

THE
Illustrated War News

Nos. 1 TO 18, INCLUSIVE.

CONTAINING ALL THE ILLUSTRATIONS REFERRING TO THE

North-West Rebellion of 1885,

FROM ITS OUTBREAK TO THE RETURN AND
DISBANDING OF THE TROOPS.



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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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BATTLE OF DUCK LAKE, WATSON RIVER.

light and action. He speaks very rapidly, and much after the manner of French Canadian, a superabundance of gestures being a noticeable feature both in his conversation and his "oratory." He was born in the Red River Settlement, but when a young boy he was sent under the patronage of Bishop Turton to one of the Catholic colleges in Montreal, where he completed his education. It is said that at one time he intended studying for the priesthood, but afterwards changed his mind. He presents as a public speaker very well and has frequently ministered on while he was an out-look. During his earlier days he spent his time much as the other young men of his time used to do, but afterwards he devoted his time to a little farming and a good deal of bookish learning. It was not until the autumn of 1897 that he came prominently before the public. His first act of rebellion was when Col. Denison and his army were marching a hour line through the property of some of the anti-Canadian party. Mr. Welch and his men were raising the line when he led, followed by a party of mounted rifle-owners, put his foot on the chain which was being unrolled from its coil, and then he turned back and advised and advised, and he took part in the history of that insurrection as leader of the party of revolutionaries who had arrested the baronet on the Fusillade trail at Riverton Falls on the 11th of October, 1898, against the entrance of Lord-Gov. Macdougall. Here the Red River Rebellion began to take a definite shape and to assume alarming proportions. In this time John Brown or Brown was president and Louis Riel secretary of the insurgent party, but as a matter of fact Riel was all along the real leader of the movement, or at least the real leader so far as that functionary was ever known to the general public.

THE LOYALIST LEADER.

Major-General Middleton, who has had military distinction of the campaign against Riel, is commander of the militia of Canada. He first became known to Canada at the time of the Trent affair, as a major in the 29th regiment. He served two years on the staff of General Wauchope, and was afterwards appointed commandant of the Royal Military College. He has been active service in New Zealand and India, and was engaged in the Boer struggle of 1902-03. At the siege of Mafeking he was a B.C.E. in the 2nd division, and his gallant conduct there gained him the honor of a "Major."

He was then and again specially mentioned in "Honor Dispatches" during that war, and was awarded the C.B.E. He was subsequently promoted to Lord Clyde for the Victoria Cross for two notable acts of bravery. General Middleton was appointed to the command of the Canadian militia last year.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

Wednesday, March 26th.—Major Crozier, with one hundred men, comprising mounted police and volunteers from Prince Albert, while proceeding from Fort Carlton to Duck Lake, came in with a detachment, to regain possession of some supplies which had been removed there, and which the rebels had seized at the first outbreak, came in contact with 200 rebel half-breeds, who endeavored to surround Crozier's force, probably with the intention of taking them prisoner. Not according to this they fired a volley which was replied to by Crozier's men. The firing lasted some time when Crozier, finding his men far outnumbered, retreated to Fort Carlton, not however, without serious loss, twelve soldiers being killed and eleven wounded. The policemen and civilians acted with the greatest bravery under heavy fire.

KILLED.

REQUIREMENTS.
CORPORAL T. J. GIBSON.
CORPORAL S. P. JENNIS.
CIVILIANS.
CAPT. JOHN MARSHALL.
W. HARRIS, a military guide of Prince Albert.
JAMES EMMETT.
S. NARRIS ELLIOTT, a lawyer, nephew of Judge Elliott, of London, and Sir R. Hall.
REBEL RECRUITS.
D. M'PHEE, a hardware merchant from Ayleson, Quebec.
CHARLES BRYANT, a carpenter from Ontario.
JOHN ANDERSON.
ANDREW FRANKS.

WOUNDED.

CAPT. MORRIS (leg broken) now well enough.
FRANK ALBERT.
W. R. MARSHALL, a general grocer from Ontario.
ANDREW BERNARD, from Nova Scotia.

MOUNTED POLICE.

ANDREW J. BROWN.
CORPORAL GIBSON.
CORPORAL JENNIS.
S. P. GIBSON, brother-in-law of Mr. Harris, of one-time editor of the King's Weekly.
W. H. HARRIS.
J. J. MARSH.
A. WILSON.

A late dispatch states that the firing was broken by the rebels while Major Crozier was holding a parley with them under a flag of truce. The rebels are reported to have lost 47 killed and wounded. The names of the Mounted Police mentioned effective service in this fight are: Col. Denison, Col. Crozier, and the following five honorable discharges have followed.

Col. Irvine decided to abandon the fort at Carlton and retreat to Prince Albert. Fort Carlton is not defensible, on account of being on the flat, and surrounded by a high hill, from which the rebels could fire into it. The situation at Prince Albert is advantageous for defence, and the actions there also marked prominent. Before leaving Carlton, the fort was destroyed by the rebels, and the fort was set on fire by Irvine's orders to prevent falling into the rebels' hands.

A half-breed reports that when Irvine and Crozier retired to Prince Albert, Riel followed and the half-breed is quite certain another engagement took place.

THE BARRICKING OF BATTLEFORD.

