

# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

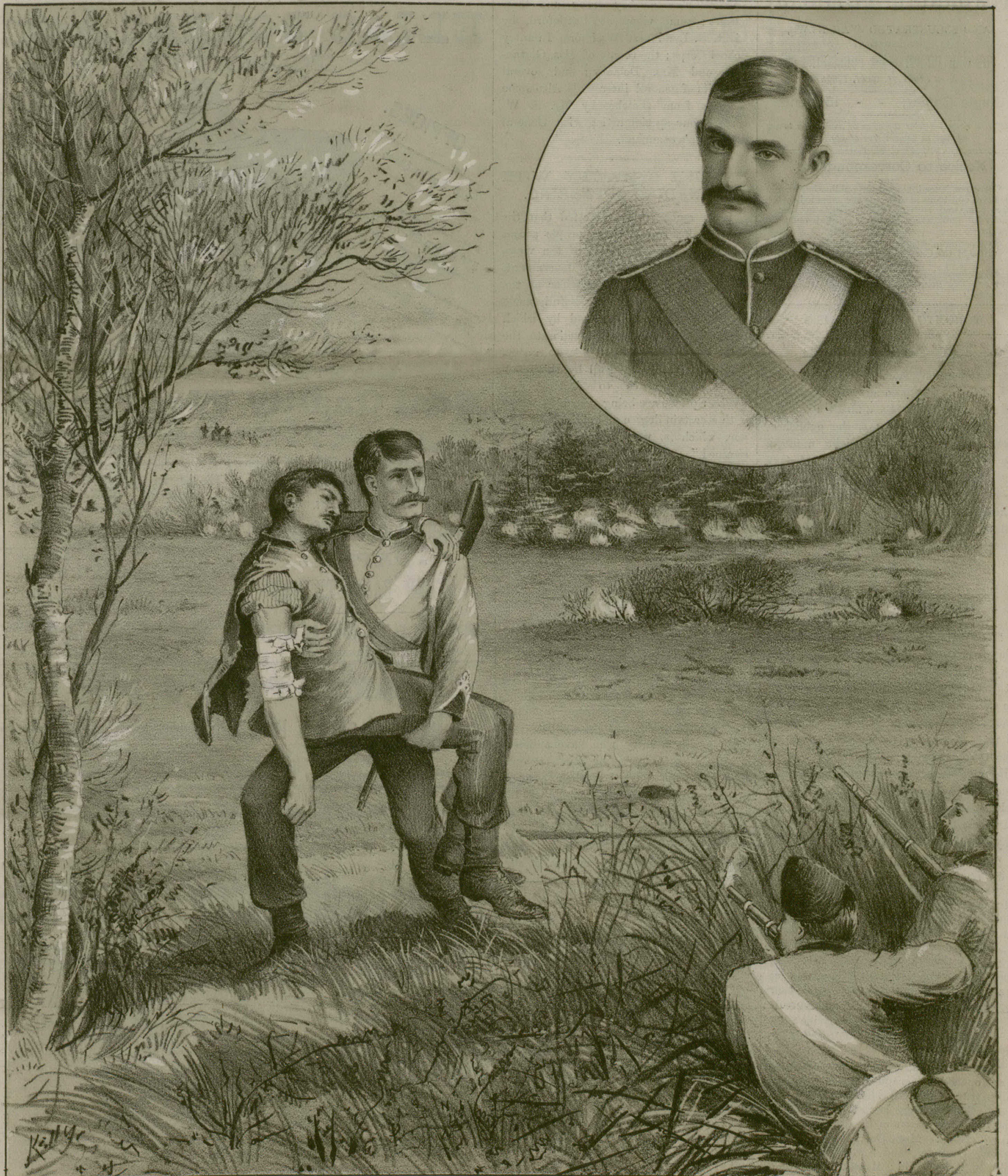
## ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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

VOL. I. No. 11.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885.

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TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

### A ROYAL GRENAДИER'S CHANCE FOR THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Our Special Artist with Gen. Middleton's command carrying off a wounded comrade from the battlefield at Batoche. Portrait of Col. Sergt. F. W. Curzon, of "G" Company, Royal Grenadiers, from a photograph by Dixon.

"Sergeant Curzon attended my Ambulance Class last winter, and learned how to stop bleeding. His knowledge enabled him to save the life of a man who was shot through the main artery of the arm and was fast bleeding to death. He did it under fire."—Private letter from Dr. Ryerson, Asst. Surgeon, 10th R. G.



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TORONTO, JUNE 13TH, 1885.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

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try districts where no newsdealer is estab-  
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ING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

**THE SITUATION AT THE  
FRONT.**

THE main interest in the operations at  
the front now rests in the pursuit of  
Big Bear who, at time of writing, had  
still eluded capture and was endeavoring  
to effect his escape from the troops oper-  
ating against him in five different direc-  
tions. According to the impression of  
the rescued female prisoners, he was in  
blissful ignorance of the victory of Batoche  
and the capture of Riel. The following  
telegrams were read by the Minister of  
Militia in the House of Commons on Mon-  
day:—

"In camp, six miles from Fort Pitt,  
June 7, via Straubenzie, June 8.—News  
just received. McKay and six scouts of  
Strange's have brought in Mrs. Delaney  
and Mrs. Gowanlock, and eight men, five  
half-breeds and two Wood Crees, who  
were encamped by themselves. The  
breeds say that they have been prisoners,  
and one of the Crees is the man who let  
Mr. and Mrs. Quinney, and the other  
three men escape. We go on to-morrow  
after Big Bear, and shall keep up com-  
munication with Fort Pitt.—FRED MID-  
DLTON.

