

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



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TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1885.

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TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

LORD MELGUND'S SCOUTS SURROUNDING THREE OF WHITE CAP'S WARRIORS.

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TORONTO, APRIL 25TH, 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.

GENERAL MIDDLETON'S scouts exchanged shots with the enemy on Wednesday morning. His force, divided about equally, was to advance from Clark's Crossing, on both sides of the river, to attack Riel's position at Batouche.

Colonel Otter's brigade, marching from Swift Current to Battleford, is making good progress, and hopes to relieve the garrison of that post on Monday.

The vanguard of General Strange's brigade, at present commanded by Colonel W. Osborne Smith, has already started from Calgary for Edmonton.

The Fort Pitt garrison were not massacred after all, but two mounted policemen lost their lives in defence of that post. The police have arrived at Battleford. The refugee settlers are with friendly Indians.

Toronto, April 23 ; 10 a.m.

GEN. MIDDLETON'S STRATEGY.

THE critics who occupy comfortable arm chairs in their own homes or offices have already commenced a discussion of Gen. Middleton's strategy, and some of them have ventured to express unfavourable opinions upon the policy which has divided his available field force into three distinct expeditions. Now, while some of the views expounded on this question are doubtless entitled to respectful consideration, it is more than likely that the result will prove that the Major-General commanding, who has made soldiering the profession of a lifetime, is after all, the person best fitted to arrange the plan of the present campaign. Without professing to give the real motives which have actuated Gen. Middleton, it is safe to advance certain considerations as distinct disadvantages in the method suggested as an improvement on his operations. Were the entire force now advancing from three different points of departure all to have started from Qu'Appelle the trail would have been so much the more cut up that it would have been impossible to forward supplies for three times the number of men. Then, Riel being doubtless well informed of the movements of the troops so aggregated, would have little difficulty in evading attack, while, if he could only succeed in cutting communications with the base of supplies, the army would be reduced to the most dire straits in a few days. Lastly, an advance of the entire force in one expedition would fail to give speedy relief to the settlers at various points on the North Saskatchewan, while it would be utterly impossible to cut off the escape of the rebels. All things considered, it is safe to trust Gen. Middleton to cut the Gordian knot of the present difficulty in his own way. The Minister of Militia distinctly stated in the House of Commons last week that the field operations were not controlled from Ottawa, but that the General had the sole direction of the campaign. This was a satisfactory declaration. The public know upon whom the responsibility rests, and, as there is not the slightest reason for impugning the ability or vigour of the Commander-in-Chief, those who have relatives or friends in the corps now at the front may feel the fullest confidence in the successful issue of events.

"URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS."

THE certainly indiscreet absence of Col. Ouimet from the command of his battalion when it was actually setting out on an important expedition, as part of Gen. Strange's brigade, is a very unpleasant episode, regarded from any point of view, and calculated to be prejudicial to discipline. The extraordinary variety of the explanations advanced does not tend to mend the matter. He personally stated to a representative of the *Mail*, "very urgent business was solely the cause of his sudden return." If this statement be correct, it cannot be accepted as a justification for deserting a post of honor in the field. An officer of high rank entirely ruined his military reputation through leaving the Crimea just when the work was getting warm, by obtaining leave of absence on "urgent private affairs." If leave of absence was granted to Col. Ouimet, surely the fact should have been promptly reported to the Adjutant-General at Ottawa, and accordingly been within the knowledge of the government. The visit of the former officer at the private residence of the Minister of Militia, at 6.30 a.m., was altogether irregular and suspicious; he should have formally reported himself to the chief local military authority. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Mr. Caron either knows more of the circumstances of Col. Ouimet's erratic conduct than he is willing to admit, or else he is the unfortunate victim of a personal friend's vagaries.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

From the Mail (Can.) Dec. 15.

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

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

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

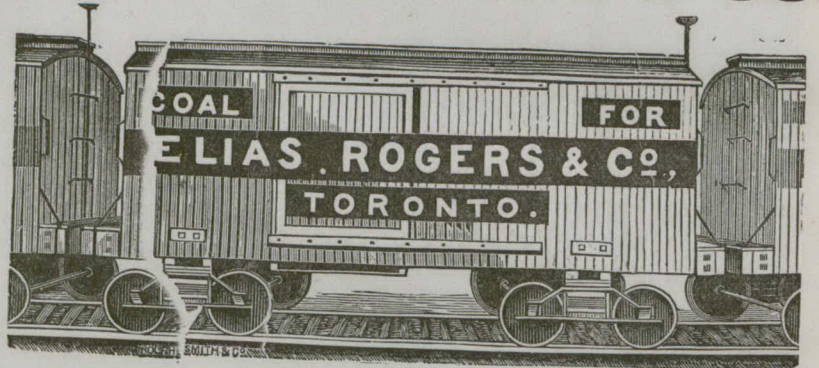
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IT HAS NO EQUAL.