A dispatch from Battleford on March 26th said that Postmaster, the powerful Chief of the Cree Indians, was concentrating his forces in large numbers in Battleford, 200 strong, more coming in all the time, threatening to burn the town and take possession of the stores and barracks. All the women and children were hurried into the barracks, and all the men armed for service, and arms and ammunition issued to them. Nearly all the police have been withdrawn to Prince Albert, and the supply of arms is limited. It is believed the Indians will be defeated against the Indians if they should make an attack.

Advices from Battleford, on the 25th, show that the situation is getting worse. The half-breeds and Indians were plundering the stores in the barracks, and the police were scattered and killed James Payne and Geo. K. Applewhite, Indian instructors, and two men. The buildings on the north side have been burned, including the Halifax Day Company's store, the Industrial Buildings and Government Buildings. Colonel Harkness has left Regina for Battleford, on March 26th, with 75 mounted police and one man; it can be seen there in six days if not interrupted. It is feared the half-breeds near Duck Lake will come to Battleford and cut off all communication, and probably interrupt Harkness. The Indians from Fort Pitt District between Battleford and Edmonton are likely to join those at Battleford. The stores are still broken between Battleford and Edmonton.

The population of Battleford is not more than 600, about one-half of whom are white. There are some good farms in the neighborhood. On the north shore from the town is a large stock and sheep farm, owned by one a successful politician. It is estimated that they may be the two million killed in the six weeks past.

Wednesday, April 2nd.—Three bands of Cree are now camped on the north side of Battleford, and these expect that Big Bear's bands and the Fort Pitt Indians will join them. A family who left Battleford the day of the fight at Duck Lake say that things are quiet now, and that the fort and finally, with 1,000 armed warriors, are with the. All the settlers were ordered to stay in their homes or take up arms on pain of death. Among the prominent men by the rebels are: Major and John Kerr, and Baker, of Walker & Baker, operator Thomson, and Postmaster Mitchell of Duck Lake, together with a lot of half-breeds, whose freight was confiscated. The rebels refused to let the mail go, and threatened to shoot the carriers. Some settlers coming into Battleford were seized at their homes, weapons and loads. Others are coming in from the settlements in a desolate condition. Half-breeds are going towards Clarke's Crossing to cut the telegraph wires to Battle-

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And are in free-flowing form to wait upon their many friends.

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Joseph Ruse.



THE MARCH OF THE TENTH ROYALS AND QUEEN'S OWN AT THE
DRILL SHED, TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 29th.



THE FORT AT BATTLEFORD IN WHICH THE MOUNTED POLICE AND
COURIERS TOOK SHELTER AND WERE ASSAULTED BY THE REDS.



THE TOWN OF BATTLEFORD, OCCUPIED BY THE REDS AND IRISH
MARCH 30th.



I could have fought for the Emperor!



At the Gun, Answering.



Ad? (read) all!



At the Dead Road Show.



Charles wife

'Tis the same business, 'Course they 'reep!



From the 5th Avenue Station



Mr. Lattin



Butcher's wife

Mr. Lattin

PLAN OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Q'APPELLA, April 1.—The reports of rebels having fled from our army. Had it proved true between 1,000 and 2,000 men. The rebels were all toward the north. Q'Appella had several men killed, but shows a tendency to approach Red's army. The Hood and Flathead Indians have a great opinion of Red. It is reported that, anticipating our troops coming from Winnipeg will attack at a Touchwood. It is intended to make Touchwood Hills the forward base of supplies and leading north of Fort Q'Appella. It is estimated to have 200 miles to Touchwood by Thursday. There is no word yet of the start of the troops. Gen. Middleton has a correspondence that he did not know when would start. He said that Red could not have done a worse time for the expedition. The General is greatly excited about crossing the Stron. From what he said it is evident he will not commence his march until all the troops arrive. He stated emphatically he intended to get the troops now at the Fort through. He will move to Touchwood on Friday, and the Touchwood will come to Fort Q'Appella.

THE UPSHIPS AT FOLE HILLS.

A dispatch from Q'Appella on 20th inst. reported an outbreak of the Indians in the Pitt Hill Reserve, 30 miles north-west of Fort Q'Appella. Gen. Middleton having ascertained that 200 had joined the rebel movement there and killed the Indian agent, Nichols, sent forward to that spot a three-company of the 96th Rifles (Winnipeg), under command of Col. Houghton and Major Bullen, together with one gun and a portion of the full battery. The Pitt Hills are close upon the Pleasant Plains, and the rebels seem to be close proximity to the white settlements on every side.

J. Nichols was sent to Pitt Hills on Government. From instructions some years ago. His relative resides in Carlton Place, Ontario. Up to the end of last year, nothing had occurred to indicate that Nichols was otherwise than well liked by the members of the white lands near his charge. At Indian Hills, which is within striking distance of Pitt Hills, Paper has a band of 500 men, will surrender and will arrest, and it will surprise one who knows Paper to learn that he has long since fled to the mountains. He was seen in Treaty No. 4, near the Indians, and now the trouble has begun among them, a large proportion of the 3,000 Creeps and Saulteaux say openly ally themselves with the Indians. The Indians in this treaty are the most enlightened and civilized in the territory.

DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

On the 26th March, in answer to a question by Mr. Coney, for the name Langens and what had had been in the country during the Government during the past year, and was not at that date.