"Fort Pitt, 6th, via Straubenzie, 7th.—  
Have opened telegraph office about forty  
miles from here. Middleton is after Big  
Bear, Gen. Strange is near Frog Lake.  
The following prisoners escaped and came  
in yesterday:—Mrs. Delaney, Mrs. Gowan-  
lock, Dufresne, and Simpson; Gladu,  
wife, and one child; Mozeau, wife, and  
four children; Pritchard, wife, and eight  
children; Alfred Smith, wife, and four  
children; Huzel, wife, and one child;  
André Dreneau, Abraham Motts, wife,

and six children; Gregory Donaire, Peter  
Blondin, Henry Dufresne, two of Simp-  
son's stepsons, two Indians, and two  
squaws. These prisoners all well.—VAN  
STRAUBENZIE.

The gratifying intelligence has since been  
received that the women have in no in-  
stance been ill-treated. They owed this  
immunity mainly to the influence of the  
half-breeds. It also appears that the  
Wood Crees restrained the Plain Crees  
from perpetrating a general massacre.

It is hardly possible that Big Bear can  
effect his escape, as he is being followed up  
by a flying column whose provisions are  
carried on packhorses through an other-  
wise impracticable country. The Queen's  
Own have gladly received orders to go on  
the war-path once more, and will doubtless  
strive to be the first column to reach the  
enemy.

Toronto, June 10, 1885.

**OUR NEXT NUMBER.**

will contain some capital illustrations of  
Lord Boyle's cowboy troop and their  
officers; some views of Battleford, by  
Lieut. R. Lyndhurst Wadmore, Infantry  
School Corps; the rescue of Mrs. Gowan-  
lock and Mrs. Delaney; and several  
portraits of general interest. Also some  
pictures from sketches by Mr. F. W.  
Curzon, our special artist with General  
Middleton's command.

**ENGLISH SYMPATHY WITH  
CANADIAN SUFFERING.**

It is much to be regretted that the  
Toronto Mail, which many people accept  
as a trustworthy exponent of the views  
of Sir John Macdonald's Government,  
should have undertaken to sneer at the  
efforts which are being successfully made  
in England to raise a fund by which  
much may be done to ameliorate the  
sufferings of those of our fellow-country-  
men who have lost their all by this rebel-  
lion. It ventures to declare that  
"subscriptions are being asked for them  
with a certain degree of very kindly fer-  
vor, which is, we think, a little over-  
strained," and the promoters are told  
that "the notion of the London Commit-  
tee, for instance, of sending out six  
doctors to see after our wounded, showed  
not so much that benevolence was active  
as that knowledge was very limited con-  
cerning Canada." Now the poet has  
observed that "he who is ungrateful has  
no fault but one," and we submit that  
the above sneering remarks are exceed-  
ingly well calculated, if not, indeed,  
intended, to dry up the well-springs  
of benevolence in the Old Country.

It is all very well for the Mail to  
assert that "our people do not quite  
relish the notion of appearing in forma  
pauperis before the London public," but  
those in this country who have suffered  
in person or property by Riel's second  
outbreak, who have lost their natural  
supporters in consequence, or who will be  
called upon to pay heavy taxes to com-  
pensate individuals who have been rob-  
bed by half-breeds or Indians—to say  
nothing of the military expenses of the  
campaign now approaching a close—will  
be inclined to agree that a little outside  
help will be very acceptable.

The aim and scope of the movement in  
England was fully explained by the  
Marquis of Lorne at a recent meeting in  
London, presided over by the Lord Mayor.  
He said:—

"The fund had sprung from the desire  
of her Royal Highness to send help to  
the Canadians in their time of trouble,  
and to supply that aid in whatever form  
the Dominion Government thought that  
it should be sent. The authorities were  
first asked whether they would wish  
ambulances, appliances, and hospital  
stores, with men ready to distribute them  
sent out to Canada. The offer was  
gratefully accepted, but before they could  
be despatched, the committee found that  
what had been more in the minds of the  
Canadian Government was not so much  
the sending out of skilled surgeons, but

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of hospital men who could attend to the ambulances, stores and appliances for the sick and wounded. The doctors were consequently not sent out, it being obviously better for the committee not to act on their own lines, but under the guidance of those on the other side. There would be a great amount of distress for some considerable time yet. Many men had fallen, and there were numbers of widows and children to be provided for. As far as the wounded were concerned, the committee had very wisely decided that no distinction should be made between those who had fought on the Government side, and those who, from a mistaken idea, had been in the ranks of the rebels. From what he knew of Canada there was a great difficulty in raising money, and he could state with confidence that every penny that was subscribed would be most thankfully and gratefully accepted and very judiciously administered."

Later accounts shew that upwards of \$8,000 have already been subscribed in aid of the same object for which Canadian benevolence has already been appealed to, and Dr. Boyd, with some medical and other comforts to the value of \$2,500, has already reached Winnipeg.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

A CHANCE FOR THE VICTORIA CROSS.

SOME years ago the Queen was graciously pleased to institute the Order of Valor, in which are enrolled the honored recipients of the Victoria Cross, the most highly coveted decoration in the British army. It is conferred solely upon those who have distinguished themselves by some peculiarly daring deed under fire, more particularly in the rescue of wounded comrades or in averting disaster by which heavy loss of life would be incurred. We venture to believe that at least one Toronto volunteer has earned a title to be distinguished as the recipient of Her Majesty's favor in this regard, and it is with pardonable pride that we represent in our frontispiece the gallant deed performed by one who has sent sketches from the front of so many incidents that have found illustration in the pages of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL. As Col.-Sergeant Curzon was altogether too modest to avail himself of his position as our special artist to supply us with a sketch of an incident of which he was personally the hero, our illustration is based upon the descriptions furnished us from other quarters, but it will be found sufficiently accurate. Our attention was first attracted by the following allusion to the circumstance which appeared in the columns of the Toronto Mail:—

"There was one case of heroism which deserves mention. One of the Grenadiers was seriously wounded at Batoche, and would have bled to death had he been left any length of time. Col. Sergt. Curzon, under a shower of rebel bullets, at once knelt down and stopped the hemorrhage and carried his wounded comrade to a place of safety, marching coolly away to the music provided by the guns of the enemy."