A PLEASING feature of the present campaign is the *entente cordiale* maintained between the volunteers at the front and their comrades at home. Colonel Gillmor, who formerly commanded the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, recently telegraphed \$500 to Winnipeg as a contingent fund for the corps, in case money was needed for any purpose, and received the warm acknowledgments of the battalion, through Colonel Miller. Colonel Gillmor on Monday, received the following brotherly despatch from the adjutant:—

"(NORTH) SASKATCHEWAN LANDING,
"April 20.

"All well. Best wishes from all.

"J. M. DELAMERE."

DURING the Peninsula war a commissariat officer complained to Wellington that Gen. Picton had threatened to hang him if he did not have the rations for that officer's brigade brought up in time, when the Iron Duke responded, "Did he say that? Then, by God, he'll do it." Now, General Middleton is credited with having told a press correspondent that "his only instructions were to quell the rebellion and hang murderers and responsible headmen, and these orders he would carry out." Just as soon as Riel and his supporters come to realize that the Commander-in-Chief means business—though somewhat in the "Jack Ketch" line—we fancy that they will hardly wait till he has a chance to canvass them for custom. The people of Canada desire no harshness to be exercised towards the dupes of wily leaders, but that the prime instigators of this armed rising shall meet with "a long rope and a short shrift."

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

LORD MELGUND'S SCOUTS SURROUNDING THREE OF WHITE CAP'S WARRIORS.

On the 18th inst. Lord Melgund, Chief of Gen. Middleton's staff, and Capt. French (late of the Mounted Police), with Major Boulton's troop of scouts, left the camp at Clark's Crossing to see what was going on down the river. When about twelve miles out Lord Melgund, while riding along the bank of the river, saw foot-prints of Indians in the snow. Proceeding a little further he saw three Indians in a coulee running back from the river. When the Indians saw our men they dropped a bag they carried and started along the river bank on the run. They ran eight miles before they were forced to take shelter in another coulee by Boulton's men overtaking them. They were discovered again by Trooper Henderson, who passed word to the rest of the troops, when Major Boulton gave an order to surround the coulee. The Indians, meanwhile, stood back to back at the bottom with their guns in their hands; and, if more than one man attempted to go near them at once they would cover them with their weapons. After about half an hour's parley with them, and trying to get them to surrender, Capt. French said he would try, and, going down, got them to come up, assuring them that they would be well treated. They were brought into camp about 4 p.m. in a light waggon. The General interviewed them, when they said they left Riel's camp at Batoche's Crossing, east side, five days previous, and that White Cap was there with all his lodges of Sioux refugees from Minnesota in 1862. Of half-breeds there were 250, poorly armed. Nine lodges of Teton Sioux are on the east side with Riel and five lodges on the west side. There are some Cree lodges and other Indian allies, but they do not number more than one hundred. How many Crees there are between Batoche's and Prince Albert the prisoners did not know. White Cap's band, they said, are forced to remain with Riel and do not want to fight with the whites. Gen. Middleton asked the eldest of the prisoners what he would do if he were allowed to return to Batoche's. He answered that he would go at once to White Cap and tell him not to fight with the whites. General Middleton then told him to go and tell all the Indians that the troops have not come to fight them, but to punish the half-breeds who are in insurrection severely and to hang all who have murdered whites, or been accessories to such murders. The General further told the messenger to tell the Indians that they would receive five hundred dollars reward for the rescue of any of the seven prisoners now in Riel's hands, and a proportionate sum for the rescue of all.

THE WINNIPEG LIGHT INFANTRY PREPARING FOR SERVICE.

OUR illustration is based on a view of the locality and other information kindly supplied by Mr. H. J. Dexter, and shows the corner of Main and Lombard streets, Winnipeg. The frame building to the right of the central edifice was the headquarters of the 91st Battalion (Winnipeg Light Infantry) raised by Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, C.M.G., immediately the present trouble broke out, and from "early morn to dewy eve" squad, company, and battalion drill might have been seen in progress up till the date of the departure of the corps for the front. It musters about 400 men of all ranks, and has now gone to Calgary, where it forms part of General Strange's brigade. Considerable interest attaches to the store of Messrs. J. Hingston, Smith & Co., which occupies a prominent position in this picture. It is the chief one of its kind in the city, and the premises were in a constant state of excitement owing to the numerous purchasers of munitions of war. Such a run, in fact, was made on their stock that every rifle and Smith & Wesson revolver was sold out. This is the firm to whom an emissary of Riel applied some time last fall to know at what figure they would supply 1,500 Winchester rifles, together with 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

HENRY J. DEXTER, ESQ.,

Of the firms of Macdonald & Tupper and McArthur and Dexter, Winnipeg, took part in the arrest of the half-breed suspected of being an emissary of Riel. In response to a request, he has been good enough to furnish us with the following narrative of an exciting event:—