In answer to Mr. Blake, Mr. John Macdonald said:—"We are quite assured of the probability of success of the half-breed expedition. Red has made into the country invited by them (the half-breeds) some time ago. I believe he came for the purpose of attempting to extract money from the public purse. We received information that some time ago, and attempting to convert the Indians, by telling them the country belonged to them. The statement has been made that Red was told he was no chief and not a British subject and had no right in the country. That an intimation was never made so far as I know. He was convinced, on account of the former occurrence, a sort of mystery in the name, and a sort of half-breed "Mish" and other signs with a mysterious regard. He acts upon the feeling of these poor people. I do not believe there is the slightest danger from the half-breeds unless they should be joined by the Indians."

Mr. Robertson, of Hastings, asked whether certain guns had been provided for our troops. He believed that 100 shot guns would be fired by them. Hon. Mr. Cameron, Minister of Militia, said in answer to the Hon. gentleman:—"I may say that Indians have been ordered. I think every possible precaution has been taken in regard to arming the troops and forwarding them as rapidly as possible to where they are required." In answer to Mr. Smith, Mr. Cameron said:—"We have furnished very good arms to the men now sent to the front, and we shall send out all who go the very best arms we can procure, considering the short notice upon which we were called."

THE LATEST NEWS.

Winnipeg, April 1.—Nearly all the Flathead Indians are ready for pillage and bloodshed. The Flathead people are still safe in barracks. The Indians have suddenly gone off in a westerly direction. They are not expected to stay long, and are probably spreading the deserted lanes near by. Col. Houghton left Regina to-day for the relief of Touchwood with forty men and two field guns. A McLeod proposed to raise 100 volunteers to go with Houghton, but his brother is Flathead and will have little chance to reach Touchwood. The worst news are reported from Fort Pitt, an only twenty-five miles and a few soldiers are there, and nothing has been heard from them for several days. Communication is still cut off with Prince Albert, but it is thought that settlement is safe. The Hudson Bay Company's agent at Touchwood cut this morning to move down across the Battle River. Four rebels were leading a man and his horse, and under cover of the sunset the agent captured the horse and the man. The agent found the rebels and returned what was left to the barracks.

Left this morning to go again at Fort Q'Appella in connection with Gen. Middleton. The news from it is that Lake, west of Touchwood, is one of our best bases to be established on the Government side. The half-breeds, on the west side, would not find but for the military. The mail route between the west and Touchwood cannot be cut. The British on the west side of the Battle River and near Fort Pitt. Mustang half-breeds are also said to be taking part in the movement. Father Le Moine, of the Fort Q'Appella mission, says between 1,000 and 10,000 will amount of troops will be required to suppress the rebellion. Many sections of the Indians and other groups have also denied their heretofore having anything to do with the party. Nothing was said at Fort Q'Appella from the north, except that their path is right in us up at Touchwood with the burning bars and houses. The Indian intention is much more serious than the half-breed being on account of their desperate and determined manner, being determined to fight, and refusing to surrender to Government agents. All the repeating rifles and ammunition in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo and other places have been sent for by the Government.

The burning and making of the town of Touchwood by the Creeks is confirmed. The half-breeds around Duck Lake are expected to join in the attack upon the barracks to be made under the immediate direction of Grand-Mother. These half-breeds are now encamped at the mouth of Indian River, and it is reported that Big Bear's band and the Fort Pitt Indians, numbering 800 warriors, will join them, the meeting place being the mouth of last summer's contact with the police.

Q'APPELLA, April 1.—It is estimated that Red has now between 2,000 and 3,000 men and at his command. They are generally well armed, but the report that they have held prizes is untrue. It is undoubted that by creating a split from the other side, as some men have been seen with him who are not half-breeds, Indians or soldiers, but are strangers, entirely unacquainted with the country. It is also rumored that he has succeeded a large number of squatters, but it is considered extremely improbable, as it is difficult to understand to what use he could put them. Encouraged from the north by the progress made from Winnipeg will be attacked at Touchwood. Gen. Middleton expects to move to Touchwood on Friday, but he will not make any important aggressive movement until he can number about 1,000 men.

A courier reports Prince Albert entirely surrounded, and Col. Irvine and Major Crozier with the police, attacked by a really superior force. The courier brought a request for doctors, and a party left this morning for them with Doctor Duff, who is confident, by the aid of our men that he will take with him, of being able to get through to the north. The Touchwood Indian to the north of here are greatly excited, and it is feared that they will leave the troops on their progress north.

It is very odd, but true, that Middleton is evidently not concerned of the climate, and has no wish for procuring further into the province of the north pole.

The glowing news from Touchwood has excited troops here so that they cheer for a

T. THOMPSON & SON



Because I don't love my country,
Nor want to shoot her,
We was banished at Fort Bay,
Knowing on the country's name,
Which showed that old Mack coming
For the best and best.

That day, about August,
Now called it our night,
And we went to bed,
Till his numbers are taken—
We had the best of it,
And the best of it goes again.

Outside, the best provision,
As quick as it can be,
Sung, and a thousand soldiers
With his numbers of shot,
Must have to come to the night,
And make the matter bad.

The March had our way,
Through all his night's time;
Our walking was the best,
Knowing on the country's name,
Which made our hearts better,
While they give us their names.

