and reciter is of the very highest order, and she fairly surpassed herself last evening and won the audience captive by her magnificent elocutionary efforts. The Guards band, under the leadership of Mr. Bonner, contributed in a great measure to the success of the entertainment, their many selections being rendered faultlessly. Mrs. Watson appeared during the first part of the programme in the elegant costume in which she made her debut in Chickering Hall, New York, and afterwards changed it for a magnificent robe made by Worth, the man milliner and dressmaker, of Paris.

We should hardly have ventured to devote so much space to an occurrence which had chief interest for Ottawa, except that, as it is said Mrs. Watson contemplates visiting Toronto and several other cities in continuation of her patriotic efforts, the result of her first step in that direction has more than local significance. The papers of New York, where this lady has resided for two years, speak in the highest terms of her personal attractions and elocutionary talents. The *Tribune* says, "the press of Canada has not over-praised her beauty and her charms. She is a handsome woman, and her natural talents are remarkable." Should she visit Toronto, we venture to promise to all who appreciated the entertainments of Mrs. Scott Siddons an evening of equal and enjoyment.

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CAPT. HERBERT SWINFORD,

An Englishman by birth, is quartermaster of the 90th Battalion of Rifles. He is a son of Capt. H. H. Swinford, of Guelph, who formerly commanded No. 6 Company, 30th (Wellington) Battalion, of which the subject of our portrait was also a member. Herbert Swinford went to Manitoba with Col. Wolseley, in the Ontario Battalion, and was one of the most popular members of that corps. On returning to civil life, he was not long in attaining a foremost position in the social and business circles of Winnipeg, and soon he became a director and secretary-treasurer of the Winnipeg and Western Transportation Company. On the formation of a battalion of rifles in Winnipeg, Col. Kennedy recommended him for appointment to the office of quartermaster with the honorary rank of captain. The exigencies of the public service, however, did not permit of so good a business man accompanying his battalion to the front, and, as commissary officer at Qu'Appelle, Capt. Swinford has been able to enter upon a much wider sphere of usefulness to General Middleton. It may be remembered that, in reply to enquiries, he recently telegraphed advice to the ladies of Toronto as to the kind of articles that should be forwarded for the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers.

BRINGING IN THE FIRST THREE PRISONERS.

The capture of three of White Cap's tribe by a detachment of Major Boulton's scouts, accompanying Lord Melgund on a reconnaissance, will be fresh in the memory of our readers, as it formed the subject of the frontispiece of No. 4. The present illustration, sent by our special artist, shews how the prisoners were escorted to camp, still carrying the weapons with which, standing back to back, they had at first held their pursuers at bay. It will be remembered that one of them was allowed to return to White Cap, at this time with Riel, with a message from the general. It has never been stated whether he ever came back to camp again.

VIEW OF CLARKE'S CROSSING.

The view of this important point, which we publish in the present issue, is from a sketch by Mr. Curzon, taken from the left or west bank of the South Saskatchewan. In the foreground is seen the telegraph station, whence the wire stretches to Prince Albert. On the hill which rises on the right bank of the stream it is proposed to build a redoubt that will afford adequate protection to the depot of supplies established here, as well as to the hospital, telegraph station, and ferry.

COLOR-SERGT. COOPER, Q. O. R.,

The senior non-commissioned officer of B Company, is a fine, soldierlike specimen of the stuff of which the city militia corps are composed. He took an active part in Col. Otter's fight with Poundmaker's braves, and had the misfortune to get wounded in the thigh. Good men can ill be spared at the present juncture, and Sergt. Cooper will personally find it exceedingly irksome to be confined to hospital while his comrades continue on active service. His many friends in this city will be glad to hear of his being so far convalescent as to warrant his being returned to duty. The picture which we publish is from a photograph by Fraser & Sons.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. KENNEDY, 90TH BATTALION.

The untimely death of Colonel Kennedy, while on his way home in command of the Manitoba contingent of Canadian volunteers who have been serving in Egypt, was mentioned in our last number, and we now present a portrait reproduced from a woodcut that recently appeared in the *Winnipeg Sun*. Colonel Kennedy was born in Peterboro', and as a mere youth joined the local battalion as a member of the band. He rose, like so many Canadian officers, through the intermediate grades, until he secured a commission. On the break out of the Red River rebellion he obtained a subaltern's commission in the company of the Ontario Battalion commanded by Captain D. H. McMillan. On his services being no longer required with that corps he remained in Winnipeg and raised a local battery of field artillery, of which he was appointed captain, with the brevet rank of major. Two years ago, responding to the wish of the citizens of Winnipeg, he resigned the command of the battery to assume the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 90th Battalion, now doing such good service at the front, which his personal popularity made at once a favorite corps. It is composed chiefly of ex-volunteers from different Ontario battalions, and comprises over ninety men from the Queen's Own. Among the civil and