I was coming in from the west on Thursday the 26th March, and at Indian Head the half-breed, Louis Gounville, got on the train. Not being well, I did not sleep that night and was walking from one end of the train to the other when I noticed that this man was very restless. At Oak Lake station he got off, and the conductor, having also noticed his restless disposition, held the train over for twenty-five minutes and sent a man who understood the Cree language, up to a general store to hear what this man had to say. He entered the store and found five or six half-breeds there. Gounville, not knowing that several whites were standing about who understood the Cree language, was telling them that he was just down from Riel's camp, that it had taken him six days to come across the country, that a number of Indians had joined Riel's followers who had five or six American cannon there, by the help of which and the Indians Riel expected to capture Battleford and Indian Head. Having learned that in this section of the country there was quite a number of half-breeds, also two uncles of the rebel Riel, Kennedy, the conductor, and I thought the matter a rather serious one. When we arrived at Brandon we found a telegram at the C.P.R. office, stating that a half-breed had placed an iron plate on the track near Oak Lake, with the intention of wrecking the train, but that the sectionman happened to pass over the road before the train came along and removed the obstruction. At the request of some of the C.P.R. officials Capt. Wastie and I determined to take the west bound train, go back to Oak Lake, and, if possible, capture the supposed offender. We arrived at Oak Lake about three o'clock and waited about until sundown before we started on our mission. We obtained the services of a teamster, and after travelling four miles into the country, we arrived at the half-breeds' settlement. I may just explain that we first visited some five or six of their houses and could find no one in save the women, all the male population being absent from their homes. The last place we called at previous to the capture of the prisoner, the woman told us that her husband and son were at La Fontaine's. This man is Riel's uncle. We then proceeded to La Fontaine's, and found sixteen or seventeen half-breeds there, evidently holding a council with the half-breed runner, Gounville. Wastie and I stepped into the house and asked for Louis Gounville. He was at that time out in the stable, so we adjourned there to find our man. By the time we had taken possession of him the half-breeds had come out from the house and we had sixteen or seventeen men standing around us. We knew it was a matter of life and death with us, and depended largely on the amount of courage and brass we showed the half-breeds whether we would get clear. They started to argue the point with us. We were both armed with Winchester rifles, and explained to them that we had to take the prisoner away, but that no harm would come to him. They at first wanted to show fight, but subsequently decided to let him go. We drove to Griswold station, a distance of some twelve miles, and had supper there. The half-breeds had all followed us down, and when we came out from the stopping place we found some fifteen to twenty of them waiting to try and rescue their man. However, there was quite a number of whites in the neighbourhood, and, with their assistance, we hastened on to Brandon, a distance of some twenty-eight miles. The half-breeds followed us down the trail for quite a distance, and, not until we stopped our horses and threatened to exterminate them, did they see fit to return to their homes. We searched Gounville twice but

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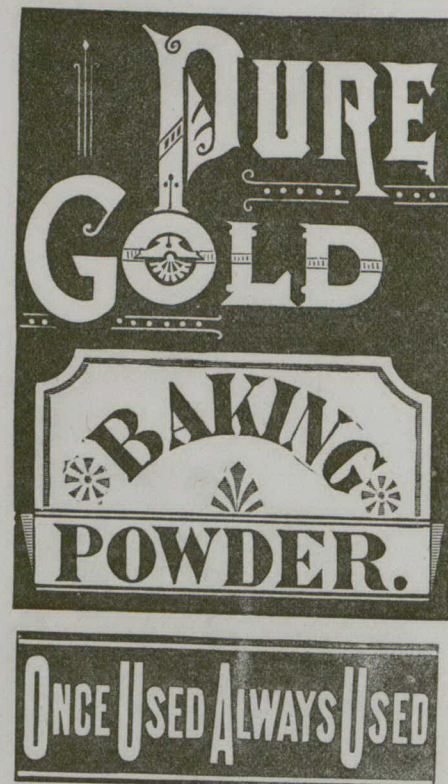
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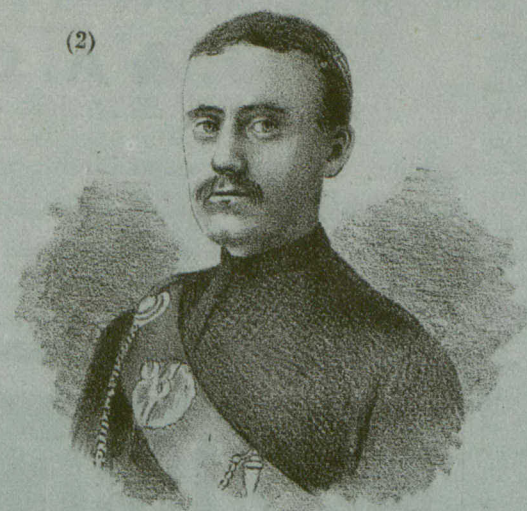
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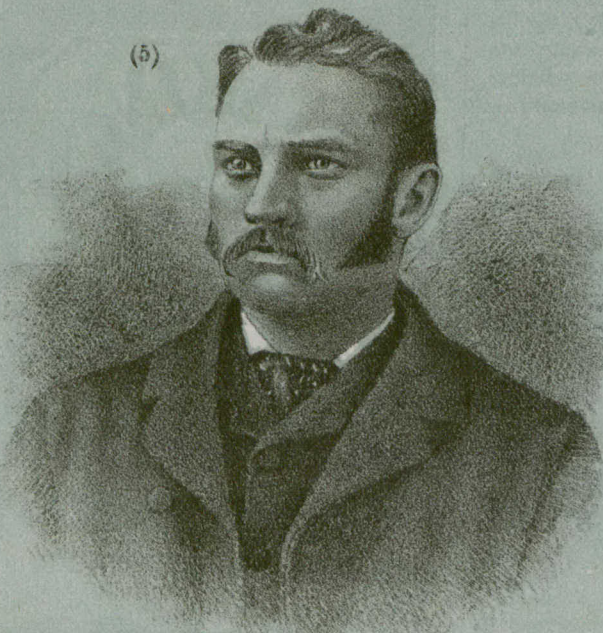
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(6)