Oh, plenty of vegetation,
In plenty of night,
Outside, the best of it,
Tumble with us to fight;
With the crowd's lights every
To see four barrels light.

Head every day of anger,
Not make a slight sign,
Till they finish speaking,
In made to sleep it up,
To his eyes like his light,
Contented—and hold the cup.

Our old hat worth has found on,
And made our people's eye,
New (Hudson) Cards, in all our
Who'll be the best of it,
When the stars are
Who—who will be the best of it.

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New (Hudson) Cards, in all new colors, at 12c. per yard.
A great specialty with us this season is our "Black Slacks." We have had a line made especially for us. They are "Wool Knitting and absolutely pure dye." Only six paces from 30c. to \$2.50. Great value.
Great stock of Mantles and Materials; also New Millinery and New Trimmings.

In our Clothing Department, during the Rebellion, we are offering

Boy's Serge Suit for 98 cents.
Man's Serge Suit for \$3.25.
Fine Spring Overcoat for \$2.90.

OUR COLORED WORSTED RAINBOW SUIT FOR \$15!

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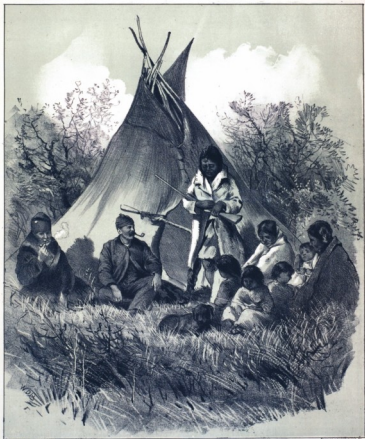
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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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TOBONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1865.

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TORONTO, APRIL 11th, 1915.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

No further suggestions has yet been taken place, but activity has given place to action, and the troops are now moving forward to meet the enemy. Orders were issued about 9 a.m. on the 10th ult., and one hour and a half later half of the 38th Battalion (Wagon) left with one of the guns of the Winnipeg Field Battery, set out from Qu'Appelle station for Fort Qu'Appelle.

3rd half part of the cavalry started, the crews of the 90th Battalion had and the crews 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 by the streets and dispersed over a well in the granite. General Middleton accompanied the party on horseback, and Major Howarth travelled in a like manner, while the other officers secured seats in the waggon.

Along the line the officers turned out and the few Indians who were not gazed at astoundedly at the manner of the detachment. The distance, in the case of the 38th, is about eighteen miles, but in the trail was covered among the outcrops of the plain it is probably over twenty.

After a short stop 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 road, and there the detachment encamped. The trail has been built at some expense, and marchers down the gully, the loads were carried higher and higher each moment, until they were straddled by the horses one on each of three hundred feet to where one stood three or twenty minutes later. There was a great view of the Qu'Appelle valley, but from a wall. These tanks are in the form of a chain, and are connected by the wire, the distance between each being about a mile. The entire chain would be navigable by a small steamer. It is from these towers of water that the Indians on the surrounding prairie derive their principal supply of food, namely, fish, with which the labor does at all seasons of the year.

As at present hot days, General Middleton's plan is to move on to Clark's Crossing of the South Saskatchewan, on Thursday

Bill and Howarth, then on to Bedford or Prince Albert, on the circumference or events may suggest. Supplies are being forwarded with all speed to the front, and at the South Saskatchewan will be open in a few days, a steamer can be sent down stream. Middleton had 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 Clark's Crossing. Bill's reports have been seen near Humboldt, but Bill's march thenceforward is unknown. He is said, however, to have left Clark's. The general impression of the old timers is that the campaign will not be a bloodless one, but the odds are much more likely to return across the North Saskatchewan into the great north-west. There is no doubt that the wily trail leader is kept well informed regarding the movements and the strength of the troops. He has friends and sympathizers among his competitors throughout the country, and it is reasonable to suppose that they may be drawn from the most distant points. Times and they may consult with the very confidence of the confidence of the very longed boats. Bill is not coming to meet an over-riding force, and when he hears of the approach he will flee to the north for safety. He may not either fight or run. There can be no middle course. If he fights, as he may be well advised arrangements are made with him, the result is foreseen. If he runs he may 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 made the eastern troops under the command of Lieutenant-General S. L. Dodson, warden of Manitoba Penitentiary, has charge of the transport service, which he has thoroughly organized. There are 500 teams, divided into right and left divisions, each of which is sub-divided into subdivisions of ten teams, under a head teamster. They pay about seven dollars per day for teams, and drivers take their food and forage. Mr. Dodson is ably assisted by J. H. E. Stewart, C.P., as well known throughout the country. They estimate that they will require to transport for the troops now here, including transport, numbering 650 men, 75,000 lbs. of food and 700,000 lbs. of forage for the season, in not less than thirty days.

Subdivisions 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 subdivisions. When on the move subdivisions will keep together as much as possible, and head teamsters must see that subordinate teams assist each other, double-trip, if necessary, in ascending hills or crossing soft places.