An official report of the occurrence has doubtless been forwarded to headquarters by Col. Grassett, who takes such deep pride in whatever affects the credit of the Royal Grenadiers, and we venture to hope that, should Gen. Middleton's recommendation be able to secure the coveted decoration for Sergt. Curzon, his heroic deed may find its highest reward in the honor being personally bestowed by Her Majesty. As his name is included among the members of the Wimbledon Team of 1885, his presence in England this summer will afford an opportunity for bringing this within the bounds of possibility.

MAJOR-GENERAL MIDDLETON, C. B., of whom we present such a portrait this week as many of our readers will be glad to have framed, is now so well known in connection with his services in the North-West, that Canadians will feel less interest than at first in his career before he entered upon his duties as Commander-in-chief of the Canadian militia.

Though at the outset all manner of criticisms were indulged in as to the conduct of the campaign—in most cases by people who knew little of soldiering and had no experience whatever of active service—every one is now agreed that the General's strategy has been wise and its execution vigorous. Indeed, to adopt a well-known saying, he has "made haste slowly" with the best possible results. Every scrap of information that has come from the front tends to confirm the impression that the troops—raw and unseasoned militia, be it remembered—have been handled with

consummate skill, and with such tact and judgment as inspired the utmost mutual confidence between all ranks of the service. Many a family has cause to remember with gratitude the kindly forethought and consideration which impelled the General to postpone the assault upon the enemy's rifle pits until the troops had become in effect seasoned and disciplined, so that the movement which "broke the back of the rebellion" could be carried out with the least possible loss of life. It is pleasant to listen to the glowing testimony paid by the wounded men of the Royal Grenadiers who have returned to Toronto as to the universal popularity of General Middleton with the rank and file; it fully confirms all that the press correspondents have written on the subject. How different the results of the campaign might have been had the North-West Field Force been commanded by an officer who failed to establish an *entente cordiale* based on affection, respect, and confidence, it is unnecessary to speculate now; but we may freely express the opinion that, had the bullet which penetrated the fur cap of General Middleton at the engagement of Fish Creek only passed through his brain instead, the "little war" in which Canada has tried her 'prentice hand would by this time have developed into a most formidable undertaking.

THE 62ND BATT., ST. JOHN FUSILIERS

were not called out for active service until the campaign in the North-West had been some time in progress; but news of the engagement at Fish Creek had fired the patriotic spirit of New Brunswick, so that a prompt and enthusiastic response was made to the call to arms. According to the St. John Telegraph, on Saturday night, May 16th, Lieut.-Col. Blaine received instructions from Deputy Adjuant-General Maunsell, at Fredericton, to have his battalion in readiness to march on Monday, at an hour to be subsequently named. On Sunday the order came for the battalion to be ready to embark at the Intercolonial Railway depot at 1 p.m., next day. The orders to move were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the men ordered to the front, and, although they were not published, every volunteer appeared to be fully aware of the instructions received by their Colonel long before 10 o'clock. Surgeon Walker and Assistant-Surgeon Macfarland continued the medical examination begun on Saturday, completing it late in the afternoon of Sunday. The number of men rejected was small, much smaller than is usually the case even in the regular service when only a portion of a regiment is ordered out. Those selected are a fine body of men, who, if occasion required, would give a good account of themselves either on the field or on the march. They will be found always ready and willing to do all that may be required of them. The number of recruits who came into the battalion in anticipation of service in the field is astonishing. One company alone doubled its numbers, and is now largely over strength. While this was the largest increase that occurred, each of the other three companies had five or six spare men.

Our illustration shows the battalion marching to the cars to proceed to the Camp Sussex, where the men still remain, pending further orders. A provisional New Brunswick battalion of infantry, including "A" Company, Infantry School Corps, has been formed, of which Lt.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., has the command, with Lt.-Col. Beer and Lt.-Col. Blaine as his field officers. Being unable to devote more than a page to New Brunswick in the present issue, the portraits, which should have appeared this week will be presented in our next—unless the arrival of sketches from the front of surpassing interest should necessitate a further postponement. In a private letter, Col. Maunsell speaks of the battalion in the following strain:—"A finer body of officers and men no one could desire to command; and, as all corps have turned out their full strength, it shows how united Canadians are, seeing that we in the far east are ready and willing to take part in suppressing the rebellion."

CAMP DENISON, HUMBOLDT, N. W. T.

The views we present of the camp of the Governor-General's Body Guard will have special interest for citizens of Toronto. In justice, however, to Trooper Kershaw, whose sketch was perfectly correct, we are free to confess that our artist, for the sake of picturesque effect, has unfortunately misrepresented the true appearance of military horse lines. The regulations prescribe that the interval between each charger shall be two yards, and Col. Denison is far too good a cavalry officer