social offices of distinction held by the deceased officer may be mentioned the following:—Member of the original North-West Council, first Mayor of Winnipeg, Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., President of the Manitoba Rifle Association, and Registrar of Winnipeg. He was an active and zealous member of the Methodist Church, an excellent amateur musician, and possessed of such genial social qualities as endeared him to a numerous circle of public and private friends. In his domestic relations the colonel was exceedingly happy, having a devoted wife and an intelligent and talented family, two of whom were at the front with General Middleton at the time his sad death occurred. His eldest son is a cadet in the Royal Military College. The colonel himself was one of the very few Canadian officers who held first-class certificates of qualification in the cavalry, artillery, and infantry arms of the service.

CORPORAL LETHBRIDGE, 90TH BATT.

The portrait of Corporal John E. Lethbridge, of the Winnipeg Rifles, is from a photograph by Park & Co., of Brantford, taken some three or four years ago, before he left that city for Winnipeg, where he has been employed as a book-keeper in the office of Mr. Kilpatrick, a contractor. Like most of the members of the 90th, he had enjoyed the advantage of military training before joining C Company of that corps, commanded by Capt. Wilkes, also of Brantford, having served in the Dufferin Rifles, until June, 1882. He was shot through the breast at the battle of Fish Creek, and at last accounts was not progressing so favorably towards recovery as everyone could wish. He is a son of Mr. J. W. Lethbridge, ticket agent, Brantford, and was first employed by Messrs. Wm. Grant and Joseph Stratford. He is now about 25 years of age. He went to the North-West with a survey party, but afterwards settled in Winnipeg, whither he was followed by his mother, a brother and three sisters.

"AND NOW FOR BUSINESS!"

In our two-page supplement with No. 7, Mr. J. W. Bengough has happily typified the position of General Middleton prior to the action of Monday last, which proved to Riel such a "knock-out" as he cannot well recover. The General has now only to continue the exercise of his muscle a little longer in order to accomplish his task of restoring law and order within the borders of Canada. Having gradually felt for the enemy, improved the discipline of his command, and increased his stock of ammunition, the gallant old soldier at last reached the point when he could, without exhibiting rashness, throw off his coat, roll up his sleeves, and proceed to give the rebels such a sound drubbing as they deserved. We predict that the situation will be altogether changed before Middleton puts on his coat again and takes a rest.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

There are several laughable things connected with this battle, one in particular being the coolness of the general, who, when riding near the artillery, observed the men loading and holding their heads down in fear of bullets. He told them not to be afraid, but to hold up their heads and they wouldn't be struck, as the breeds had been firing at him all day and couldn't hit him. Scarcely had he the words out of his mouth when a ball came from one of them and put a hole right through his hat. Several other such things as this happened, but it would take more time and paper than I have at present to let you know of them.—*Private Hatch, No. 3 Company, Royal Grenadiers.*

GENERAL MIDDLETON is spoken of as follows by one of the correspondents at the front:—"He is a gallant and most kind-hearted man. The volunteers used to criticize his plans at first (among themselves, I mean), and some of the young chaps talked as though he would be the better of a course of lessons from them. Of late, however, that sort of thing has gone out of fashion. The wisdom of his movements is always made plain in due time, and the men have now implicit confidence in his ability and foresight. He always has a cheery word for the troops, and works like a Trojan from daylight until midnight. Besides directing this brigade he has to direct Otter's and Strange's; to run the transport and commissariat departments between Winnipeg and Swift Current and north; to advise with the Militia Department at Ottawa, and to hear all that has occurred, and to foresee everything that is going to happen."

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THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL AND ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

Grip Printing & Pub. Co., 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 on April 4th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Battle of Duck Lake, March 27th; The Muster of the Tenth Royals and Queen's Own at the Drill Shed, Toronto, March 28th; The Fort at Battleford; The Town of Battleford; The Tenth Royals and Queen's Own marching out of the Drill Shed, Toronto, to receive Clothing, etc., Saturday Night, March 28th; Fort Carlton; Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfeet; Etc-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; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canada's Cartoonist, J. W. Bengough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

SPECIAL OFFER.

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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 commencing with the first one, the fact must be plainly stated. 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 BATTLE OF CUT KNIFE CREEK.

"The Indians charged down upon the Mounted Police; but, although nine of their number got within thirty yards of them, they were driven back, and the guns being brought up to the brow, opened on them."—*Correspondence of the Montreal Witness.*