Each head teamster will be supplied with cooking fuel for his own use, he will appoint one of his drivers as cook, a stove of iron that being loaned for each subdivision. During the preparation of meals head teamster will detail in regular order one driver who will build and take care of the cook's tent. Troops while occupying seats in wagons, will be governed by the orders of the transport staff, as approved by the Major General commanding, and must await transport except in every possible manner, and especially when ascending hills, etc. Space wagons, which, when necessary, will be supplied to each subdivision. In event of any breakage head teamster is in charge of sub-divisions will be held responsible that no unnecessary delay occurs in repairing same, and must report matters of breakage to the other staff as soon as possible. In forming straggles each division will form an oblong as directed by transport-officer in charge. Horses to be secured inside the formation. Every precaution is to be taken to insure other animals as possible. In forming straggles each division will form an oblong as directed by transport-officer in charge. Horses to be secured inside the formation. Every precaution is to be taken to insure other animals as possible.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAILERS

PHONOGRAPHIC BOOKS.—The attention of Students is

a.m. on the 7th inst. The troops departed all day, and at 3 p.m. took their quarters for South Ontario, where they will form part of the force that will march down the river. The officers spent the day at the Medicine Creek, while the men were entertained by their Winnipeg acquaintances. An afternoon cruise was at the same time to cheer them as they left. Not a single man in the corps was reported for default, nor was there the slightest sign of desertion among the gallant fellows. The Winnipeggers were delighted with them.

The following distances are given by a correspondent with the view of indicating the unusual progress of this Middleton's march. It should be noticed, however, that many of the places named are but fancy designations of camps that it is intended to occupy on route. From Fort Qu'Appelle to Houghton, 24 1/2 miles; Houghton to Touchwood, same distance; Touchwood to Station, 20 miles; Station to Beaufort, 20 miles; Beaufort to Wain, 21 1/2 miles; Wain to Hamble, 21 1/2 miles; Hamble to Melgund, 21 miles; Melgund to Middleton, 20 miles; Middleton to Clark's Crossing, 18 miles; Clark's Crossing to Beaufort, 20 miles; a total of 222 miles; then to Prince Albert.

Captain Dery, who went to take charge of the Galt boats at Medicine Hat, says he could take the expedition down to Clark's Crossing from South 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 South Current is at a very low stage. The barometer, which is the best method to make the low trip, is, however, of very light weight, not drawing much attention unless loaded, and unless the water gets very low he expects to get through. The boat will use several barges. Dery expects to get started by Friday. He has been on the Saskatchewan for several months as superintendent of the Winnipeg and Western Transportation Company's boats. He says he has been expecting this outbreak for some time, and that if it prevented him from building a steamer to put on the South Saskatchewan this summer. Last summer he was for the command of Major O'Brien, an Indian expedition would have occurred at Beaufort, and Dery felt sure it would come sooner or later.

The Norths, belonging to the Middleton's Big Company, has been ordered to leave Medicine Hat for South Current, from which point soldiers will embark for Prince Albert down the river. The Queen's Own and Grenadier, with "E" Battery, will form the last of these troops. This brigade and General Middleton's will form a junction at Clark's Crossing, and it will then be decided whether they shall all advance together or divide, the Toronto men perhaps going to Beaufort, 65 miles west, and General Middleton's force to Prince Albert.

Should the river be found unserviceable the column will no doubt be sent from South Current overland. The distance from there to Beaufort is by the shortest trail 200 miles; by the ordinary trail 265 miles.

G. R. B. Waterlight 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.

Barren begins to look serious in the far west, though the afternoon mail has made for the exaggeration which corresponds to an excessively bulging tin, and for the desire of such locality to secure ample protection as well as a share of the public money being expended. The Gros Ventre (American) Indians are reported to be north of the international boundary on the west path. The North Plains and Shoals are said to have formed an alliance. Tobacco sent from Red's Indians to the Gros Ventre was some time ago accepted by the latter, thus showing Red has had a monopoly in which the Will River (C. P. 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 send an arrival of arms and ammunition for them. There will be some order soon. The women and children, and those unable of bearing arms, are flocking to Fort McLeod for protection. Major-General Stanger is in constant communication with the threatened points, and is doing his utmost to put everything in that district on a defensive basis.

The Blackfoot 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 Blackfoot Crossing, on the Bow, and Graham, where there is a Blackfoot reserve. The Blackfoot number over 3,000. Bands and Progress to the north number about 5,000 souls. The Indians close to hand are too poor to fight. Though there are 3,000 Blackfoot, they probably could not raise more than 500 armed Indians, but they are good fighters, which may be accounted as typical of what all the glibbed fellows who have gone to the front by that route have been obliged to encounter. The trip was actually 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 Carlton Place and through to Regina, where they were belated among the boats. From there the journey was continued to Bismarck and Dry Lake, the end of the track, where they disembarked again and travelled a bog of 42 miles. They marched across Dry Lake and had a big dinner at Fraser'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 necessary being away down to the terminus. They ran all night, many of them suffering severely, being compelled to run up and down cars to keep their feet from freezing. Their eyes were sore and were filled with tears. This was on Wednesday night. On Thursday afternoon they arrived at Fort Mann on Judith Hill, where which they marched another twenty 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 stages, 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 Napierville, but they were 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.

A TOUGH JOURNEY.