(1) The Hon. A. P. CAROX, Minister of Militia and Defence. (From a Photograph by Topley, of Ottawa.) (2) Captain Hughes, 2nd Batt. (Queen's Own Rifles of Canada), (3) Lieut. Morrow, 10th Batt. (Royal Grenadiers), (4) CAPT. TODD, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Commanding the Sharpshooters. (5) H. J. Dexter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Winnipeg; (6) Lieut. Hay, 10th Batt. (R.G.), Toronto;



THE WINNIPEG LIGHT INFANTRY (91ST BATT.) PREPARING FOR SERVICE. (From a Photograph.)



THE NOVA SCOTIA PROVISIONAL BATTALION (63RD AND 66TH) AT MONTREAL.
(From a Sketch by a local correspondent.)





READING BATTALION ORDERS IN THE DRILL SHED, HAMILTON.



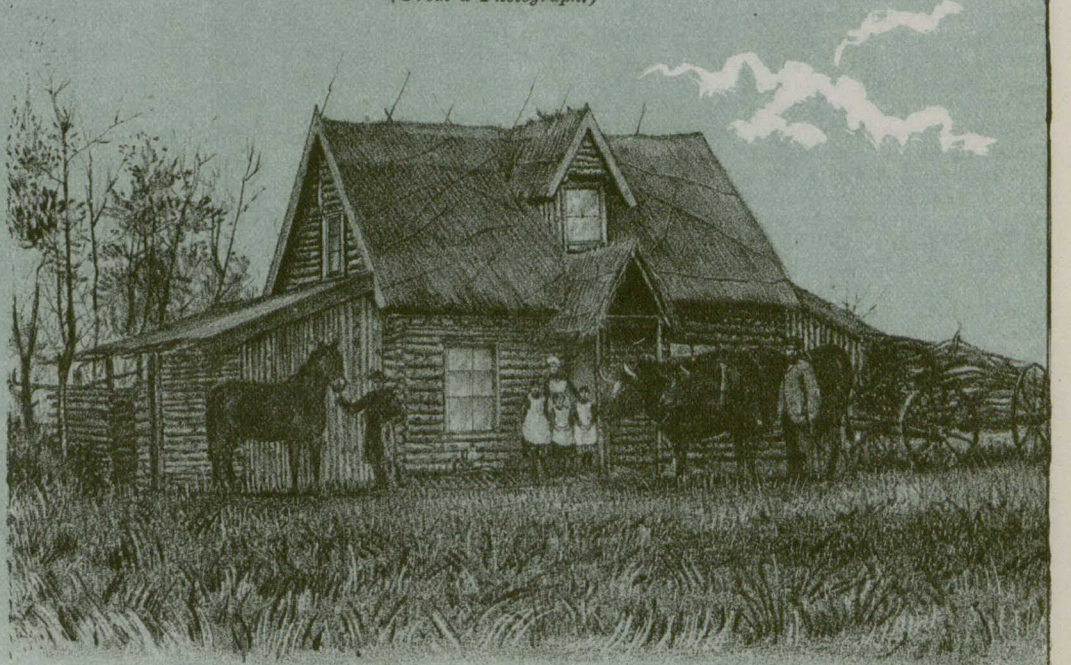
THE MIDLAND (COL. WILLIAMS') BATTALION, MARCHING TO THE C.P.R. DEPOT, WINNIPEG.
(From a Sketch by a Correspondent.)



Lieut.-Col. Ouimet, M.P., 65th Batt. (Mount Royal Rifles), Montreal.



WHITE CAP, THE SIOUX CHIEF, PLEDGING FRIENDSHIP TO HIS WHITE BROTHER.
(From a Photograph.)



AN ENGLISH IMMIGRANT'S HOME IN THE NORTH-WEST.
(From a Photograph.)



