

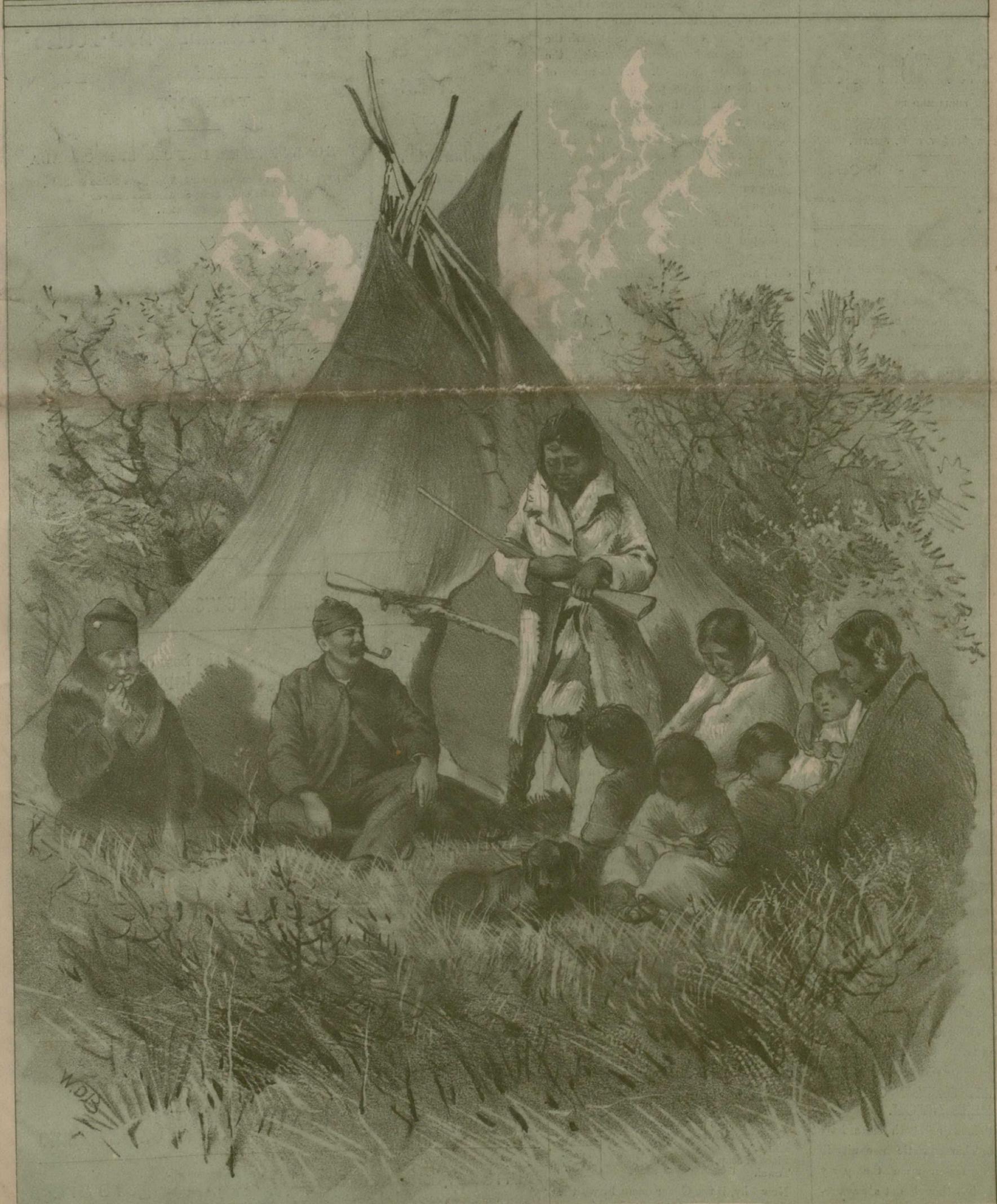
THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



Vol. 1, No. 2.]

TORONTO, APRIL 11TH, 1885.

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WDB

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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, APRIL 11TH, 1885.

THE publishers of THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS feel greatly encouraged at the gratifying reception accorded to their enterprise by the public, notwithstanding the manifest shortcomings inseparable from the first issue of a paper composed so largely of pictorial matter. The demand for copies has greatly exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and justifies the continuance of the undertaking while the present exciting times prevail in the North-West. The third number, which will be issued next week, will have a supplement containing one of J. W. Bengough's inimitable cartoons—tinted—covering two pages, showing "The Real Cause of the Rebellion." The subjects of the other illustrations in that number will be of surpassing interest, embracing various pictures in representation of scenes in the experience of our soldiers from the pencil of our artist accompanying the expedition, besides sketches and photographs forwarded from various sources.

In compliance with the urgent requests that have reached us, we have made arrangements for temporarily keeping up the supply of the first and second numbers, so that all who desire to possess a complete volume will be able to gratify their wishes by promptly taking advantage of the present opportunity.

THE REAL CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.

THE politicians on both sides have already shown characteristic ingenuity in endeavoring to fasten upon the party they respectively—though not always respectfully—oppose the responsibility for the era of murder and rapine which has

set in on the North Saskatchewan; but the subject is still involved in dark and dreadful mystery, like the true inwardness of the now historic Bribery case.

A flood of light, however, will stream upon the whole question of the North-West troubles when J. W. Bengough's two-page tinted cartoon appears in the Supplement which will accompany the next issue of the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

Let the guilty parties tr-r-remble! Seeing is believing, and the public will have no doubt as to who is really blamable after having the real facts exposed, not simply in black and white, but in their true colors.

WHO SHOULD SUPPLY THE PERSONAL OUTFIT?

VARIOUS municipalities, following the public-spirited example set by the Corporation of Toronto, have shown their sympathy with the patriotism exhibited by the volunteer militiamen in supplying the men suddenly called to the front with the good boots and underclothing that the circumstances required. While many of the recipients are happily in circumstances which did not make this commendable liberality a matter of necessity, unpleasant investigations on the one hand and painful admissions on the other have been judiciously avoided by supplying each man going to the front with the articles which he was otherwise most illogically expected to furnish for himself. On the fallacious principle involved in the Government leaving this matter to individual or municipal attention, the *Globe* offers the following pertinent remarks:—

There is something not at all satisfactory about the municipal corporations having to supplement the equipment of the volunteers as the troops are ordered out to the front. A man's undershirt is in this climate at this season of the year as necessary a part of his equipment as is any other article of his dress. The Government could just as easily have supplied the undershirts, stockings, etc., as the corporations could, and common sense would indicate that the Government ought to have done it. A volunteer when called out for service ought not to be required to furnish any part of the clothing which it is necessary for him to take; neither ought he to be left dependent upon charity nor the local taxes for his proper equipment. The sacrifice made in giving up business and facing the dangers of war and all kinds of unaccustomed hardship is enough to form the citizen soldier's full share of the work. The Government ought to undertake the rest.

While heartily concurring in the spirit of the above remarks, we are prepared to take far stronger ground and to protest against a serious dereliction of duty on the part of the Militia Department in throwing upon individual militiamen or the municipalities to which their corps belong the responsibility of providing necessaries which it was never contemplated by the official regulations should be furnished at private expense. By reference to the *Regulations and Orders for the Militia, Canada, 1879*, which are those in force, it will be seen that they contain the following instructions to the officer commanding a corps called out for actual service:—

431. He will require the paymaster to draw up a nominal roll of the men under his command, with a column of remarks, which shall show when any man became non-effective; he will, at the first muster parade, personally ascertain that each man is in possession of the articles of equipment below enumerated, and will immediately report any deficiencies to the district staff officer:—

- 1 rifle, with small stores complete.
- 1 set of accoutrements capable of carrying 60 rounds.
- 1 knapsack and straps complete, with canteen or great coat straps if knapsacks have not been issued.
- 1 haversack.
- Sixty rounds of ball ammunition.
- 1 water bottle or canteen.
- 1 great coat.
- 1 change shirt (flannel or cotton).
- 1 do pair socks.
- 1 do boots or shoes.
- Needle and thread.
- Knife.
- Piece of soap.
- Towel.