A stranger from Winnipeg relates the experience of the Queen's Own in crossing the unimproved portions of the C. P. R. north of Red Spring, which may be accounted as typical of what all the glibbed fellows who have gone to the front by that route have been obliged to encounter. The trip was actually 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 Carlton Place and through to Regina, where they were belated among the boats. From there the journey was continued to Bismarck and Dry Lake, the end of the track, where they disembarked again and travelled a bog of 42 miles. They marched across Dry Lake and had a big dinner at Fraser'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 necessary being away down to the terminus. They ran all night, many of them suffering severely, being compelled to run up and down cars to keep their feet from freezing. Their eyes were sore and were filled with tears. This was on Wednesday night. On Thursday afternoon they arrived at Fort Mann on Judith Hill, where which they marched another twenty 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 stages, 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 Napierville, but they were 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 Napierville on Monday at seven and made a march of ten miles to Red River. The Royal Grenadiers reached Fort Arthur at eight o'clock, April 7th, after the hardest day's march since leaving home. They left Judith Hill early the previous morning on a twenty-five mile march to the fifty-three mile section of the track east of Fort Arthur, then took the cars to McKay's Barstons, 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 unaccountable 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 two miles, which was reached about midnight. Some delay was caused waiting for contractors to cross the big bay, but by five o'clock in the morning all was over and on board the cars at Red Rock.

Old Otter was now killed and had to be led across the last portage, but in re-entrance was 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.

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By the peculiar construction it is believed to be all-weather, requiring no fastenings to keep it in place. The back rest can be easily and easily adjusted to suit the situation or fullest position. The seat is made of strong canvas, fitting perfectly the entire length, without denting the clothing tightly around the body, thus making it much cooler than a hammock, while the arrangement of the webbing, keeping down the latter back as to hold any depressing the body to another position for illustrative purpose.

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



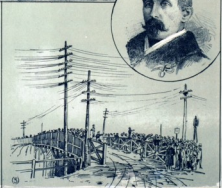
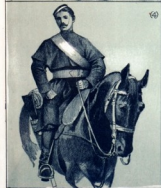
PRINCE ALBERT SETTLEMENT,
WHERE LEVINE AND CHODURA NOW HOLD THE FORT.



HUMBOLDT, AN IMPORTANT TELEGRAPH STATION.



CLARKE'S CROSSING, OF THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, WHERE GENERAL MIDGLEY'S EXPEDITION
IS EXPECTED TO CROSS (from a Photograph.)



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 Guard at Eastport Street Bridge, Stanley afternoon.





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 benches of the horses."—Globe.



SCENE ON THE CARS EN ROUTE TO THE FRONT

A WELCOME CALL "Hot Potatoes"



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. (Paraded by J. R. Waghorn.)

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

An illustration at the top of the page depicts a battle scene. In the center, a large cannon is being fired, with a bright flash and a plume of dark smoke rising from its barrel. Several soldiers are positioned around the cannon, some appearing to be operating it. In the background, more soldiers are visible on a battlefield, some on horseback. The overall scene is rendered in a detailed, etched style.

Vol. I, No. 2

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

15 cents Per Copy.



PUBLISHED BY GEO. F. & CO.

W. G. S. ILLUSTRATED

"A" BATTERY IN THE TOUCHWOOD HILLS—STUCK IN A SNOW-BANK.



MIDNIGHT TRAMP OF THE ROYAL GRENADIERS.

"Into the silent darkness of the pines and hemlock the column slowly moved, each side being snow four feet deep. It was almost impossible to keep the track, and a mis-step hurled the unfortunate up to his neck. Then it began raining.



A PARADE OF MAJOR CROZIER'S COMMAND AT BATTLEFOSS. (From a Photo at.)

LORD MELLOR'S.
Military Academy in the Great Northwest.



MAJOR CROZIER,
Regimental Surgeon, N. W. M. F.



COL. MILLER GOES QUELLING RIOTS OF THE TEAMSTERS.
"Open defiance of military authority compelled him to take precautionary steps."



ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL GREENADERS AT CAMP DESOLATION.

(From a Sketch by Color Engr. F. W. Currier.)

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

At the present time, when one branch of the Canadian militia have taken the field in support of the cause of law and order, which every good citizen should hold dear, a little information as to the composition of that force as a whole will doubtless be desired.

The Militia shall consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada, of the age of sixteen and upwards, and under sixty, not exempted or disqualified by law, and being British subjects by birth or naturalization; but His Majesty may exempt all the male inhabitants of Canada, capable of bearing arms, to serve in a line of honor on sea or land, &c.

The male population is liable to serve in the Militia, shall be divided into:

FOUR CLASSES.

The first class shall comprise those of the age of sixteen years and upwards, but under thirty years, who are unmarried or widowers without children.

The second class shall comprise those of the age of thirty years and upwards, but under forty-five years, who are unmarried or widowers without children.

The third class shall comprise those of the age of forty-five years and upwards, but under fifty-five years, who are married or widowers with children.

The fourth class shall comprise those of the age of fifty-five years and upwards, but under sixty years, and the order shall be called upon to serve. (16 V., c. 11, s. 5.)

SERVICE OF MILITIA.

The Militia shall be divided into Active and Reserve Militia—Land Force and Artillery and Reserve Militia—Marine Force.

The Active Militia—Land Force—shall be composed of:

- (a) Corps raised by voluntary enlistment.
(b) Corps raised by ballot.
(c) Corps composed of men raised by voluntary enlistment and men balloted to serve.

The Reserve Militia—Marine Force—shall be raised and shall be composed of seamen, soldiers, and persons whose chief occupation is upon any steamer or sailing vessel navigating the waters of Canada.

The Reserve Militia—Land and Marine—shall consist of the whole of the men who are not serving in the Active Militia for the time being. (16 V., c. 11, s. 5.)

There is at present no marine militia in existence.

Ever anxious to see to realize that the brave fellows who have just been ordered to the front by reason of their enrollment in "corps raised by voluntary enlistment," have, by their patriotic and spontaneously voluntary, and their self-allocation in subjecting themselves to drill and discipline, saved the rest of the community from having to participate in martial exercises, unless it can through being drafted to serve in "corps raised by ballot." The voluntary principle is undoubtedly the best for a free community, so long as it serves to keep the ranks of the organizations down to the necessary for the public service up to their full strength in numbers and in quality of material, for it possesses the great advantage of securing the enrollment of men who have a taste for the profession of arms, who are proud to belong to military corps, and who, as a rule, are not burdened with domestic responsibilities. The terms of service for which recruits enroll themselves in the active militia is three years, at the end of which period many drop out of the ranks in consequence of marriage or business, thus depriving them of the leisure required for continued connection with their corps. It thus happens that a constant stream of young Canadians—the flower of the vigor and intelligence of the country—is constantly passing through the ranks, with the result that a very large proportion of the military material of the Dominion is familiar with military drill and discipline to the moderate extent that is brief an experience is capable of producing. This is a valuable feature in the system, as should become desired, many a retired militiaman would not only be ready, but fit, to resume his place in the ranks of the corps which he was formerly a member of.

A militia organization, such as the Dominion possesses, is indeed a great and important element of national strength and development. In principle it is based on the same foundation as the militia organization of the Mother Country, and is likewise derived its strength from its essentially national and truly democratic character. We have just witnessed, in the proclamation of the Gladstone Government endorsing the militia force of Great Britain, evidence of the reliance which the nation feels in such a source of increasing the available regular army at short notice. Indeed, it has become a growing necessity, in view of danger to the British Empire, for the Queen's Government to fall back on the good old constitutional force of militia, as exclusively suitable to the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race, to any nothing of the convenience of being able to take it up or lay it down at pleasure.

The militia plays a prominent part in the history of both England and America. The armies of Edward III, which defeated the chivalry of France, were composed of militiamen. It is true that they were in those days taught to shoot with the bow instead of the rifle, the former being universally held in estimation as the natural weapon. Again, the battles of the wars of the Roses were fought by militia troops. On this continent Europe, with his English, Russian, and Indian allies, had to surrender at Saratoga to the militia of the English colonists. Numbers of militiamen, fresh from their local engagements, evaded the tactics of the British infantry at Waterloo, and, lastly, the terrible battles of the Wilderness around Richmond were fought to the bitter end by militia troops.

Sir EDWARD TAYLOR, a prominent member of the British Association, who, it will be remembered, delivered last fall in Washington a highly appreciative address upon the resources and prospects of the Canadian North West, at a recent dinner of the Shortland Writers' Association, London, England, in the course of a speech replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Services," offered some remarks pregnant with matter demanding the careful consideration of those who assume to think that the British line is approaching the period of senility, and that his flag is no longer hoisted steadily. He said that England was certainly a great military power. At present there were at least 100,000 British troops under arms or on the waters. Was this not an unparalleled achievement? Did they suppose that Germany flattered herself that she was the first military power? Could that country maintain that number of men abroad? Could Russia or France do it? He considered they certainly could not. England was the only power who could maintain that number of men solely by voluntary enlistment. No other military power could keep such a large number by voluntary enlistment. There were a million of men under arms in the British Empire. Every one of those men was a volunteer, as every one had enlisted voluntarily, whereas all other powers had to force their men into the army. He claimed the Great Britain was one of the first positions as a military power. With regard to the navy, very many accounts had been seen of the ships that were being constructed, and the number of guns they were to have. If reports were asked, it would be found that it was no thing to have ships armed and manned, and another thing to have them ready to fight. He saw that in the past there were many ships belonging to other powers that were armed, but not ready to fight. He believed that if all the British ironclads were turned out into the British Channel they would overpower the fighting ironclads of every nation.

Many lives have already been lost with Her Majesty's ships were sunk during the whole of the rebellion of '57, and many more than were lost in the Fenian invasion of '66 and '70.

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I would not be far from being to the effect if I withheld a statement of my experience with this, and how I was completely cured by using

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No one can tell what I suffered for many weeks, so that of which I am confident to my bed, with the best medical skill I could obtain in the city being to me very afflictive, but without ever giving me temporary relief. My body was so sore that it was painful for me to walk. I could not have my clothes fast around me, my towels only remained when taking prophetic medicine, my appetite was gone, nothing would remain on my stomach, and my eyes and body were so yellow as a person. When I obtained on the market I was cured at once or treated from with a negative feeling by the patient. The doctor said there was no cure for me. I made up my mind to die, and one day just over six months ago, one day I found relief to me and advised me to try Northrup & Lyman's Vegetable Kidney Cure. I thought of the doctor's words and I thought, what is the use of trying the Doctor's medicine, but after deliberating for a time I resolved to give it a trial, so I purchased a bottle and commenced taking it three times a day. First or six or seven days, at the expiration of the third day I had my appetite restored. My stomach returned, and I commenced in following the directions and taking my bottle two or three times a day until I had used the fifth bottle. I then had no further need for the medicine that had cured me. I had had intended to go to bed as I was naturally cured. The second bottle had restored the diuretic power, I could not three months ago, but had the trouble was to get enough to eat. When I commenced taking the Discovery my weight was only 100 lbs., when I finished the fifth bottle it was 125 lbs., an increase of about 25 lbs. per day and I never felt better in my life. No-one can tell how thankful I am for what this wonderful medicine has done for me. It has restored out of my system every noxious of the worst type of Rheumatism, and I trust I shall never be a cure of Leucorrhoea, Erysipelas, or Dermatitis that it will cure.