TRIAL PRACTICE WITH THE GATLINGS AT SWIFT CURRENT.
(From a Sketch by a Correspondent.)

found no papers; subsequently, however, his boots were ripped open and dispatches were found in the insoles, the contents of which I am not able to state, but I understand they were letters to the leading half-breeds in the parishes adjacent to our city."

As there was no legal evidence against him, the prisoner was discharged by the Winnipeg authorities after several remands.

THE NOVA SCOTIA PROVISIONAL BATTALION AT MONTREAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OUR illustration shows the arrival of the Halifaxians at 4 o'clock p.m. on the 11th inst., at St. Henri, one of the suburban towns adjoining the city of Montreal. This fine contingent is commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Bremner, of the 66th (Princess Louise Fusiliers), and is composed of detachments from the Halifax Garrison Artillery, 66th Battalion, and 63rd Battalion (Halifax Rifles). At 3 o'clock a Pullman car left the Bonaventure station to meet the train at St. Lamberts before it arrived at the station. Among those in this car were the Mayor of Montreal, Lieut.-Col. Worsley, Lieut.-Colonels O'ler, Crawford, Stevenson, Coverhill and Gardiner, Majors Blacklock and Davidson, Captains Anderson and Chapham, Dr. F. W. Campbell, Mr. Richard White, of the Montreal Gazette, and several others. There was also a large crowd of lookers-on assembled on the platform of the immigrant shed to witness the arrival. It had been arranged by the Mayor, on the part of the city, that the men should be supplied with a collation of hot coffee, sandwiches, etc., and four long tables were laid out in the immigrant shed for the purpose, but owing to an order received from the railroad authorities, at the last moment, that the train was not to remain at St. Henri more than a few minutes, the men were not allowed to leave the cars. Evidently "some one had blundered," as so often happens in such cases, for the train remained at the station for over half an hour, and the men were even turned out before starting to stretch their legs and be inspected. Had it not been for this order the poor fellows would have had plenty of time to have enjoyed a comfortable meal. Everyone seemed impressed with the fine, fresh, healthy look of the men, many of whom are quite young, the down just budding on their lips, but the majority were men in the prime of life, hardy determined-looking chaps whom it would be dangerous to meet in battle array. Colonel Bremner stated to the officers of the Montreal militia, who received him in the Pullman car, that a most erroneous idea had prevailed that the volunteers of Halifax did not wish to go to the front; on the contrary, the difficulty had been to refuse the number who were desirous of going but could not be taken. Before the troops re-entered the cars, Mayor Beaugrand expressed a desire to say a few words to the officers and men before parting, which he did from the platform of a car in a few emphatic, well expressed sentiments, which not only conveyed to them, in the name of the city, congratulation on their safe arrival here, but thrilled with a tone of brotherly feeling that evidently came from the heart, which was felt by all present. He regretted very much, he said, that the men had been unable to leave the cars to partake of the slight hospitality of the city, *en passant*; but he need not say to soldiers, who knew how imperative it was to obey orders, that the instructions sent by one in authority could not be disobeyed. Those orders were to push forward the contingent without delay, and they simply had to obey them. He spoke, in figurative language, of the "gaps" that intervened on the line of railroad over which they would have to travel, and hoped that, if gaps existed which separated us from a perfectly united people, out of the present trouble would come good, these gaps would now rapidly be filled up by the steel of our volunteers. It had been written that every nation must have its baptism in blood, but he trusted that the present struggle would be of very short duration, and but little blood be shed. There could be no doubt that the result of this insurrection would be to bind Canadians closer together, no matter what their creed or what their nationality. This rebellion was bringing together, from east to west, our people to mingle together as brothers—English, Irish, French and Scotch—all have willingly sprung forth at the call of duty to put it down. He wished them all, in the name of the citizens of Montreal, good luck and a speedy return to their homes. The Mayor then called for three cheers for the volunteers, which was heartily responded to, and returned by the soldiers with a double three and a "tiger." At 4.45 the train moved out from the shed on its long trip to the Far West with a ringing cheer from all.

READING BATTALION ORDERS IN THE DRILL-SHED, HAMILTON.

THE illustration of this subject is from a sketch with which we have been favored by Mr. E. W. Morrison, of Hamilton, and shows the reading of battalion orders on parade by Capt. J. J. Stewart, adjutant, 13th Battalion. This is one of the corps which was notified to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the North-West or elsewhere on active service, and, though already in a state of more than average efficiency, the musters since this order was received have invariably been more largely attended than ever before. Not only do the members of the battalion meet for exercise, but the drill-shed is thronged on

each occasion by their friends of all ages and both sexes. The interest culminates, however, when the parade is called to attention for the reading of battalion orders, which just now have a special interest for both soldiers and civilians, for who knows that "the route" may not come any day?

STEAMERS LOADING AT MEDICINE HAT.

OUR illustration gives a pleasant view of this important station on the line of the Canadian Pacific, whence the several steamers collected for Colonel Otter's river expedition (now abandoned on account of the lowness of the water) descended the Saskatchewan to Swift Current. They are shown at the landing where they received the freight with which they were loaded, consisting of the horses and various stores belonging to the Mounted Police.