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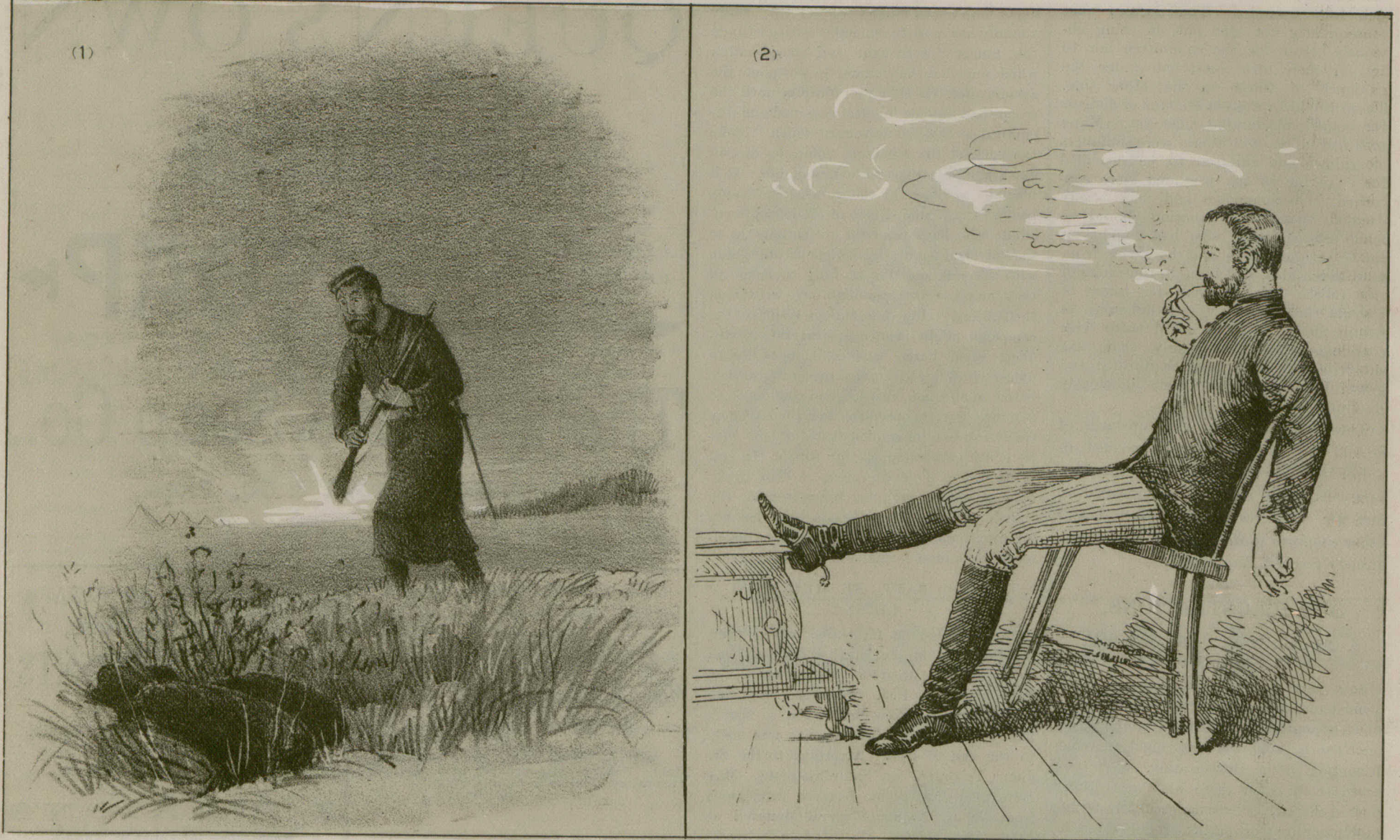
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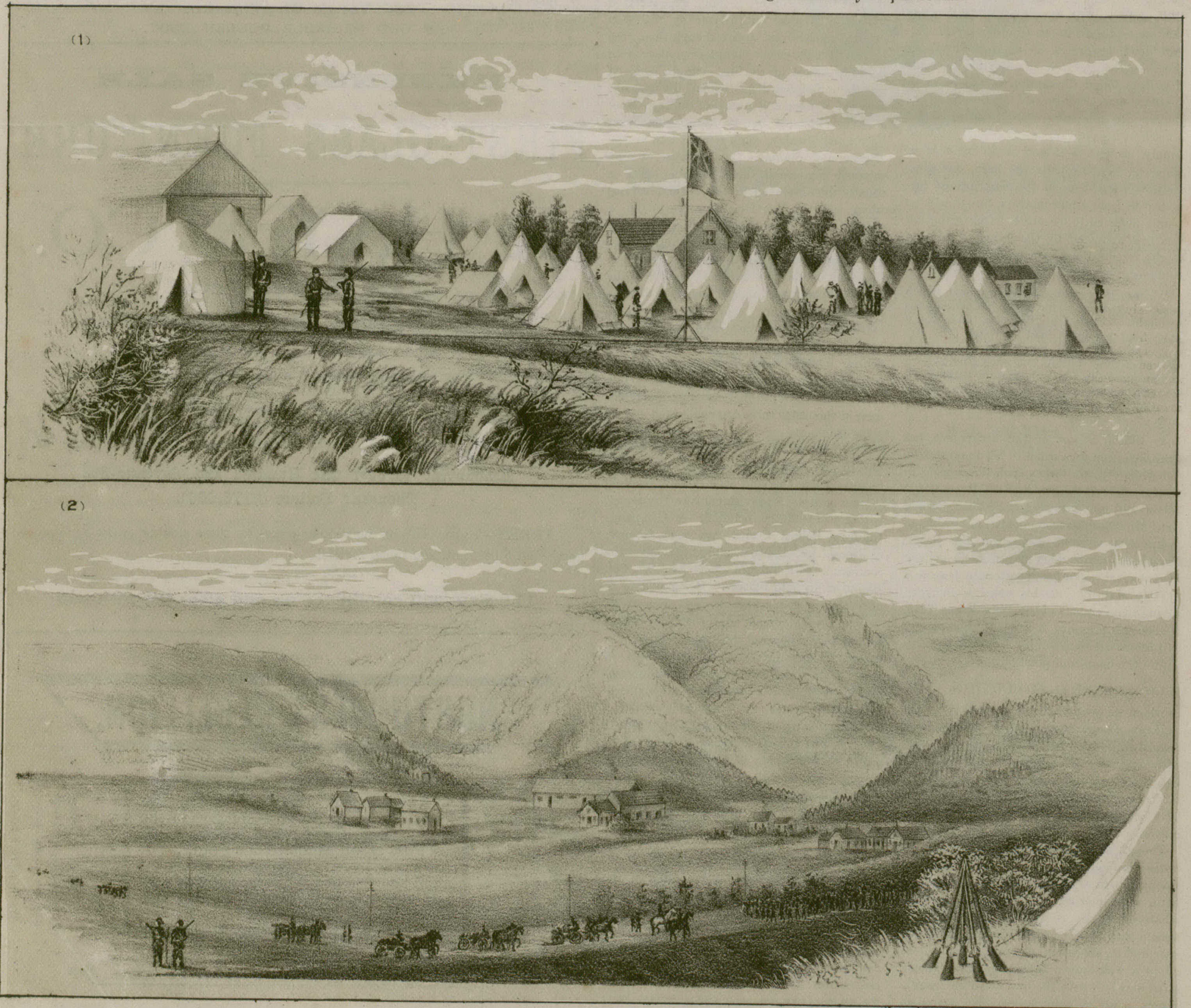




SKETCHES FROM BATTLEFORD.