Now why, if the Government leaves the individual or his municipality to supply socks, shirts, boots, or shoes, should it not

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Tyrconnell, Ont., June 3, 1881. JONAS PAGE.

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Port Stanley, Ont., Jan. 26th, 1880.

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likewise expect he or them to furnish rifle, knapsack, ammunition, etc.? The thing is absurd. It is the business of the Militia Department—and no one else's—to supply arms, ammunition, clothing, and equipment of the kind they consider best suited to the purpose, and it is sheer nonsense for them to lay down regulations as to what should be provided and then only perform half of their own undertaking. Let the individuals or corporations who have incurred expense through a manifest dereliction of duty on the part of the Militia authorities send the receipted bills to Ottawa where they will have to be paid. In the present instance the troops have been called out by the Dominion Government and for national purposes; their expenses should therefore be paid out of the general exchequer. When, however, troops have to take up arms in support of the civil power, upon the requisition of magistrates appointed by the Provincial authorities, the circumstances of the case are altogether different, and there could be no injustice in looking to the Province or the municipality primarily interested to foot a due proportion of the expense. If there is any doubt at all as to the respective responsibility under the various circumstances that may arise in such cases the sooner the matter is looked into and the cost apportioned on a fair basis the better for all concerned. The militiaman must, however, at any rate, be relieved of all personal outlay in connection with his prompt response to a call for actual service.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

No further engagement has yet taken place, but inactivity has given place to action, and the troops are now moving forward to meet the enemy. Orders were issued about 8 a.m. on the 29th ult., and one hour and a half later half of the 90th Battalion (Winnipeg) Rifles, with one of the guns of the Winnipeg Field Battery, set out from Qu'Appelle station for Fort Qu'Appelle. At half past nine the cavalcade started, the strains of the 90th Battalion band and the cheers of the people of the town mingling together and making a magnificent farewell as the advance body of the North-West Field Force, as it has been christened by General Middleton, marched up the streets and disappeared over a swell on the prairie. General Middleton accompanied the party on horseback, and Major Boswell travelled in a like manner, while the other officers secured seats in the waggons. Along the trail the settlers turned out and the few Indians who were met gazed in astonishment at the unusual sight. The distance, as the crow flies, is about eighteen miles, but as the trail winds around among the undulations of the plains it is probably over twenty. After a sharp trip of about three hours the troops obtained their first view of the Qu'Appelle valley. About a mile back from the valley the trail strikes a ravine, and there the descent commenced. The road has been built at some expense, and meanders down the gorge, the banks overhead growing higher and higher each moment, until when one strikes the bottoms one can look up three hundred feet to where one stood fifteen or twenty minutes before. There was a grand view of the Qu'Appelle lakes, still frozen solid. These lakes are in the form of a chain, and are connected by the river, the distance between each being about a mile. The entire chain would be navigable by a small steamer. It is from these sheets of water that the Indians on the surrounding reserves derive their principal supply of food, namely, fish, with which the lakes teem at all seasons of the year.

As at present laid down, General Middleton's plan is to move on to Clarke's Crossing of the South Saskatchewan, via Touchwood Hills and Humboldt, then on to Battleford or Prince Albert, as the circumstances or events may suggest. Supplies are being forwarded with all speed to the front, and as the South Saskatchewan will be open in a few days, a steamer can be sent down stream from Medicine Hat with other supplies. The Ontario and Quebec volunteers will follow as quickly as they can be transported, and in two or three weeks over 1,000 men will be encamped at Clarke's Crossing. Riel's scouts have been seen near Humboldt, but Riel's exact whereabouts is unknown. He is said, however, to have left Duck Lake. The general impression of the old-timers is that the campaign will not be a

bloodless one, but the rebels are much more likely to retire across the North Saskatchewan into the great northern forest. There is no doubt that the wily rebel leader is kept well informed regarding the movements and the strength of the troops. He has friends and sympathizers among his compatriots throughout the country, and it is wonderful how rapidly they can convey intelligence from the most distant points. Time and space they annihilate with the easy readiness of the gentleman of the seven-leagued boots. Riel is too cunning to meet an overpowering force, and when he hears of its approach he will flee to the north for safety. He must either fight or run. There can be no middle course. If he fights, as he says he will unless arrangements are made with him, the result is fore-ordained. If he runs, he may not escape very easily except by the forest.

It is not likely that Gen Middleton's command will be able to cross the Saskatchewan in less than a fortnight, and not probable that he will attempt to force a crossing in face of a hostile demonstration until the eastern troops reinforce his small advance guard.

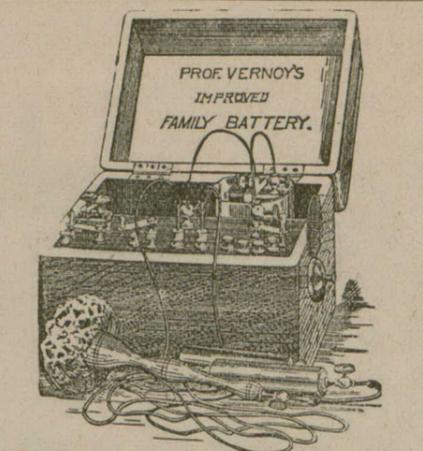
S. L. Bedson, warden of Manitoba Penitentiary, has charge of the transport service, which he has thoroughly organized. There are 350 teams, divided into right and left divisions, each of which is sub-divided into sub-divisions of ten teams, under a head-teamster. They pay about seven dollars per day for teams, and drivers find their food and forage. Mr. Bedson is ably assisted by J. H. E. Secretan, C. E., so well known throughout that country. They estimate that they will have to transport for the troops now here, including teamsters, numbering 650 men, 73,800 lbs. of food and 768,000 lbs. of forage for the teams, to last them thirty days. Sub-divisions of ten teams will be placed in charge of a head teamster, who will be held responsible by transport officers in charge of divisions. Drivers will obey the orders of the head-teamsters of their sub-divisions. When on the move sub-divisions will keep together as much as practicable, and head-teamsters must see that in emergencies teams assist each other, doubling-up if necessary, in ascending hills or crossing soft places. Each head-teamster will be supplied with cooking kit for ten men; he will appoint one of his drivers as cook, a mess of ten thus being formed for each sub-division. During the preparation of meals head-teamsters will detail in regular order one driver who will feed and take care of the cook's team. Troops when occupying seats in waggons, will be governed by the orders of the transport staff, as approved by the Major-General commanding, and must assist transport corps in every possible manner, and especially when ascending hills, etc. Spare waggon-poles, whiffletrees, neck-yokes, etc., will be supplied to each sub-division. In event of any breakage head-teamsters in charge of sub-divisions will be held responsible that no unnecessary delay occurs in repairing same, and must report nature of breakage to transport-officer as soon as possible. In forming encampments each division will form an oblong as directed by transport-officer in charge. Horses are to be secured inside the formation. Every precaution is to be taken to secure horses properly, as a stampede would seriously embarrass the advance of the force. Oats and hay will be issued to the head-teamsters for twenty-four hours each night on making camp, and head-teamsters will be held responsible that no waste occurs. Drivers of waggons containing ammunition will be provided with red flags which must be displayed conspicuously on horses' head-gear.