WHITE CAP PLEDGING FRIENDSHIP TO HIS WHITE BROTHER.

THIS picture of a Sioux chief, whose name has just now come into considerable prominence is reproduced from a photograph taken in the vicinity of Saskatoon, near to which his reserve is situate. This "big injun" is just now with Riel, whom he has joined under compulsion according to the cock-and-bull story told by the enemy's scouts captured by Lord Melgund's reconnoitering party. It seems rather too bad that these Sioux outthroats, who are simply refugees from the State of Minnesota should abuse the hospitality of the Canadian Government by joining the rebels. Surely all of this alien tribe found in arms should be dealt with in a different manner from the indigenous Indians of the Canadian North-West.

AN ENGLISH IMMIGRANT'S HOME IN THE NORTH-WEST.

HERE we have a specimen of the homes which Canadian troops have now gone to the front to protect from the ravages of half-breed rebels or marauding Indians. It also affords an excellent example of what a man of energy and good sense can accomplish on a North-West homestead, even without the advantage of previous experience on a farm in one of the older Provinces. Mr. John Russell, an English farmer from Nottinghamshire, arrived in Toronto in the early part of last May with his family, and two days later took the train for Broadview. On the 21st of May, 1884, he made entry at the Saskatchewan Homestead Company's local office at Crescent Lake, for the north-west quarter of section 14, township 23, in range 4, west of the second initial meridian; and about the end of the September following the view upon which our picture is based was taken by a photographer who accompanied Mr. John T. Moore, manager of the company, on his annual visit. Now, if an Englishman, new to the ways of the country, can accomplish the building of such a home in the short space of four months, without aid extraneous to his own family, besides putting up a supply of hay for his stock during the winter and breaking sufficient land for the next season's cropping, our readers may realize without any great effort of the imagination what degree of comfort has been attained by the numerous settlers from Ontario who have been a longer time located in the "park region." Quoting the words of Fitz Eustace, Lord Marmion's esquire, when from an eminence he beheld the fertile lowlands of Scotland, one may well exclaim—

"Where is the coward who would not dare
To fight for such a land?"

COL. OTTER'S BRIGADE APPROACHING THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN.

IN this view a successful endeavor has been made to portray Col. Otter's brigade on the line of march in the order in which they set out to march from Swift Current to the crossing of the Saskatchewan. The column was preceded by Mounted Police scouts under Col. Herchmer, who is acting as chief of the staff. Next came the detachment of "C" Company (Infantry School, Toronto) fifty strong. Next came "B" Battery, with two nine pounder M. L. R. guns, and two Gatlings. Then came the sharpshooters of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, and last, but not least, the Queen's Own in four companies. The brigade was followed by over eighty teams carrying baggage, forage, and stores of various kinds, escorted by a baggage guard of the last-named corps. The eighteen mile march to the river was made without difficulty. The crossing itself was a tedious matter, and on the north side of the Saskatchewan the trail at first proved very heavy.

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

Is Published Weekly by the

Grip Printing & Publishing Co., Toronto.

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; Pi-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, and was the best number of all, 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.

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

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

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

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SUPERIOR SIX-CORD SEWING COTTON
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LIEUT.-COL. OUMET, Q.C., M.P.

COLONEL OUMET having been the subject of so much discussion and speculation by the daily newspapers during the present week, his portrait will be contemplated just now with unusual interest. He is descended from one of the oldest families in the district of Montreal; was born May 20, 1848, educated at the Seminary of St. Therese de Blainville, and graduated as L.L.B. at Victoria College, Cobourg, 1869. He was married in 1874 to Theresa, daughter to Mons. Alf. L. Rocque, of Montreal. Col. Oumet was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1870, and received his silk gown in 1880. He is a member of the firm of Desnoyers, Oumet, and Oumet, of Montreal, and is a director of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank. He was first returned to Parliament for Levis in 1873, and was re-elected by acclamation at the general elections in 1874 and 1878; also at the last general election. He is a Liberal-Conservative in politics, pronounces strongly in favor of continued British connection and the carrying out of the principles of confederation. He is also a supporter of the National Policy.

THE HON. A. P. CARON.

THE portrait of the Minister of Militia represents him in the official costume of a Cabinet Minister, commonly called the "Windsor" uniform, which is of dark-blue cloth with gold lace ornamentation. It is, of course, only worn on State occasions. The subject of the portrait is, as we learn from the *Parliamentary Companion*, the eldest surviving son of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. He was born in the Ancient Capital in 1843, educated at the Seminary of Quebec, at Laval and McGill Universities, at which latter institution he graduated at B.C.L. He married the only daughter of the late Hon. Francois Baby. He is a member of the law firm of Andrews, Caron & Andrews, Quebec, and was appointed a Q.C. in 1879. He represents the County of Quebec in Parliament, and was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Militia in 1880. He is a Liberal-Conservative in politics and a warm personal friend of Sir John Macdonald. Since the portfolio of Militia and Defence was entrusted to him, he has shown both zeal and ability, and even his political opponents will not be disposed to deny him a due share of the credit which attaches to the head of a Department that has borne the recent unusual strain with a higher degree of efficiency than might have been expected.