(By Lieut. Wadmore, I.S.C.)

- (1) How a Gunner from Kingston skirmished round his own blanket and waterproof sheet in the early dawn. (2) *Otium cum Dignitate*, or Col. Herchmer, N.W.M.P., meditating on the vanity of things in general and garrison duty in particular.



VIEWS AT QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

(From Sketches by Mr. R. B. Urmston.)

- (1) The Camp of the 91st (Lieut.-Col. Scott's) Battalion at Qu'Appelle Station, near Troy. (2) Mounted Police Quarters at Fort Qu'Appelle, with the 35th Battalion (Simcoe Foresters) on the march to the Front.





**MAJOR-GENERAL MIDDLETON, C.B.,**  
COMMANDING THE MILITIA FORCES OF THE DOMINION.  
*(From the latest Photograph by Topler, of Ottawa.)*





CAMP DENISON, HUMBOLDT, N.W.T.

(From Sketches by Trooper E. Kershaw, Governor-General's Body Guard.)

(1) View of exterior,

(2) Arrival of a messenger from the Battlefield.



to allow the animals to be grouped as shewn in our picture. On the left are shewn the telegraph poles which mark the trail to Clarke's Crossing.

The lower pictures represent the bustle which occurs in camp on the occasion of a courier from the front being seen approaching. The entrenchment of the camp is one at which the troops worked hard to complete. The interior ditch is two feet deep, the exterior one four feet. The intervening parapet would accordingly be about 2ft. 6in. above the level of the prairie. We presume this form was adopted in order that the work might be more rapidly completed by earth being thrown up from both sides of the embankment at one time. The following account by a correspondent of the *Globe*, which, however, does not altogether correspond with Trooper Kershaw's description of the nature of the earthwork, will enable our readers to comprehend the circumstances and routine of the camp life of the troopers:

"The camp is pitched upon a high rise, all the men being encamped within an earthwork formed of prairie sod laid to a height of about four feet from the natural level; this height is increased along the inside by another foot or more, by the excavation caused by forming the fortification—Col. Denison lost no time in preparing this defence, and it is one from which an attack of five times the number of the Body Guard could have been successfully resisted. Besides the main earthwork, a smaller one, V-shape, at the distance of about 100 yards, covering one front, had been constructed, to which outposts were sent or retreated in case of an alarm. On the alarm being sounded, each man throws himself behind the earthworks which is apportioned off into sections, so that every trooper knows his place in case of an attack, and confusion is not known. Twice within one week a night alarm was sounded, and the alacrity with which the men were at their posts reflects the highest credit upon officer and man. Col. Denison, *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, is beloved by his men, in fact it could not be otherwise, for he possesses the mesmeric power of instilling martial enthusiasm to such an extent that even non-combatants are affected by his influence. The troops were very crowded, occupying, all told, ten tents. A and B troop had six tents, in each tent there were ten men, and inasmuch as every man must have his accoutrements and saddlery at his head, space was very cramped. In addition there was an hospital tent, officers' tent, mess tent, and tent for stores. The magazine was on the earthworks the entrance to which was closely guarded."

The Body Guard later on left this camp to join Gen. Middleton's command. The capture of White Cap by a detachment was the most stirring incident the Body Guard have had a chance to experience.

VIEWES OF QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

THE first of the illustrations forwarded us by Mr. Urnston represent the camp of the 91st Batt. of Infantry, commanded by Lt.-Col. Scott, M.P., at Qu'Appelle Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The first tent on the left of the flag-staff is that which the commanding officer occupied. The second view shows the situation of the Mounted Police post at Fort Qu'Appelle, said to be situated in one of the most picturesque localities to be found in Canada. In the foreground are seen the Simcoe Foresters on the line of march to join General Middleton's command.

SKETCHES FROM BATTLEFORD.

THE humorous scenes depicted on page 84 are from sketches sent us by Lieut. R. Lyndhurst Wadmore, of "C" Company, Infantry School Corps, whose headquarters are at the New Garrison, Toronto. The first represents the extreme caution used by a gunner belonging to "B" Battery, an outpost sentry, in approaching his own blanket and waterproof sheet, the whereabouts of which he had forgotten, and which, in the early dawn, seemed to him to assume the proportions of a blood-thirsty Indian. The second shows Superintendent Herchmer, of the Mounted Police, meditating on the situation under the influence of a soothing pipe. This officer, who retired with the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the militia, formerly commanded No. 2 Company of the Provisional Battalion of Infantry forming part of the garrison of Winnipeg, and on the final disbandment of that force in 1876 he obtained his present appointment in the Mounted Police. At the battle of Cut Knife Creek, by all accounts, he did good service, while the detachment of Mounted Police he commanded fought equally well.

UNKIND animadversions have appeared in the press against General Strange, whose record is, however, proof against such attacks. His force was not equal to the defeat of Big Bear, who had superior numbers and the advantage of position.

LARMOUR'S PORTABLE RIFLE PITS.

Major Larmour, who was good enough to supply us with the photographs from which our illustrations of his invention that appeared last week were drawn is by no means dogmatically sure that he has already accomplished the best possible application of a suggested defence which has no inconsiderable claim to merit and originality; and he courts discussion and criticism with a view to the attainment of as perfect an implement as can be secured. Already one gentleman has written to the Toronto papers suggesting that if these portable rifle pits were placed upon wheels they could, on the velocipede plan, be more readily be utilized.

Our own impression is that this particular invention would be found of great practical utility if employed by troops having just such work before them as fell to General Middleton's gallant soldiers at Fish Creek and Batoche. For ordinary field manoeuvres they would, in all probability, be found too cumbersome to be available; but in the attack upon an enemy entrenched, as at the places above mentioned, they would ensure success at a minimum cost of life. One hundred skirmishers so protected might have advanced without injury to a position not twenty yards distant from the enemy's rifle pits, and, under cover of a vigorous fire such as they could deliver in the very teeth of the enemy, their supports and even the reserve might have been brought up, in extended order, behind them. If it had been necessary still to maintain a rifle fire, three men could have obtained shelter by lying down behind one of Major Larmour's implements laid horizontally on the ground. However, on the arrival of the supports in the fighting line, the attacking party would have been strong enough in force and near enough to the enemy's defences for a charge with the bayonet to have been made under circumstances decidedly favorable.

The idea of providing special protection for troops advancing to storm a position is not altogether new, for readers of classic lore will remember how the ancients used to compose what they termed "the tortoise" by a company in close formation locking their shields together above their heads, and in that manner advancing secure against the missiles rained upon them from the ramparts of the place to be assaulted. Major Larmour's plan of presenting an inclined surface to the enemy's bullets is the most valuable principle of his invention, and we can conceive of an extension of its application by which still more might be accomplished than by providing these attacking shields ("portable rifle pits" seems a misnomer) for individual soldiers. Suppose, for instance, the fighting line of the troops attacking had their advance covered by portable forts, on the same plan, each sufficient to protect an entire company, and which might be carried or pushed forward on wheels by a few of the men sheltered behind them.

Such portable forts advanced steadily *en echelon*, might keep up a furious cross fire upon the enemy, under cover of which sufficient troops could be brought up quite close. Indeed, gatling guns so protected could be advanced to close quarters with the foe. Such a defence would, of course, be of very little avail in cases where the enemy were provided with artillery; the plan, however, seems well adapted to just such operations as occupied Gen. Middleton's forces three tedious days at Batoche, and it is to be hoped that the Militia Department will deem it to the public interest to have a series of practical experiments made by the proper authorities.

A MEMBER of the Civil Service at Ottawa furnishes us with the following conundrum, having a double answer:—

Louis Riel.—Why is he like a leg of mutton?

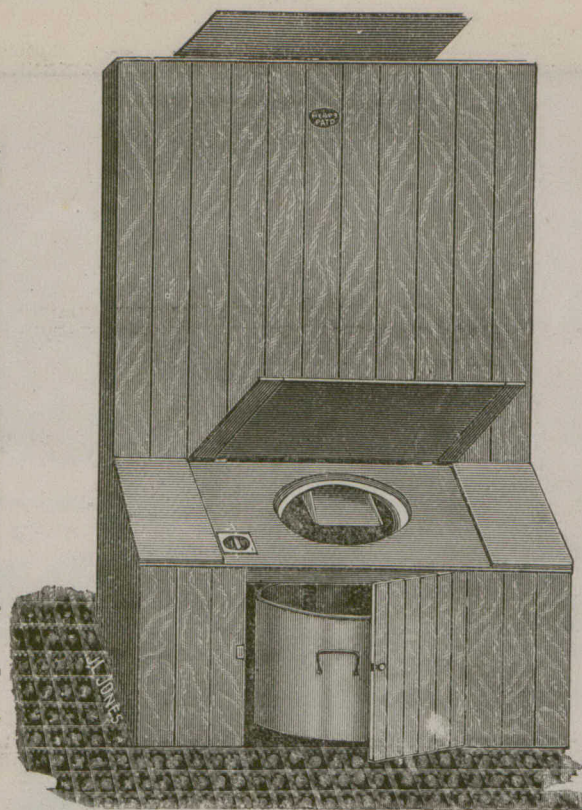
(1) Because it is a case of "cut and come again."

(2) If you wish to see him properly served you should let him hang.

A LETTER dated Battleford, May 22nd, has been received by Bandmaster Robinson, of the 13th Battalion Band, from his son, Gunner Geo. Robinson, of "B" (Hamilton) Battery, who was in the Cut Knife Creek fight. The writer reiterates many interesting facts in regard to the fight as to the loss to the rebels, and which have already appeared. He further states that the loss to the enemy would have been much larger had the Battery had their own nine-pounder guns instead of the old North-West seven-pounders, which were so old and dilapidated that their carriages broke down. He speaks in the highest terms of the management and manoeuvring of the troops during the fight by Col. Otter.

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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-West 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.

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 Port Arthur; The Ottawa Sharpshooters (G.F.G.) at Winnipeg; Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humoldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) Returning from a Rabbit Hunt. Also a splendid two-page supplement, entitled "Toronto Ladies Receiving and Packing Contributions for the Volunteers at the Front."

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

A brave Scout's untimely end; Camp of the 7th Battalion (Fusiliers) at Winnipeg; The Battle of Cut Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force; Portraits of

Interest. Also a two-page Cartoon (by J. W. Bengough), entitled "And Now For Business," in which Major-General Middleton is represented as preparing to strike the decisive blow against the Rebels.

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

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

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.-Col. 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 Bayonet 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 Pits in Action; Big Bear, the last of the Rebels; The 38th Battalion (Dufferin Rifles) of Brantford; also, a fine two-page Supplement showing sundry sketches from the front, by Mr. F. W. Curzon.

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

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

SPECIAL OFFER.

In order to meet the large and growing demand for —The Illustrated War News—

And also the wishes of the large number of persons residing in country districts who find a difficulty in obtaining this publication through newsdealers at a distance, we will undertake, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR, to mail eight numbers to any address indicated. Friends may club for four numbers each, if they desire. In all cases where our patrons require to be supplied with successive copies 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.

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**BATOCHÉ—"SHOT THROUGH THE HEART."**

(From the Mail.)

God guard my darling boy to-night,  
And keep him safe from harm;  
Watch over him in this dread fight,  
Give to his life a charm.  
Let every bullet speed him past,  
And turn each blow away;  
From him, my well-loved only son,  
Who meets the foe to-day.

A brave and noble lad is he,  
This one dear son of mine;  
With loyal heart so kind and true,  
And full of love divine.  
I know he's ready should'st Thou call,  
But spare him, God, I pray,  
Let him return to me again,  
My boy now far away!

"O, mother dear," a sad voice speaks,  
And by her side there stands,  
A girlish form, with tear-dimmed eyes,  
And close-locked, restless hands.  
"Well, daughter mine, why come you now,  
"With face so wist and sad?  
"Your loving smiles should cheer and make  
"My lone heart warm and glad.

"What say you, child? More news has come,  
"A grand victorious fight;  
"The Royal Grenadiers this time  
"The rebels put to flight."  
"Thank God for that, my prayer was heard,  
"And I shall sleep to-night,  
"With grateful heart and peaceful rest,  
"Till comes the morning light.

"But why these tears? Why this distress!  
"I have not heard aright!"  
"What is it, then? Come, dear, be brave;  
"Your brother leads the fight.  
"Shot through the heart? Oh, God, my lad,  
"For whom I prayed to Thee;  
"My only son, my bonnie boy,  
"Will come no more to me!

"Shot through the heart," e'en while I prayed  
"His form lay still in death,  
"Not one fond message could he send,  
"None caught his dying breath.  
"The cannon's roar, the clash of arms,  
"The crash of ball and shell,  
"A strangely wild, mad requiem, made,  
"Where he for country fell!

Dead, cold and dead, the lonely grave  
"Now hides him from my sight;  
"Oh! pitying God, my heart will break!  
"Why send on me this blight?  
"Why is my home made desolate?  
"My life of joy bereft?  
"He was my dearest, only son;  
"I have no other left!

"Forgive me, Lord! Thy will be done!  
"Peace send this aching heart,  
"That doth rebel o'er this one gone,  
"Who was my life's best part.  
"At rest, with Thee! Oh, blessed light,  
"That finds my soul at last!  
"It brings me patience, comfort now,  
"The darkest hour has passed."

20 Alexander street, Toronto.

**THE GATLING.**

THE wise forethought which led the Militia Department of Canada to provide a battery of gatling guns for the North-West Field Force has been abundantly proved by the excellent service which these machines have rendered. Indeed, it has been claimed in several accounts that both at the engagements of Cut Knife Creek and Batoché, the timely use of the gatlings saved the ordinary guns from capture by the enemy.

There is but a step between the sublime and the ridiculous, and, from no disrespect to the gallant American who has done such good service to Canada, but simply to illustrate the quaint humor with which newspapers in the United States flippantly sink the heroic even to their national disadvantage, we quote the following from the Chicago Tribune:—

"Howard, the American, who handles the gatling gun for Middleton's forces, is, it appears, simply a plain, everyday commercial traveller for a Connecticut firm showing off its goods. He wants to sell the Canadian Government some gatlings, and he proposes to make it clear that his house puts perfectly reliable goods on the market. Other firms may sell guns that won't shoot, or, if they do shoot, won't hit anything, but he demonstrates not only that the Connecticut gatling—none reliable without the firm name blown in the breech—will both shoot and hit. 'You observe, gentlemen,' he may be presumed to remark, as he rolls over a few half-breeds, 'that her range is beautiful, that she doesn't waste powder, that she works easily and rapidly, and that she mows 'em.'"

Among the prominent advantages claimed for the Gatling gun may be enumerated the following: Its adaptation to the purposes of flank defence at both long and short ranges; its peculiar power for the defence of field

entrenchments and villages; for protecting roads, defiles, and bridges; for covering the crossing of streams; for silencing field-batteries, or batteries of position; for increasing the infantry fire at the critical moment of a battle; for supporting field-batteries, and protecting them against cavalry or infantry charges; for covering the retreat of a repulsed column; and generally the accuracy, continuity, and intensity of its fire, and its economy in men for serving, and animals for transporting it.

Lord Charles Beresford, R. N., writing to the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, says:—

"In my opinion, machine-guns, if properly worked, would decide the fate of a campaign, and would be equally useful ashore or afloat. When the Gatling guns were landed at Alexandria, after the bombardment, the effect of their fire upon the wild mob of fanatic incendiaries and looters was quite extraordinary. These guns were not fired at the people, but a little over their heads, as a massacre would have been the result, had the guns been steadily trained on the mob. The rain of bullets, which they heard screaming over their heads, produced a moral effect not easily described. I asked an Egyptian officer, some weeks afterwards, how on earth it was that Arabi, and his 9,000 regular troops, who were within five miles, did not march down upon the town in the first four days after the bombardment, when Arabi knew that Captain Fisher's Naval Brigade, which held the lines, numbered less than 400 men. The Egyptian officer replied, "'That he knew no army which could face machines which 'pumped led,' and that as all the gates were defended by such machines, as well as having torpedoes under the bridges, such defences could not be faced.'" This certainly was the case. I believe the Egyptian officer spoke the truth, and that the moral effect produced by the Gatlings on the people in the first landing prevented the army from attacking the diminutive force which held the lines afterwards."

**DIED IN THE DESERT.**

BY H. H.

THE fierce African sun beat pitilessly down as they bore him to the rear. A small red rivulet trickled across his forehead, and from a wound in the breast there welled out a stream of the red life.

Tenderly they placed him on the burning sand, and two comrades watched and listened to the mutterings and ravings of the dying soldier. For twenty-four hours he had tramped the dreary waste without tasting water. Now, as the life-blood ebbed away, the terrible pangs of thirst became more and more intense.

One moment he would be laving his fevered brow in the sparkling streams by the side of which he had sported when a boy. The next moment he would call out piteously for "just one drop of water!" In his delirium he muttered:—

"See! there's the bubbling spring on the hill. Please don't hold me. I'm nearly there now. Oh, water, water; beautiful, delicious water. But—why—see, it's stopped running! Oh, the hillside spring has gone dry and I must die of thirst!"

A comrade bent over and whispered in the rapidly dulling ear.

"Yes," murmured the dying man, "the fountain of life is flowing, flowing, flow—"

They pulled off his heavy soldier's boots; the weary, blistered feet were already cold, and as the death-chill crept slowly upwards the delirium increased, and he talked on incessantly:—

"Now I'm in the little stream behind the school house. How clear and cool is the water. But I cannot drink! My throat is burning. Yes, I will wade out. Deeper, deeper, deeper!"

And now greedy death is grappling at the vitals. There was one quiver of the half-closed eyelids, a smile of exceeding sweetness lit up the bronzed face as the lips whispered:—

"Mother—home—Heaven!" Then a sigh like that of a slumbering child—a little gasp—and all was over.

Think you that nameless grave in the desert holds naught but the body of that soldier? Yea; with the inanimate clay of her boy there also lies buried a fond mother's heart.

In view of Gen. Middleton's call for volunteers to serve for a protracted period in the North-West, the local battalions may soon expect to receive orders to return home.

SEVERAL halfbreed refugees, men, women and children, from the north, have arrived at Calgary. Lieut.-Governor Dewdney has telegraphed the Mounted Police authorities to render them assistance.

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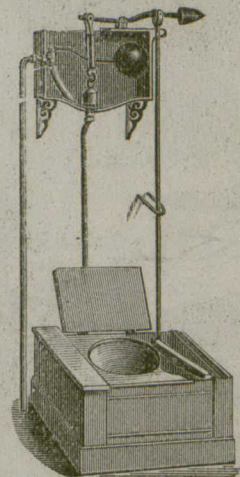
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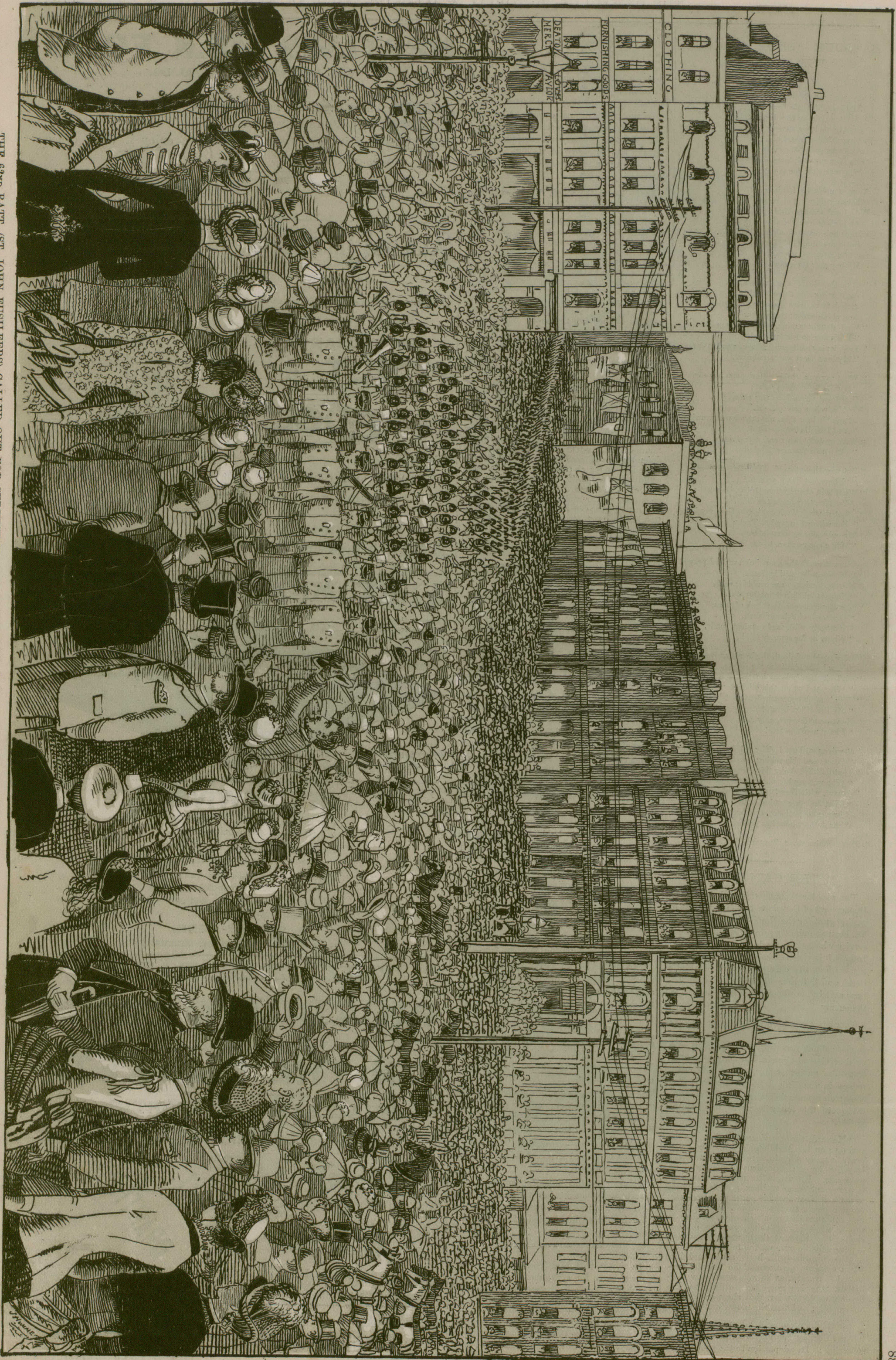
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With your Hospital Supplies for the North-West.





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(From a Sketch by Mr. John E. Mills.)