(Signed), W. LEE, Toronto.

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Two words with but a single thought. Two hearts that beat in one.

There is an opinion that the citizenship should be of a greater degree of unswerving material, or second with any particular variety of perfume familiar to the feminine toilet.

Under regulation of the Post-Office Department, letters for all from intermediate stations...

- 1) The letter must not exceed half an ounce in weight. 2) The letter must afford only to the private address of the addressee...

From A. B. Parks or Burgess, to the same may be, Paris or Cologne. To have exact details, please.

It might be observed that article 1 of paragraph 277 is just a little long, as placing an arbitrary limit on material indulgence of the afflictions.

Our early lesson have somewhat limited—and our early education only neglected—we should feel obliged if any of our readers who have enjoyed better facilities for serving a competent opinion can inform us how many kinds will go to the pound, so that on a future occasion we may be able to estimate for the benefit of all concerned, the number that the half ounce limit is supposed to cover.

Answers to Correspondents

Dear Sir (London).—You were wrong that night. A woman has a "suspension" on the actual day of her capture...

Q. O. E.—We have no knowledge of any other lady such as a Toronto journalist to visit a copy of the "Illustrated" on condition that it should remain a confidential letter...

A BOOK-KEEPER in a downtown office was advised by his employer to obtain his discharge from his corps as he was needed at home.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 20TH, 1915.

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THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

GENERAL MIDDLETON'S notes exchanged
 shots with the enemy on Wednesday morn-
 ing. His lines, divided about equally, were
 to advance from Clark's Crossing, on both
 sides of the river, to attack Eli's position
 at Barfleur.

Colonel O'Brien's brigade, marching from
 South Currier to Barfleur, is making
 good progress, and hopes to relieve the
 garrison of that post on Monday.

The request of General Strang's bri-
 gade, at present commanded by Colonel
 W. Osborne Smith, has already started
 from Calgary for Edmonton.

The Fort Pitt garrison was not men-
 tioned after all, but two successful pilon-
 ners lost their lives in defence of that
 post. The police have arrived at Barfleur.
 The refugees continue to arrive with
 friendly feelings.

Toronto, April 22, 10 a.m.

GEN. MIDDLETON'S STRA- TEGY.

THE critics who sneer at comfortable
 arms 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 unfavour-
 able 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 considera-
 tion, it is more than likely that the result
 will prove that the Major-General com-
 manding, who has made withering 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 ad-
 vance certain considerations as distinct
 advantages in the method suggested as
 an improvement on his operations. Were
 the entire force now advancing from these
 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, had being doubtful well
 informed of the movements of the troops
 as suggested, would have been difficult in
 making attack, while, if he could only
 succeed in cutting communication 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
 speedily relief to the sections at various
 points on the North Saskatchewan, while
 it would be utterly impossible to cut off
 the escape of the rebels. All things con-
 sidered, it is safe to say that 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 opera-
 tions 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 so there is
 not the slightest reason for imputing 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 inherent absence of Col.
 O'Brien from the command of his battalion
 when it was actually setting out on an
 important expedition, as part of Gen.
 Strang's brigade, is a very unpleasant
 episode, regarded from any point of view,
 and calculated to be prejudicial to dis-
 cipline. The extraordinary variety of the
 explanations advanced does not tend to
 mend the matter. He personally stated
 to a representative of the *Mail*, "my
 urgent business was solely the cause of
 his sudden return." If this statement be
 correct, it is safe to say that there is a
 justification for deserting a post of honor in the
 field. An officer of high rank who
 would his military reputation through
 leaving the O'Brien just when the work
 was getting warm, by obtaining leave of
 absence on "urgent private affairs." If
 leave of absence was granted to Col.
 O'Brien, surely the fact should have been
 promptly reported to the Adjutant-General
 at Ottawa, and accordingly come within
 the knowledge of the government. The
 fact of the former officer at the private
 residence of the Minister of Militia, at
 4:30 a.m., was altogether irregular and
 suspicious; he should have formally re-
 ported himself to the chief local military
 authority. It is impossible to arrive at
 the conclusion that Mr. O'Brien either knew
 more of the circumstances of Col. O'Brien'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* (Nov. 21, 1914)

Catarrh is a common ailment, especially in
 the prostate gland, and is characterized by
 the discharge of a thick, yellowish, or
 white, purulent secretion from the urethra.
 It is often accompanied by pain, and is
 usually caused by a bacterial infection of
 the prostate gland. It is a very common
 ailment, and is often accompanied by
 other ailments, such as gonorrhoea, and
 is often a result of a bacterial infection
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