LIEUT. J. D. HAY, ROYAL GRENADIERS.

LIEUT. HAY, who is a son of Mr. Robert Hay, M.P., received his appointment as second lieutenant on the 4th of January last, and is now in hopes of winning his spurs as a member of Col. Otter's brigade approaching Battleford. The likeness is a good one.

CAPT. WALTER TODD, G.G.F.G.

It being impossible to spare the civil services of many members of the 1st Battalion Governor-General's Foot Guards during the session of Parliament, the patriotism of Capt. Todd in offering the services of a company of chosen marksmen, belonging to that corps, was too praiseworthy to meet with non-acceptance. Capt. Todd is Assistant Librarian of the Parliamentary Library, and a nephew of the late Librarian, who was so highly esteemed as an authority on all details of parliamentary practice. He is a thorough soldier and a crack rifle shot. We have received an admirable photograph of the company as paraded on the platform of the C. P. R. station, Winnipeg, which will appear in our next issue.

CAPT. P. D. HUGHES, Q.O.R.

THOUGH one of the junior captains of his corps, having only been gazetted to his company since he left for the front, the subject of our illustration is one of the most able and enthusiastic officers of a favorite Toronto battalion. We regret that in the mechanical act of "transferring" this particular picture, the lithographer should have done injustice to our artist by showing Capt. Hughes wearing his cross belt over the wrong shoulder. "Accidents will happen in the best regulated families," and, ours not having at present been thoroughly "licked into shape," mis-carriages like this are inevitable. All who know Capt. Hughes, however, recognize him as an officer with the hawk's eye of an adjutant for military details, though characterized withal by social qualities that have established him as a general favorite among all ranks of his comrades. Capt. Hughes is a son of Mr. Patrick Hughes, senior member of the well-known firm of Hughes Bros., dry goods merchants, Yonge-street.

TRIAL PRACTICE WITH THE GAT-LINGS.

AMONGST the most important and valuable inventions in firearms of which the present century has been prolific there is none (unless, perhaps, the Gardner, used by the British troops in Egypt) so well adapted to cope with a numerous enemy at close quarters as the Gatling. Our illustration shows Lieutenant Howard, of the National Guard of Connecticut, demonstrating, for the instruction of the artillerymen of B Battery, the destructive purpose to which this engine of warfare can be applied. A flock of wild geese enjoying the luxury of a bath in one of the numerous lakelets on the prairie in the vicinity of Swift Current were the sufferers by the experiment, which successfully furnished variety of fare at many a camp fire that evening. Though the sketch brings the feathered "enemy" rather close to the group in the foreground, we have not ventured to question the integrity of the representation, knowing the surprising degree of "misplaced confidence" occasionally exhibited by wild fowl in the North-West Territories. Though we hope, when in possession of fuller information, to publish a more detailed description of the Gatling gun and the method of charging it, a brief explanation of the manner in which it is worked is now opportune. A leather strap which passes under the socket of the yoke is slung over the shoulders of the gunner, allowing him to depress or lower the muzzle by stooping or raising his body, while, as his body fits into the yoke itself, any desired lateral motion can easily be communicated. Either of these motions can be checked by mechanical appliances, when the proper range has been got. The gun is supplied from feed cases, containing forty cartridges each, which fit into a hopper communicating with the chambers of the ten barrels; as soon as one case is emptied another takes its place, and thus continuous firing is kept up at the rate of over 1,000 shots per minute. The several operations of loading, firing and extracting are carried on automatically at the will of the operator who handles the crank.

THE MIDLAND BATTALION,

WHICH had just pitched camp at Winnipeg, in front of Manitoba College, had no sooner made themselves comfortable than orders arrived to proceed to the front. Our illustration shows the march down Main-street to the railway station. This battalion is commanded by Lieut.-Col. A. T. H. Williams, M.P., one of the Conservative whips, and part of it has been detailed as the escort of the steamers leaving Swift Current with supplies for General Middleton's forces.

LIEUT. MORROW, ROYAL GRENADIERS.