"A" Battery (from Quebec) commanded by Col. Montzambert, 115 strong, reached Qu'Appelle station on the evening of the 6th inst., and started next morning to join Gen. Middleton, whom they will, no doubt, overtake before he reaches Humboldt.

The first train of the Toronto brigade, conveying the Queen's Own and "C" company, School of Infantry, reached Winnipeg at 3:30 a.m. on the 7th inst. The troops rested all day, and at 5 p.m. took their departure for Swift Current, where they will form part of the force that will march down the river. The officers spent the day at the Manitoba club, while the men were welcomed by their Winnipeg acquaintances. An enormous crowd was at the station to cheer them as they left. Not a single man in the corps was reported for default, nor was there the slightest sign of drink upon any of the gallant fellows. The Winnipeggers were delighted with them.

The following distances are given by a correspondent with the view of indicating the intended programme of Gen. Middleton's march. It should be understood, however, that many of the places named are but fancy

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A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOY CURED.
EGAN IMPERIAL TRUSS Co.—I am pleased to inform you that my little boy, now over seven years old, is entirely cured, by wearing your truss, though we tried others without success.
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Respectfully yours, ALFRED E. TOVEY, Printer.
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OF THE
REBELLION!
EVERYONE SHOULD LOOK OUT FOR THE
TWO-PAGE CARTOON
(TINTED),
By **J. W. BENGOUGH,**
IN THE
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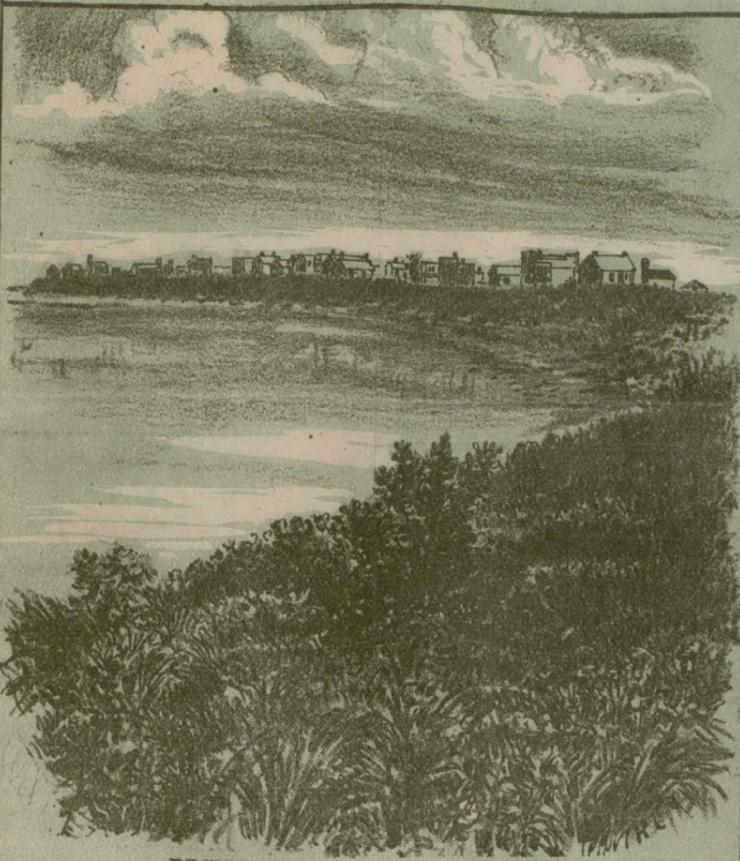
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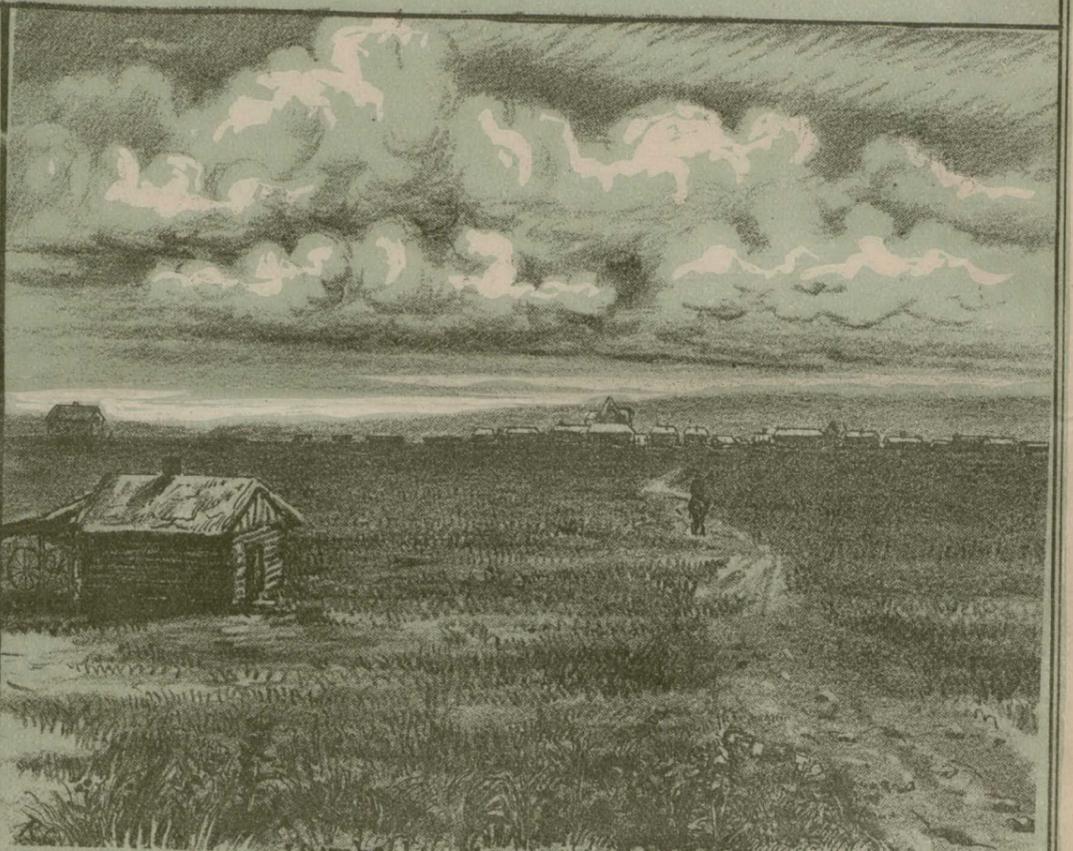




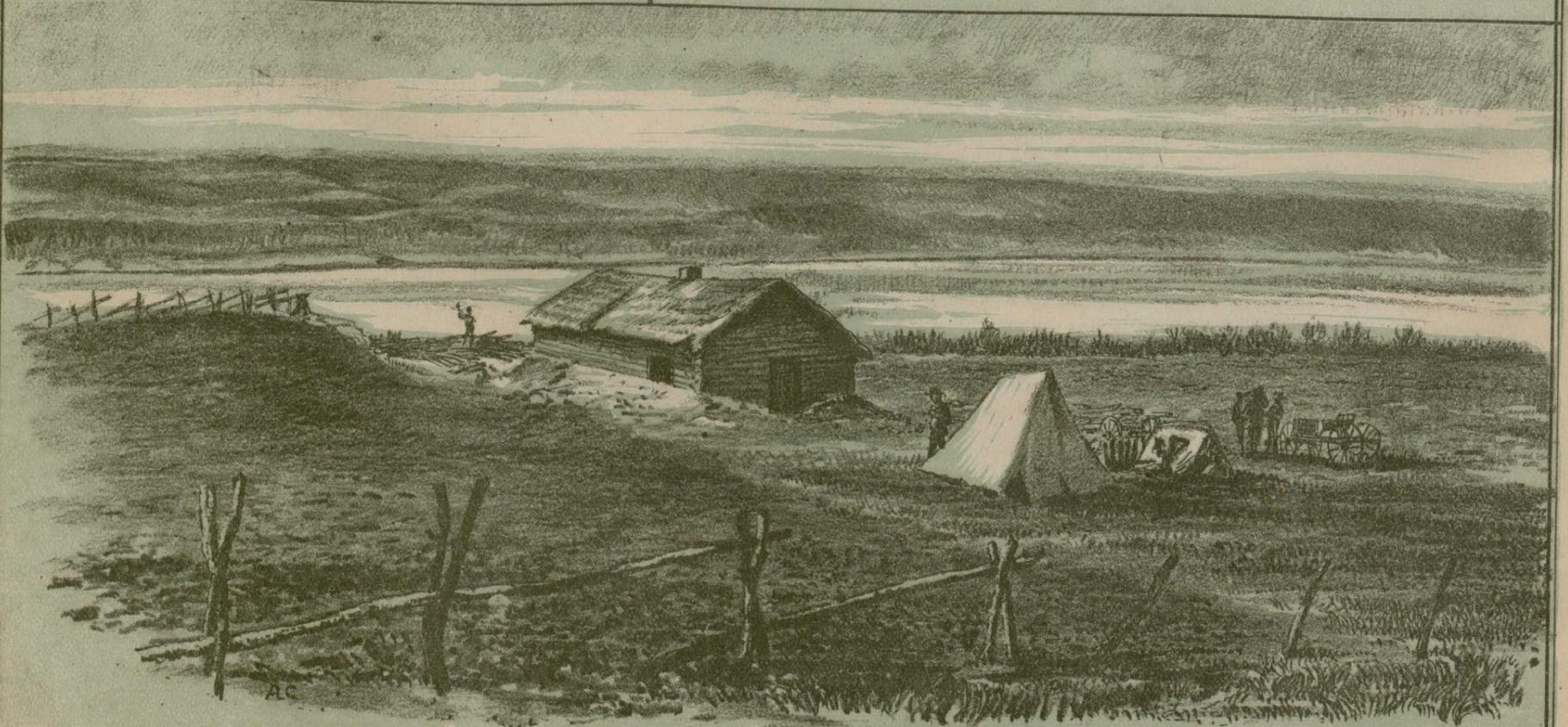
FORT QU'APPELLE, N.W.T. (from a photograph).



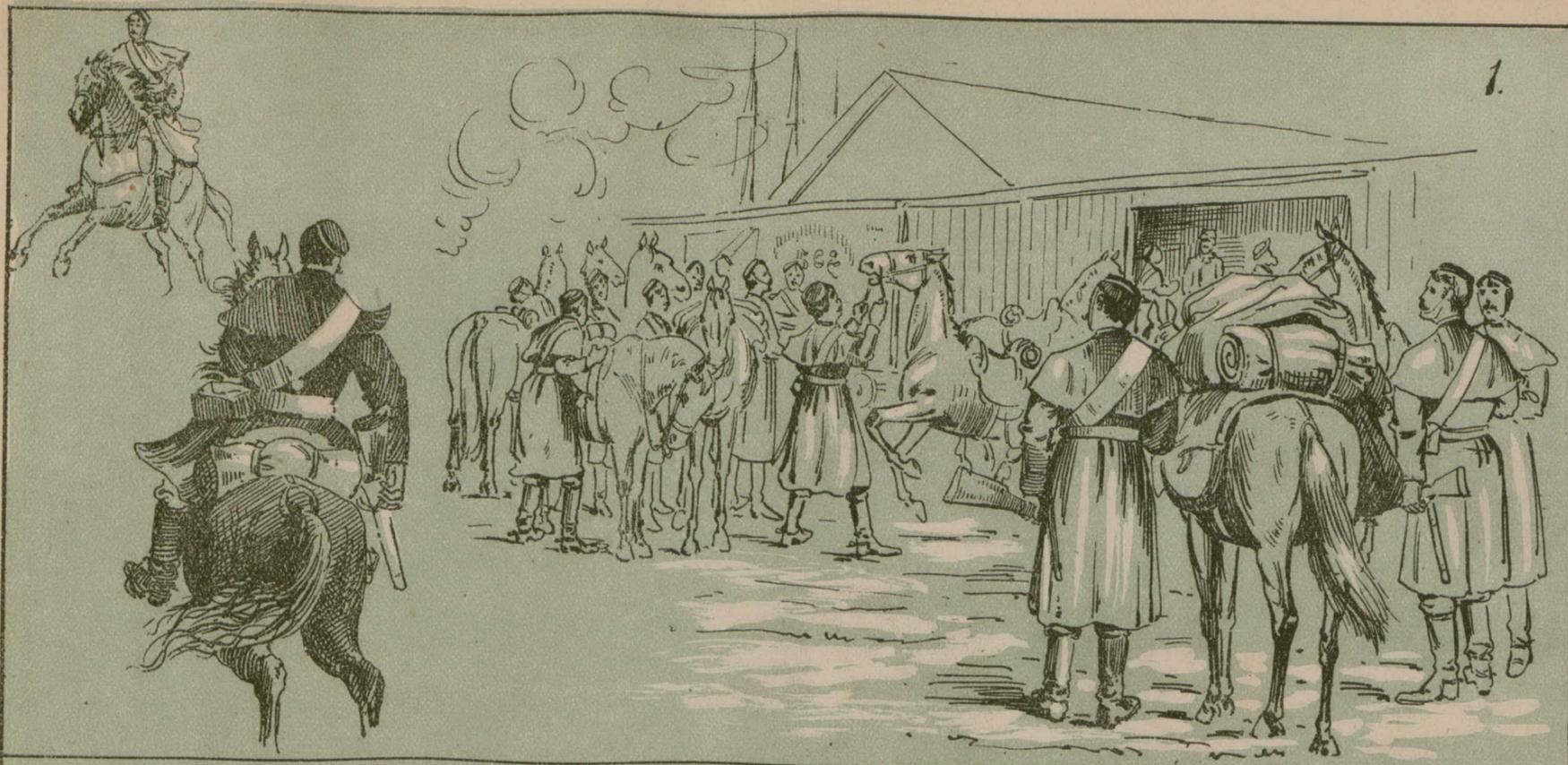
PRINCE ALBERT SETTLEMENT,
WHERE IRVINE AND CROZIER NOW HOLD THE FORT.



HUMBOLDT, AN IMPORTANT TELEGRAPH STATION.



CLARKE'S CROSSING, ON THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, WHERE GENERAL MIDDLETON'S EXPEDITION
IS EXPECTED TO CROSS (from a photograph).



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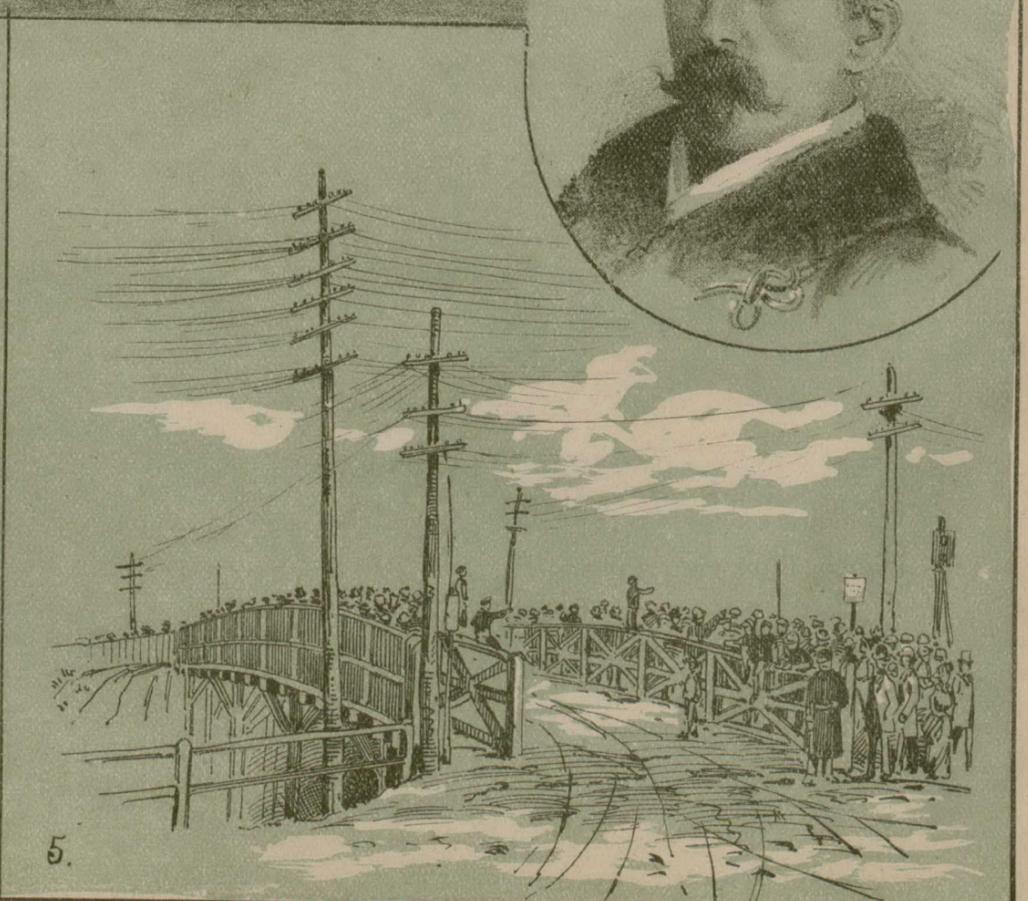
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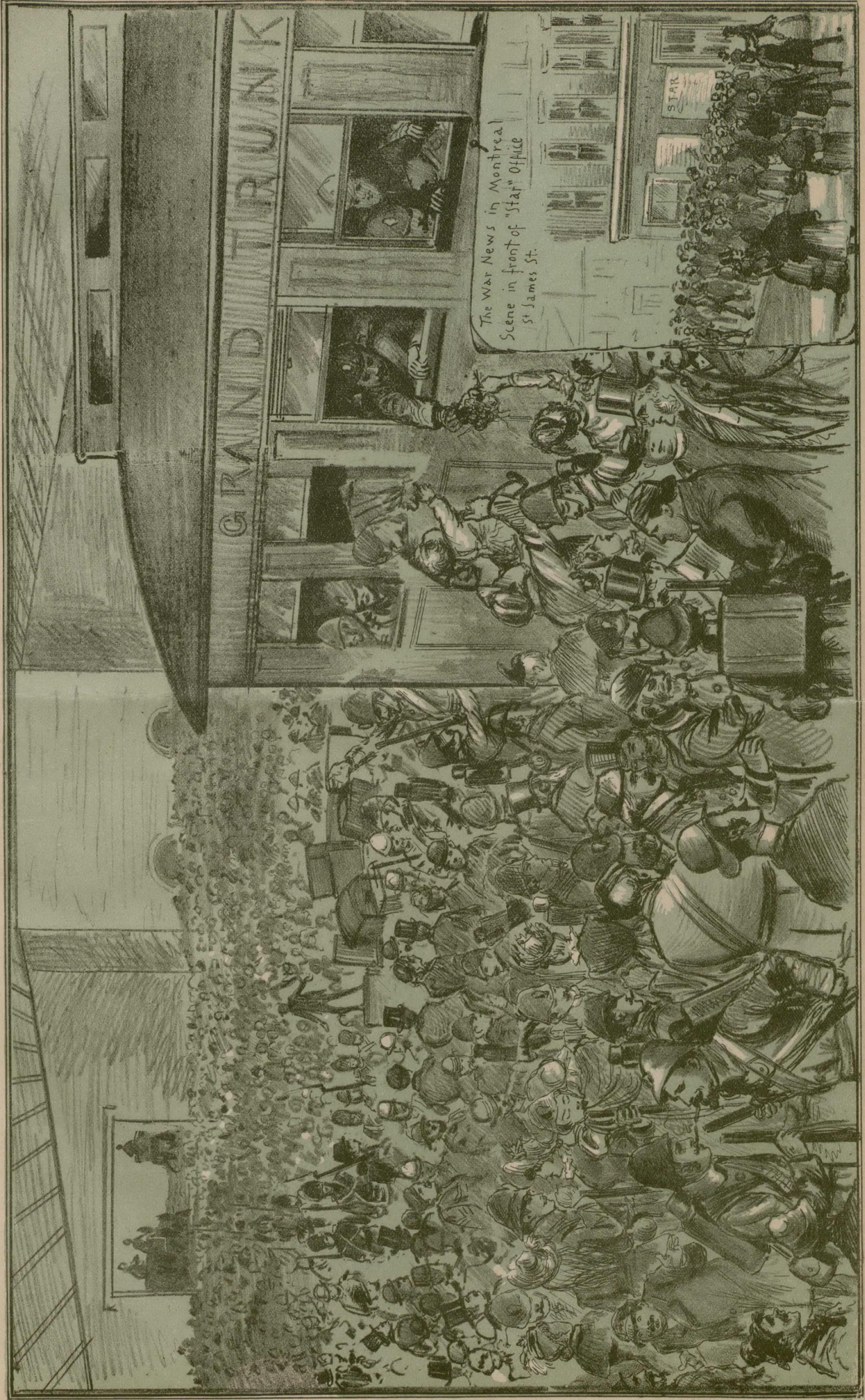
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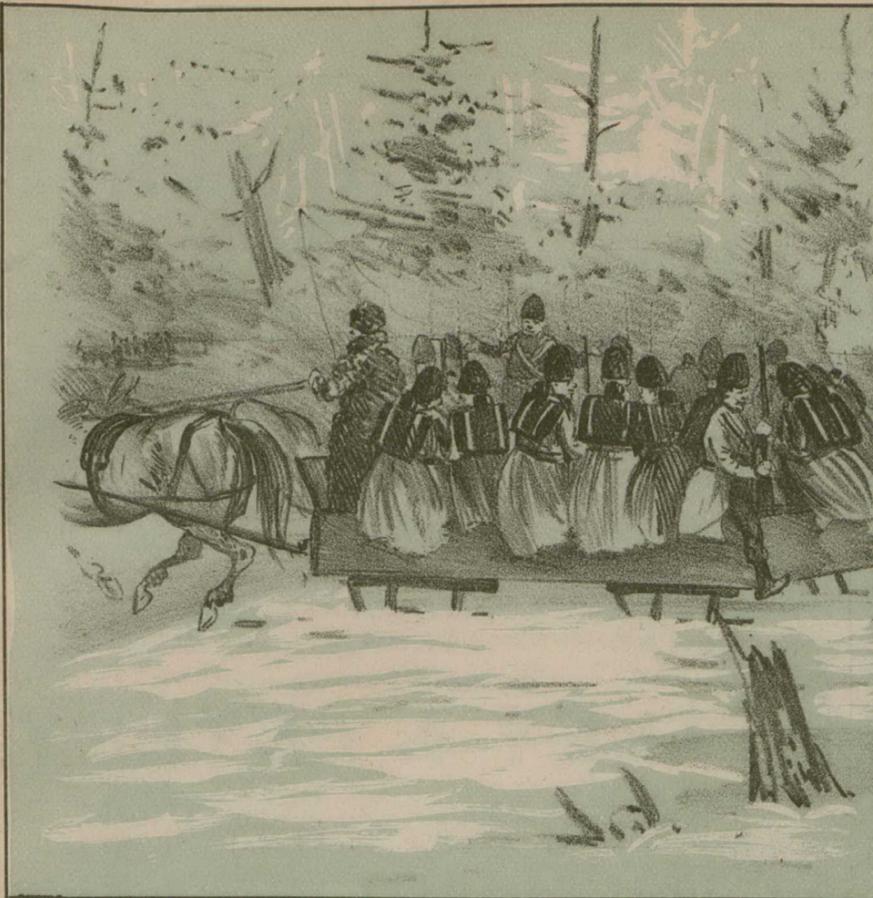
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DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

1. Embarking. 2. On Parade. 3. Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison. 4. A Typical Guard. 5. Waiting for the Guards at Bathurst Street Bridge, Sunday Afternoon.

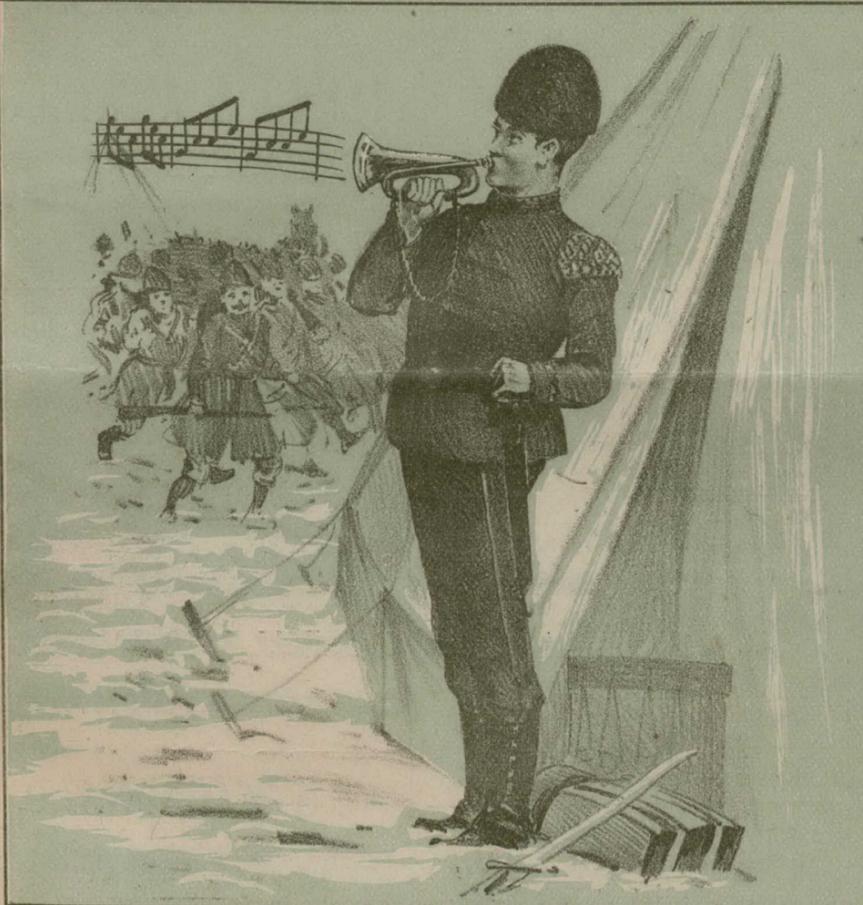


THE 65TH BATTALION (FRENCH CANADIANS), LEAVING BONAVENTURE STATION, MONTREAL.



UPS AND DOWNS.

"No description could give an idea of the terrible roads through the woods. There were pitch-holes six feet deep, into which the horses and sleighs would plunge unexpectedly, and throw the whole load on the tail-board or the haunches of the horses."—*Globe*.



SCENE ON THE CARS *EN ROUTE TO THE FRONT.*

A WELCOME CALL—"HOT POTATOES" (SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST F.W. GURZON.)



PRESENTATION OF FLAG TO THE TORONTO VOLUNTEERS AT CARLETON PLACE, BY MRS. EDWARD BLAKE.

designations of camps that it is intended to occupy *en route*:—From Fort Qu'Appelle to Houghton, 24½ miles; Houghton to Touchwood, same distance; Touchwood to Bedson, 20 miles; Bedson to Swinford, 20 miles; Swinford to Wise, 21½ miles; Wise to Humboldt, 21½ miles; Humboldt to Melgund, 22 miles; Melgund to Middleton, 20 miles; Middleton to Clark's Crossing, 18 miles; Clark's Crossing to Stobart, 35 miles; a total of 227 miles; then to Prince Albert.

Captain Davis, who went to take charge of the Galt boats at Medicine Hat, says he could take the expedition down to Clarke's Crossing from Swift Current in eight days. He was afraid, however, that the water would be very low and cause trouble. At present the water at the Hat and Swift Current is at a very low stage. The *Baroness*, which is the boat selected to make the first trip, is, however, of very light draught, not drawing more than seventeen inches loaded, and unless the water gets very low he expects to get through. The boat will tow several barges. Davis expects to get started by Friday. He has been on the Saskatchewan for several years as superintendent of the Winnipeg and Western Transportation Company's boats. He says he has been expecting this outbreak for some time, and fear of it prevented him from building a steamboat to put on the South Saskatchewan this summer. Last summer, but for the coolness of Major Crozier, an Indian explosion would have occurred at Battleford, and Davis felt sure it must come sooner or later.

The Northcote, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, has been ordered to leave Medicine Hat for Swift Current, from which point soldiers will embark for Prince Albert down the river. The Queen's Own and Grenadiers, with "B" Battery will form this brigade. This brigade and General Middleton's will form a junction at Clarke's Crossing, and it will then be decided whether they shall all advance together or divide, the Toronto men perhaps going to Battleford, 85 miles west, and General Middleton's force to Prince Albert.

Should the river be found unnavigable the column will no doubt be sent from Swift Current overland. The distance from there to Battleford is by the surveyed trail 203 miles; by the ordinary trail 186 miles.

G. H. R. Wainwright and H. Galt, of the North-West Navigation Company, along with their crews, left Winnipeg by special train for Medicine Hat on the 7th inst., to make necessary arrangements for the transportation of supplies and troops down the South Saskatchewan river. They have three steamers and several barges for the work.

Matters begin to look serious in the far west, though due allowance must be made for the exaggeration which correspondents so extensively indulge in, and for the desire of each locality to secure ample protection as well as a share of the public money being expended. The Gros Ventres (American) Indians, are reported to be north of the international boundary on the war path. The South Piegiens and Bloods are said to have formed an alliance. Tobacco sent from Riel's Indians to the Gros Ventres was some time ago accepted by the latter, thus showing Riel has laid a conspiracy in which the Milk River (U. S.) Indians may play an important part. Capt. Stewart, of McLeod, who is at Calgary, believes that matters are looking very bad in the McLeod district. He will probably await the arrival of arms and ammunition for there. These will be sent under escort. The women and children, and those incapable of bearing arms, are flocking to Fort McLeod for protection. Major-General Strange is in constant communication with the threatened points, and is doing his utmost to put everything in that district on a defensive basis.

The Blackfeet did not meet Captain Cotton, N.W.M.P., on Wednesday, at the Crossing, according to agreement, which looks ominous. The principal Indian points east of Calgary are Blackfeet Crossing, on the Bow, and Gleichen, where there is a Blackfeet reserve. The Blackfeet number over 2,000. The Bloods and Piegiens to the south number about 3,500 souls. The Sarcees close to hand are too poor to fight. Though there are 2,000 Blackfeet, they probably could not raise more than 500 armed braves, but they are good fighters. Crowfoot, the Blackfoot chief, will not say anything, but it is believed he has had messages from Pound-Maker. The Blackfeet and Crees had always been enemies until recently. Fort McLeod is 110 miles south-west of Calgary. High River, also the centre of a large ranche region, is 40 miles south of Calgary. McLeod is 100 miles from the American frontier.

A TOUGH JOURNEY.

A DESPATCH from Winnipeg relates the experience of the Queen's Own in crossing the incompleated portions of the C. P. R. north of Lake Superior, which may be accepted as typical of what all the gallant fellows who have gone to the front by that route have been obliged to encounter. The trip was naturally a hard one, although the men say, with the exception of one cold night, they enjoyed it. They left Toronto at 12.30 p.m. on Monday week, going *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway to Carleton Place and through to Mattawa, where they were billeted among the hotels. From there the journey was continued to Bascatomasing and Log Lake, the end of the track, where they disembarked again and travelled a break of 42 miles. They marched across Dog Lake and had a big dinner at Frazer's camp at the end of the march. It was bitterly cold at this time, and at night they were put on a train of flat cars, the mercury being away down in the twenties. They ran all night, many of them suffering severely, being compelled to run up and down the cars to keep their feet from freezing. Their eyes meanwhile were filled with cinders. This was on Wednesday night. On Thursday afternoon they arrived at Port Monro on Jackfish Bay, across which they marched another twenty-two miles and then had another journey by flat cars under the same trying circumstances for fifteen miles. Along the road they got meals regularly at the camps and did very well in that respect. The next stage was the trip in sleighs, 22 miles in length, and a flat car journey for fifty miles which was not so unpleasant, as the weather was milder. When they disembarked they were told that it was a walk of six miles to Nepigon, but they are ready to swear that it was more than fifteen. Here their troubles for the time being were over, as they found everything comfortable, first-class coaches waiting to carry them to Winnipeg. They reached Nepigon on Sunday at sunset and made a comfortable run to Red River.

The Royal Grenadiers reached Port Arthur at eight o'clock, April 7th, after the hardest day's march since leaving home. They left Jackfish lake early the previous morning on a twenty-five mile march to the fifty-three mile section of the track east of Port Arthur, then took flat cars to McKay's Harbour, where they found two Queen's Own men in hospital, one from an accident in falling on the ice, and the other from congestion of the lungs. Both were convalescent and were to follow in a day or two. After passing over the railway section the men were fed on board the train and ran on to the last portage of ten miles, which was reached about midnight. Some delay was caused waiting for conveyances to cross the bay, but by five o'clock in the morning all were over and on board the cars at Red Rock.

Col. Otter was snow blind and had to be led across the last portage, but is recovering now. Several men were suffering slightly from the same cause. Some of the Queen's Own were delirious at the last portage from want of sleep.

Patriotism of the Bookbinders.

At a meeting of the Bookbinders' Benevolent Association held on Saturday, April 4th, it was moved by R. Glockling, seconded by W. Allen, and carried, that whereas Messrs. J. Scott, H. Dye, R. Henry, G. C. Brown, and T. Allen, members of this association, are among our citizens who have so heartily responded to our country's call; be it resolved that we, the Bookbinders' Benevolent Association, while deeply deploring the necessity of the said call, feel proud of numbering among us the above gentlemen who have so nobly responded to the call to arms for the suppression of rebellion in this fair Canada of ours and to assist our Government in the enforcement of law and order; and further, that we desire to wish them God-speed and anxiously await their safe return among us; and further be it resolved, that they be exempted from all dues and fines during their absence; and further, the above resolutions shall apply to any other members who may be called upon in this present difficulty.

THE half-breeds are armed with the Remington's and Winchester repeating rifles.

THE mother of Col. Grassett as she handed her son's photograph to the representative of the WAR NEWS said, with tears in her eyes, "Take good care of it, for it is the only one I have left."

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,
NO. 1,

Which was issued on Saturday, April 4th, is still greatly in demand. The publishers will be able to supply orders for this number. If you have not already procured a copy, do so at once, and send it away to your friends. It is pronounced by many to be the best effort at an Illustrated Paper ever made in Canada.

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"UPS AND DOWNS."

The *Globe's* special reporter, accompanying the Queen's Own, telegraphed from West End of Track, April 3, 9:30 p.m., the following graphic description of the boys' experiences on the C. P. R. road-bed where rails have not yet been laid:—

Since my last despatch yesterday from Magpie the troops have had a genuine experience of roughing it. The Grenadiers left Lochalsh in sleighs at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, reaching Magpie at 7 p.m. in excellent order. The troops and animals were fed and rested, and began the journey here at 11 o'clock. The moonlight was magnificent, and the men started out in great spirits, but the weather was intensely cold. It is said to be 20° below zero. The men piled robes and blankets over them, and good progress was made till the teams had to leave the graded track in order to avoid the trestles and make wide detours through narrow, rough, and winding roads through the woods. Here trouble was met. In the dense woods it was impossible to see the partially broken track in the snow, and upsets were numerous. The snow was four and five feet deep, and the spilled soldiers had to pick themselves out of it and search for their seats again. No description could give an idea of the terrible roads through the woods. There were pitch holes six feet deep, into which the horses and sleighs would plunge unexpectedly and throw the whole load on the tailboard or the haunches of the horses. Progress, consequently, was very slow, and it was after 5 a.m. to-day before the advance guard reached here. If pleasant quarters had been awaiting them here it would to some extent have made up for the trying ordeal through which they had passed, but the prospects here could not have been more dismal. The intense cold made all blue, and the only bed the poor fellows had to go to was in an immense unheated tent with many rents through which the wind whistled in cutting blasts. No tents had been pitched previously, and the only preparation for the soldiers was that the snow had been partially shovelled out, leaving a white hard floor of the "beautiful." In the tent some of the Grenadiers penetrated. After being thawed out by the raring fires they had built outside, down went the blankets here and there, and the men rolled themselves over head and heels in their blankets like mummies in black cerements, and tried to woo soft Morpheus under circumstances the least advantageous. Most of the men, however, gave it up as a bad job, and laid by the fires half dozing till called out to the usual drill. Now the sun is strong and brilliant, and they are sitting or lying about and sunning themselves luxuriously.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

WHEN asked why he did not employ Indian scouts instead of white men, Gen. Middleton replied:—"Don't you know public opinion would never support me in it, and in England I would be strongly condemned for pitting one nation against another. Now, I could settle this thing in short order by giving the Blackfeet, who are eager to go on the war-path, leave to march against the Crees. But I tried black allies in New Zealand once and got more than enough of them. They go too much on their own hook, and if you punish one the rest get mad or sulky or worthless."

The following patriotic letter was recently received by Col. Gray:

"Bradford, April 1, 1885.

"SIR,—I am a member of the Toronto Field Battery. I am at present holding a position in the Salvation Army as captain, working for God and trying to bring souls to Him. I thought I would let you know where I am in case we should be called into active service for the North-West, so that you would know where to send for me. I will be ready to obey the call at any moment, to do my duty to my country and God.

"Yours, &c.,
"T. DALE,
"Salvation Army, Bradford."

CAPT. HOWARD, an American militia officer from Hartford, Conn., has gone to Winnipeg to instruct the Canadian troops in the use of the Gatling guns recently purchased in Hartford, and now en route, via Chicago. Capt. Howard has obtained leave of absence from the adjutant-general of his district to enable him to perform this service. The Gatling guns sent forward weigh about 1,500 pounds each, with carriage. The ammunition to be used is the 45-calibre U. S. government cartridge. Inspector Norman, of the North-West Mounted Police, supply officer at Winnipeg, has been ordered to purchase the necessary complement of horses.

THE Toronto graduates and under-graduates who proposed to form a University guerrilla corps, under Mr. J. R. Gordon, received the following response:—

"To J. R. Gordon:

"I thank you again for offer of services, but I do not see my way clearly to accept the patriotic offer for active service of the students of University College and School of Practical Science. Should necessity arise later, I shall not forget that you have been among the first to offer your services.

"(Signed.) A. P. CARON."

MR. SUPERINTENDENT GILKINSON, of Brantford, has offered to organize several hundred of the Six Nations Indians as a scouting force, whose services, he is informed, the Government will accept, should they be required.

At a meeting of the Toronto Volunteer Relief Committee on Tuesday, Ald. Carlyle moved that no family receive more than \$6 a week nor less than \$3, except in cases of sickness, the relief committee to exercise their judgment in such special cases, and that the list of names put in be given to a sub-committee consisting of Ald. Defoe, Pepler, Piper and Crocker. This motion was carried, and the Mayor was empowered to administer relief to pressing cases.

MR. APPEGARTH, Indian Instructor, made his escape from the Indians (taking his hair with him) and succeeded in joining the party of refugees with Judge Rouleau.

Answers to Correspondents.

ONE OF THEM.—We thank you for drawing our attention to the fact that in the last issue of the *Illustrated War News* your corps, of which you are naturally proud, was inadvertently spoken of as the "10th Royals" instead of being referred to by its proper designation. There is nothing like precision in such matters, and the adjutants of both the Royal Grenadiers and the Queen's Own should also be particular in their official advertisements not to say "the Regiment" will do so and so, when the corps in question have actually only the status of battalions.

HOME GUARD (Brantford).—There is no legal ground on which you can refuse to go upon service, if your corps be called out, except by obtaining a medical certificate of unfitness. However, by representing to your captain the facts respecting your sick wife and children, you should be able to secure his sympathy and a recommendation to the commanding officer in favor of your being allowed to furnish an efficient substitute. If the friend whom you speak of is really a well-drilled ex-member of the corps and willing to take your place, the matter should be capable of a satisfactory adjustment.

A YORK RANGER'S WIFE.—No, the militia regulations contain no provision whereby the families of men who go on service have a legal claim to rations or an allowance in lieu thereof. The circumstances of the married men in A and B Batteries, the members of which enlist for a term of three years, are hardly parallel with those of the ordinary militiaman who, when not soldiering, earns far higher wages in civil life than do the artillerymen of the Canadian regular forces.

TROOPER (G. G. F. G.).—(1) If the horse you rode at annual drill was regularly enrolled (see par. 21, sec. 2, R. & O.) the owner could be compelled to surrender its possession for use on actual service. (2) The owner would be paid \$1 per day. (3) The subject of any injury received by the animal on service would be investigated by a Board of Officers. The Regulations forbid the original value of a charger being assessed at a higher amount than \$125.

X. Y. Z. (Cobourg).—No, if the corps to which you belong is not ordered on actual service, you cannot enlist in another battalion for the sake of going to the North-West to fight Riel—that is, without special permission being granted from headquarters at Ottawa. Your captain would not wish to lose the services of a good man, if your own corps should hereafter be selected for service; but you can ask him whether he will sanction such an application to the Adjutant-General as we have mentioned. How do you know that your company may not be called out any day?

GARRISON ARTILLERYMAN.—If you never signed a service roll, which to be of legal effect it is essential should contain the conditions of your service, you cannot be compelled to turn out for the performance of garrison duty, or indeed for actual service of any other kind. In fact, you are not, under such circumstances, a member of the corps in question, and therefore not subject to the orders of the officer who commands it.

SENTRY GO.—No, you were wrong in turning out the guard under the circumstances, the officer not being in uniform. You were quite right to present arms, however.

GRENADIER.—The battalion designated the Governor-General's Foot Guards has not been ordered to the front, nor is it likely to be while Parliament is in session, as many officers and other members of the corps belong to the civil service and could ill be spared at the present time from their official duties. Capt. Todd, of the Guards, a very efficient officer and enthusiastic rifleman, offered the services of a company composed of picked marksmen to do duty as sharpshooters, and his proposition was accepted. This contingent are already well on their way to the front, and promise to render good service. It has been said they will temporarily substitute the rifle uniform for that of their own corps, which is identical with that of the Coldstream Guards.

ANXIOUS MOTHER.—Yes, if your son has performed three years' service as an Active Militiaman he is entitled to receive a certificate of discharge, signed by the captain of his company and the officer commanding his battalion. This would protect him against being drafted for service. Practically few officers take the trouble to issue such certificates, but they cannot be refused, if demanded.

J. B. (Port Hope).—Asks whether Riel will fight when Gen. Middleton comes up with him. We give it up; not good at conundrums.

ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.—Certainly. The Militia Regulations provide that "when any officer or man is killed in actual service, or dies from wounds or disease contracted on actual service, provision shall be made for his wife and family out of the public funds."

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THE MURDER OF THOMAS SCOTT.

SICKENING DETAILS OF THAT SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

THE *Ottawa Sun* reprints the account given by the *Globe's* special correspondent, of the murder of Scott by Riel, and adds:—There are some additional facts, however, in connection with this crime which are not generally known, gathered from a reliable source, and published last year by the writer in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, which lend new features of horror to the terrible tragedy of Fort Garry. At the date of this murder a newspaper was published at Garry called the *New Nation*, which was either the willing mouthpiece of Riel, or was impressed into service as such, edited by a retired English officer, by name, Major Robinson. The manager of the office was Mr. George B. Winship, now proprietor of the *Grand Forks (Dakota) Morning Herald*, and a leading public man in that territory. Mr. Winship's statement is to the effect that in the afternoon of the day of the tragedy Major Robinson was summoned by Riel to the Fort for the purpose, as he expressed it, of receiving instructions for an article justifying the so-called execution. In about an hour Major Robinson returned in such a state of nervous prostration that he was quite incapable of doing what was required of him; in fact he did not recover from the horror of what he had seen and heard, and shortly after left the country for England. The circumstances related by Major Robinson to Mr. Winship were these:—That on reach-

ing the Fort he found the Provisional Council in a state of intoxication, Riel being the only one among them at all in the possession of his sober senses. When Riel entered upon an explanation of what had been done, Major Robinson refused to credit the fact that the deed had been actually perpetrated. "Come with me," said Riel, "and I will show you." Together they proceeded to the square in the interior of the Fort, and to one of the sheds ranged along the interior of the walls, which were used by the Hudson Bay Company for storage purposes. In front of this a sentry was pacing. Riel entered the door, accompanied by Major Robinson, and as the former pointed to the rude wooden box which lay there, Major Robinson distinctly heard these words proceed from the living tomb of this unfortunate murdered man: "Oh, how I suffer! For God's sake let me out of this!" Horror-stricken he hastily retired. Riel came to the door, called the sentry and closed the door. Immediately after, Major Robinson heard two reports of a revolver, at deliberate intervals. This was the end of the life of Thomas Scott. Major Robinson declares that the sentry was armed only with his rifle. The inference as to by whose hand poor Scott's soul was sped to meet his Maker, is plain. Louis Riel is not only the judicial murderer of Scott, but he is undoubtedly his personal butcher. To fully comprehend this tale of horror, it must be understood that this man had been enclosed alive, dreadfully wounded, and left exposed in the bitter cold from the time of the execution for several hours afterwards. How many death agonies poor Scott endured in those awful hours can hardly be realized by human imagination.



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