WE present this week a portrait of Lieut. Morrow, Royal Grenadiers, the officer who was accidentally shot at Camp Desolation. The circumstances were as follows:—Lieut. Morrow was sitting on the side of a bunk in the telegraph tent. On the opposite side of the tent were Lieut. Eliot and Surgeon Ryerson engaged in conversation with Mr. Fox, the special correspondent of the *Mail*. The latter was exhibiting a new revolver to Lieut. Eliot, and while explaining the action, the weapon, which was a self-cocking 38-calibre, was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering the thigh of Lieut. Morrow about six inches above the knee. Mr. Fox was quite paralyzed by the unlooked-for occurrence. Lieut. Morrow, on the other hand, who was half asleep when struck by the bullet, took the matter very coolly, merely asking if anyone else was hit besides himself. Dr. Ryerson did all that was possible for the wounded man, and in the course of the day he was sent back to the C. P. R. hospital at Dog Lake, and thence to the General Hospital, Toronto, where, we are pleased to learn, he is progressing favorably. Since the issue of our last number we have been informed by Capt. Spencer that the hut in which the accident occurred is shown in the view of Desolation Camp that appeared on page 5 of the third number of the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, and we have his authority for saying that this sketch supplied by Mr. Curzon is very correct in its details, and that the scene will readily be recognized by anyone who witnessed it.

THE Intelligence Corps, fifty strong, principally surveyors who have worked in the North-West, have arrived at Swift Current, and will join General Middleton by boat. They are under the command of J. S. Dennis, jr., and are armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers, and are mounted on native ponies.



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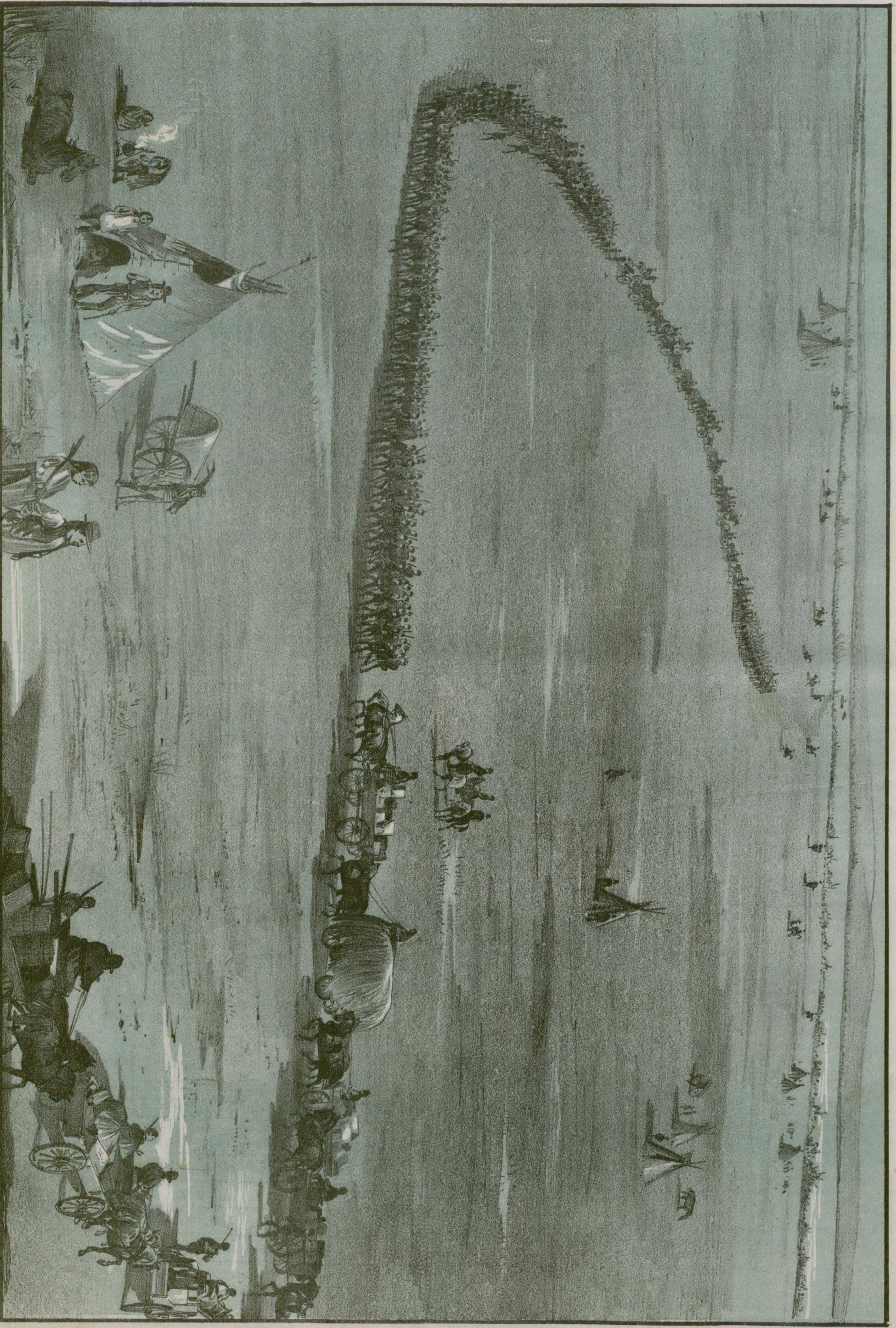
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COLONEL OTTER'S BRIGADE APPROACHING THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN.