



(1) The Hon. A. F. Cohen, Minister of Militia and Defence.
(From a Photograph by Fyffe.)

(2) Captain Highton, 2nd Batt. (Queen's Own Rifles of Canada).

(3) Lt. Col. Marrow, 10th Batt. (Royal Grenadiers).

(4) Gen. Tilton, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Commanding the Straguard.

(5) H. J. Devlin, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Winnipeg.

(6) Lt. Col. Hay, 10th Batt. (R.G.), Toronto.



THE WINNIPEG LIGHT INFANTRY (50th Batt.) PREPARING FOR SERVICE
(From a Photograph.)



THE NOVA SCOTIA PROVISIONAL BATTALION (42ND AND 60TH) AT MONTREAL
(From a sketch by a local correspondent.)



STEAMERS AT MEDICINE HAT LOADING AMMUNITION AND STORES



READING BATTALION ORDERS IN THE DRILL SHED, HAMILTON.
(From a Sketch by a local artist.)



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



Lieut.-Col. Oulson, M.P., 68th Regt. (Mounted Rifles) Infantry, Montreal.



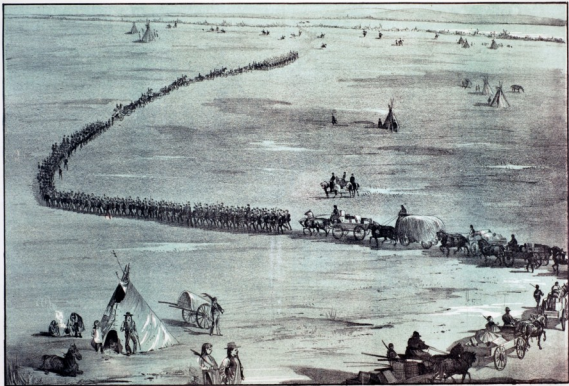
WHITE CAPT. AND SEVEN COLES, PLAINES, PREPARING TO SET WATER GARDENS.
(From a Photograph.)



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



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



COLONEL OTTER'S BRIGADE APPROACHING THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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

Vol. I. No. 5.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

15 CENTS PER COPY.



MAJOR-GENERAL MIDDLETON AND CAPT. WISE, A.B.C.

(From Photographs by Taylor.)

Executive Advertisements.

The Grip Printing and Publishing Co. OF TORONTO.

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to the Editor of the Illustrated War News.

All letters or business communications should be directed to "The Grip Printing and Publishing Company, Toronto."

TORONTO, MAY 22, 1915. SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order that progress resulting in equitable districts where no warholder is established may find it less difficult to obtain the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, the publishers will undertake to mail eight copies to any address on the receipt of five Dollars.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

While General Strong's brigade is making steady progress in the direction of Edouard, the troops under Colonel Oster are making at Barthelemy, after their fatiguing march, pending the receipt of orders as to the next work devolving on them.

The engagement at Fish Creek, referred to at greater length elsewhere, shows that it is not the intention of the rebels to run away, no matter how they would do.

No information has yet been obtained as to the fate of the prisoners in the hands of Big Bear. It is to be feared they will be held as hostages by the agents, who hope by this means to prevent immunity from well-deserved punishment.

"WHEN THIS CRUEL WAR IS OVER."

Years ago of old our readers are wont to know whether the boys who belong to the North West Field Force will be allowed to return to their homes immediately that the rebels have been captured or dispersed.

It is not surprising to find the possession of Canadian territory on the battlefield of the North-West Field Force, or even to find it has been assigned to the service of a non-combatant, as we may contrast to predict that, when the expedition has accomplished its main object, the militia organizations of the agents, Provisional and Manitoba will be ordered home, and that the possession of the detached districts will be completed by provincial corps.

Just as England has her million of fighting men enrolled by voluntary enlistment, so has Canada her 40,000 men—the flower of the youth of the country—ready for duty in the first line. Indeed, this is only the first line of defence, for the still larger force and more of the community, these nations are of hardiest mould who have their individual hearts and homes to protect, are hardly to be found among them, though they are "ready, aye, ready" in response to the call to arms should occasion require.

There are many banks, non-banks, legal firms, and others who at the present time suffer temporary inconvenience by the absence of certain of their employees "on service." The Monetary Times gives the following partial list showing how widely the effect of the call to arms is experienced.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

It is a disease of the bladder caused by the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder. It is characterized by a frequent desire to urinate, and by a discharge of urine which is often bloody and contains mucus.

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OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

This first battle that General Middleton's troops had with the rebels took place on April 24th, and was fought with Reid's advance force by half of the General's command.

It will be remembered that on starting out from Clark's Crossing to find the river, the command was divided into about equal numbers.

General Middleton was advancing down the right bank with the following force:—
 90th Battalion (Winipeg)..... 204
 "A" Battery..... 120
 "C" Company School of Infantry..... 40
 Arsenal teamsters..... 60
 Major Bechler's men..... 60

Total..... 584

Colonel Mouton's men was marching down the left or west bank with the following:—
 10th Royal Grenadiers..... 256
 Wagoning Field Battery..... 52
 Capt. French's men..... 40
 Teamsters..... 80

General Middleton had on his staff Lt. Col. Houghton, Deputy Adjutant-General of Military Division No. 15, and two other aides-de-camp, Captain West and Deane; a messenger whose role mainly made their stand in the shape of the letter V, Fish Creek running west along the bottom, and the principal side pits being at the junction of the armments to front, as the letter L, and Major Bechler's men, who were acting as messengers. When about two miles down Middleton, whom they had encamped the night before, and on approaching the small hills covered with timber, about twenty or thirty of the rebels were reported firing, killing several of the General's horses and wounding some of the men. On the west side, about the centre, stood two log houses and two stables. After firing a volley from the west side, the rebels were in front, when the General turned around to Capt. Wain, his A.D.C., and told him to bring up the advance guard of the 90th, under Capt. F. E. Charge.

While the troops were coming up the General was accompanied by the "A" Battery approached at a gallop under command of Capt. Peters, the gun being supported by the garrison detachment (on foot) under Capt. Peters and Lieutenant Rivers. After a couple of discharges had been fired at the rebels, they drove across, straight through, of Major Bechler's horse, killed an Indian who had already shot four horses. The remainder of the 90th was then up, Major Bechler commanding the right half-battalion, and Major Howard the left half. "C" Company Toronto Infantry School, being on the extreme right, had two or three tin snappers for possession of a kind of about five hundred yards up the river. Being ordered to retire from it, it was taken by the rebels, but the battery again drove them out. While this was going on at the right, the main division of "A" Battery, who were supporting the gun, and a company of the 90th, under Capt. Hornum, made a dash across the opening and gained the top of the river. The remainder of the horse was gradually worked up and kept closing on the enemy. In the meantime the gun was being moved from position to position, so as to obtain the most advantageous position for shelling the rebels in the river. They drove the enemy out of one of the two log houses they occupied, and burned over and set on fire three adjacent stacks of straw.

The discharge was now given for them, and they began to walk towards the other side of the river, when the left wing was preparing to retire. This move was the first symptom of weakness they had exhibited, and General Middleton at once took advantage of it and ordered the whole force to close in upon them, his plan apparently being to ignore them. The rebel commander, however, was not to be caught in that trap. Instead of marching all the way on the left, away from the fire of the artillery, he sent only a portion of his men to keep our men busy while the rest pulled off to the north, retiring slowly as our two wings closed on them. Deane was extremely on the lookout for the appearance of Col. Middleton's forces from the other side of the river, and in adopting the movement just described, he completely deceived him. Middleton's chance of cutting him off. A scout from the General ordered across the river to Col. Middleton that the General wanted the battery to cross and come to his support at once. No. 2 Company of the Royal Grenadiers, under Capt. Mason

and Leitch, Irving and Hay, then crossed on the west. Lord Midge and Capt. Young crossed with them, and after about three-quarters of a mile south from the river bank they came up with the right wing which was engaged with the enemy, who appeared to be under cover in a deep ravine. When this company of the 90th arrived they were sent over on the right bank and threw out an establishing order as to the position of the river, and to relieve some of the troops who had been in action all night. About 40 of the rebels were sent to retreat on a homestead, the remainder in the ravine being unable to do so owing to their horses being captured or shot. The Infantry could not, of course, follow mounted men, and Bechler's men were not numerous enough to attempt a pursuit. The whole force was, therefore, ordered to halt, and at 3.30 p.m. it marched back a mile to the south of the ravine where the right began, and close to the river, where dinner was prepared, and the men repaired damage after their last day's work. The Wagoning Field Battery arrived from across the river, and, with the Grenadiers, gave the best they had to their gallant commander of the 90th, "A" and "C" Company was pitched here for the night. Just before the camp a rough field hospital was formed, in charge of Dr. Oliver, M.F.C. and others, who were busy with the wounded. Waines were disabled and everything made comfortable for the poor fellows. Rain had fallen from time to time during the day, and about 8 p.m. a heavy mist of rain, hail, and lightning, which was very much to the disadvantage. Double gales were put on, and pits and vehicles packed everywhere, the General taking the strictest care to protect the troops in case the rebels returned. Nothing was seen or heard of them, however, except when a small number of party of them approached the front pits and observed. A number of cattle which Deane had with him, and which had been stampeded during the night, stayed in a camp during the night, and were promptly controlled by the men.

The following is a list of the casualties, which, it will be seen, are heavy enough:—
 WAIN, ASSISTANT. Killed, shot in the arm; Private Hutchinson killed, shot in the back; Private W. Wallace, both arms broken; Corp. Tucker, shot in the head; Private C. Kemp, shot in the groin; Private G. Brown, killed, shot in the arm; Private H. D. Jarvis, two wounds in arm; Private Scott, wounded in shoulder; Private Johnson, slightly wounded in arm; Private R. O. L. Jarvis, two wounds in arm; Private Scott, wounded in shoulder; Private Johnson, slightly wounded in arm; Private G. Kemp, wounded in head, several wounds; Corp. Larkin, severely wounded in breast; Corp. Cook, wounded in the leg; Private Chambers, slightly in the arm; Private W. H. Cassin, slightly in the arm; D. Co.—Private Bouché, killed; Corp. Bowler, slightly wounded in the arm; Private F. C. Clarke, very severely wounded in back while moving from one half to another, still alive; Private Selous, injured; Private A. Blackburn, slight wound in thigh.

"A" BATTERY.
 DEANE, HONORARY. Killed; Gunner Donnelly, killed; Gunner Cook, killed; Gunner Armstrong, shot in body, falling; Bertram Marshall, right arm broken; Hamilton Taylor, wounded in back while loading; Gunner Morrison, badly wounded; Gunner G. G. G. G., wounded in arm; Gunner Hally, wounded; Gunner Austin, badly wounded; Gunner Lewis, wounded in thigh; Gunner Chaffin, wounded in shoulder; Deane Turner, wounded in chest; Deane Wilson, right arm broken.

REBELS' FORCE.
 Private Waines, severely wounded, and since dead; Col. Sirgth, Gunner, both wounds in the leg; Private E. Jones, arm fractured; Private H. Jones, shot through the jaw; Private Harris, arm fractured; Private E. McDonald, both wounds in arm; Private E. H. Jones, wounded in arm and hand, shot twice.

REBELS' FORCE.
 Capt. Garfield, two slight wounds; Trooper King, two slight wounds; Trooper Purvis, arm broken; Trooper King, two wounds in leg; Trooper King, very severe wound; Capt. Tanager, severe, very serious wound in lung; Serg. Stewart, slight wound in right hand. Capt. Wain, A.D.C., had two horses shot under him, and received a slight ankle wound. The night began clear, but a steady drizzle fell, and was a shock fall with hail and snow a good part of the night. About 12.30 Capt. Deane & Co. arrived at a bank wound in the snow below the office. Major Bechler had a horse shot under him. Major Howard had a horse shot in the back of his head. Major Bechler, while standing by his horse, had it killed by a bullet, and another was shot under him.

TYPICAL SKETCHES IN THE DRELLS-KERIEN, HAMILTON.
 We are again indebted to Mr. Kiersten for sketches which have enabled our artist to present a capital page as a contribution by the volunteers of Hamilton.

General Advertisements.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
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J. & A. CARTER,
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 We have added some extra make-up to our business, and we are now prepared to do all the latest styles of hats and bonnets in the city. We have the very latest styles of hats and bonnets in the city. We have the very latest styles of hats and bonnets in the city.

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 THE PURE GOLD COFFEE
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 WILL APPLY TO ONE AS WELL AS TO THE OTHER.
 Ask your Grocer for Them

SPRING STOCK COMPLETE.
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LOWEST PRICES.
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 MERCHANTS - SO - SELLERS
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 Houses built quickly and on easy terms. Call and see us.



THE MOUNTED POLICE HAND FERRISSING AT SUTCLIFF, TO PLAY IN THE GARRISON OF FORT TIT.



THE RELIEF OF BATTLEFORD



From a Photograph of the locality, and general information supplied by Mr. J. H. Lake.

THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

Hamilton Advertisements.

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Children's Waterproof Cloaks, only \$1.00.

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Music Store, 127 Yonge St., Toronto.

THE BELIEF OF BATTLEFOUR.
The advance guard of Col. Otter's brigade, consisting of Mounted Police scouts, reached Hamilton on the 10th April, and on the 21st Ontario, mounting the remainder of the brigade arrived. The Queen's Own accordingly, who left the South Hamilton on the 10th, made Hamilton, on the 10th South Hamilton, on the 20th, reaching my 100 miles in two days, which is remarkably good considering the nature of the country traversed. Our illustration shows the route, showing also the fort at Hamilton. The prominent building in the background is the officers' quarters, which have lately been appropriated to the use of refugee families. The scene is based upon a photograph.

THE MOUNTED POLICE BAND.

Our illustration shows the band of the Mount of Police as they stood in front of the barracks at Hamilton prior to starting out to meet the gallant garrison of Fort Pitt and play them in. Such stirring reports had been reported as to the fate of Inspector Dickson continued till the arrival of the royal detachment consisted the highest gratification and rejoicing among the occupants of the beleaguered post. The band, of whom we have received a photograph, were left with the detachment that stayed to protect Hamilton. Major Otter's band moved to Fort Lake to deal with the half-breed rebels.

The facts concerning the attack on Fort Pitt are as follows:—On April 13th Brigadier-General Dickson's force and a detachment of the mounted police, consisting of the highest gratification and rejoicing among the occupants of the beleaguered post. The band, of whom we have received a photograph, were left with the detachment that stayed to protect Hamilton. Major Otter's band moved to Fort Lake to deal with the half-breed rebels.

GROUP OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

Our two-page picture which forms the Supplement to the present issue of the Illustrated War News presents to the reader a group of the leaders in the central outbreak in the North West. The central figure is an excellent portrait of Louis Riel, the head and front of this movement, and is taken from a recent photograph. It is to be noted that the picture of this rebel leader shows him wearing his full beard, as was certainly his habit about five years ago, when the writer was personally introduced to him in Manitoba. Still, it is to be noted that he has adopted the prevalent custom in the United States, and shaved all his hair except the moustache. The portraits of the other leaders, whose names appear here have been suggested from photographs and are as true as the picture itself, if not in every line the most recent, likeness. Special interest attaches to the picture of Gabriel Dumont, the intrepid commander-in-chief of the rebels, whose able strategy and practical tactics enabled the half-breeds and Indians to do the Canadian troops such serious damage in the engagement at Fish Creek.

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GEN. MITCHELL AND HIS A.D.C.

Our special newspaper picture which appears on the front page of the present issue, is a full-length portrait of Gen. Mitchell, of Ontario, as we indicated for the excellent photograph by which such speaking likeness were secured. The following sketches

of the single soldier and his garrison A.D.C. will meet with general acceptance.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Mitchell, C.B., is the third son of the late Major-General Charles Mitchell of the Revolution. He was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and obtained his first commission as captain in the 10th Hussars, 1844. He was his first active service in New England, where some of the rebels who had signed a treaty recognizing English jurisdiction and sovereignty in 1849, had in 1844 taken to sea in two iron-clad and destroyed an English settlement on the north coast. It was in 1848 that Mitchell, then an ensign, arrived on the scene, and a short time afterwards took part in the attack upon Wausau. During the close of the war in 1849, he was sent to India, where he served during the London rebellion. It was, however, during the first year of the English empire in the east, the time of the rebellion of Tipu Sultan, that General Mitchell distinguished himself. In the expedition for the capture of Lucknow he served as orderly-aid to General Pakenham, and took part in the action at Mathurah, and in the many engagements which occurred during the advance. During the capture of Lucknow, which proved the capture of the city, General Mitchell, who had become an aide-de-camp to General Pakenham, distinguished himself for bravery, when all were weary, and for his gallant conduct at the storming of Banka by the British and the Madras troops, he was rewarded with the honor of major.

Little we know of the promotion of the British on the 10th of March, but officers were allowed little rest, and on the 11th of the next morning, April, the rebels, then captured and a staff officer, by Edgewood, took a leading part in negotiations with the rebels of Annapolis, where for the personal bravery he displayed, and for his heroic conduct in taking his own life to save those of a comrade, he was promoted by General Pakenham to lead the British for the Victoria Cross. The story of his heroism is as follows:—Captain Mitchell, who was then a captain, was ordered to take command of a troop of the Military Train in an attack upon a large force of the rebels. In a desperate charge, in which the Third Light Cavalry took part, Lieutenant Mitchell, of the troop, fell from his horse. Some heavy rebels, who were ordered to cut him to pieces when Captain Mitchell and another officer named Smyth rushed to the aid of the wounded officer, and killing some of his assailants threw off the rest, and the field. Within an hour of the capture, a private named Fowler was wounded and abandoned, and Captain Mitchell, who was ordered to take care of him, and after dying of his wounds, was discovered and placed in the wounded man on his own horse brought him to the aid. General Mitchell refused to recommend Mitchell for the Victoria Cross on the ground that he was the personal staff of the general, and was specially mentioned in his own dispatch. In 1851, General Mitchell came to Canada as major of the 29th Regiment, and was later during the Trent affair. The station of the corps was at Hamilton, but Major Mitchell, spent a great deal of his spare time in the city, where he had many friends. While in Canada he married Miss Tupper, a member of a well-known family of Montreal. After serving for two years on the staff of General Mitchell, he returned to the 29th Regiment, and in 1854 he was appointed to the command of the militia of Canada, on the retirement of General Grant, and highly nothing has occurred to diminish the confidence which the public repose in his energy and professional ability. According to the officer's correspondence with the rebels on the north front Fort Okaquippa to the north of the scene. He is to be noted that he has adopted the prevalent custom in the United States, and shaved all his hair except the moustache. The portraits of the other leaders, whose names appear here have been suggested from photographs and are as true as the picture itself, if not in every line the most recent, likeness. Special interest attaches to the picture of Gabriel Dumont, the intrepid commander-in-chief of the rebels, whose able strategy and practical tactics enabled the half-breeds and Indians to do the Canadian troops such serious damage in the engagement at Fish Creek.

The picture of the detachment of the Governor-General's First Cavalry on the platform of the railway station at Winnipeg, which should have appeared in this number, was unfortunately crowded out by illustrations of subjects of the same kind. It will be held over. We hope to find room for it in No. 6.

The Toronto book exchange here visited \$100 on the Red Cross.

Major Felt of Jacksonville, Dakota, has furnished forty more for use by the Canadian troops against the rebels. Mr. Felt is a Canadian, whose heart must long with his native land.

HINTS FOR "TENDERFEET."

The following practical hints are published in Milton General Order.

HINTS FOR MARCHING MEN

- 1. Clothes which have become wet with perspiration during the day should be changed, but should be hung up to dry and not put on again.
2. At night, non-commissioned officers in charge of units or bars should be careful not to sleep at the rear of the unit.
3. It should be remembered that the feet become very sore on account of the heat in marching boots should therefore be prepared for such sores.
4. Bandaging on the march should be done in the best manner, and in such a way as to prevent blisters when the bandage comes to a halt.
5. Sprays taken on the march often disturb the breathing apparatus of the man in such a way as to be very annoying.
6. Small quantities of food only should be taken at the mid-day halt.
7. After the march some kind of water drink, tea or coffee, should be taken.
8. The attention of those who are subject to galled feet is drawn to the fact that the frequent use of disinfectants for a week or two before marching has a tendency to dry the feet, and to make them more liable to be galled.

purpose. There may, however, be some difficulty in keeping up a dry sock, and perhaps it will be less objectionable to buy something which will enable you to get the corresponding sock.
What about the South Coast division?
The new recruits to be sent over will consist of about 200 men from the South Coast division and will be sent to the front, and towards the troops in that division, by the same route as the other troops.
How about the Northern troops?
The new recruits to be sent over will consist of about 200 men from the Northern division and will be sent to the front, and towards the troops in that division, by the same route as the other troops.
How about the West Coast troops?
The new recruits to be sent over will consist of about 200 men from the West Coast division and will be sent to the front, and towards the troops in that division, by the same route as the other troops.

HAMILTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUY THE '91. 22.
GLOBE
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\$4.00 SOLD BY 17 MERCHANTS.
\$4.00 SOLD BY 17 MERCHANTS.

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THE BEST SHOES
For Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children,
IN HAMILTON!
COLIN McRAE.

BARNARD'S
FURNITURE DISPLAY OF
Furniture, Crotonnes,
Curtain Crotonnes,
Crotonne Gimpes,
Crotonne Fringes.
Walter Woods & Co. 36 King St. West, Hamilton.

THE ILLUSTRATED
WAR
NEWS
IN PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
Grip Printing & Pub. Co., Toronto.
Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and reveals something at the front in connection with the North-Western (Buller's) portion of the present campaign, and illustrations of places of interest in the North West, including, also, a number of other pages of 12 columns, printed and illustrated in black, in good paper.

Number 1 was issued on April 25, and contained the following illustrations:
The Battle of the North West, March 27th. The Battle of the North West, March 27th. The Battle of the North West, March 27th. The Battle of the North West, March 27th.

Number 2 was issued April 29th, and contained the following illustrations:
The Battle of the North West, March 27th. The Battle of the North West, March 27th. The Battle of the North West, March 27th. The Battle of the North West, March 27th.

Number 3 was issued April 29th, and contained the following illustrations:
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Number 7 was issued April 29th, and contained the following illustrations:
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As so many of our readers are interested in the subject, we receive from the War Office the following information with regard to the arrangements for supplying the troops.
We are doing, we replied, "what we can to facilitate the delivery of all correspondence to the troops at the front and along the line of march. We need the correspondence for those in the Qr Appelle division in Front of Appelle, and from that point it is forwarded by messenger who are attached to the field lines. A separation of letters and papers is made at the beginning and Qr Appelle for the purpose of facilitating the delivery to the front. The Department has sent assistance to the Postmaster at Qr Appelle for this

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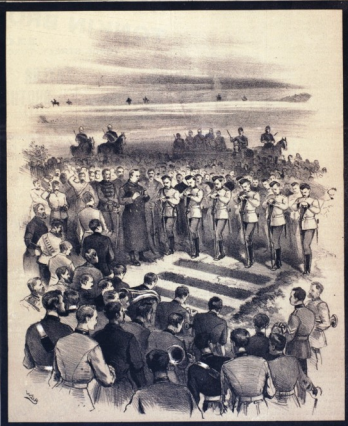
THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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

Vol. I. No. 6.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1863.

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SOLEMN SCENE AFTER THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

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All communications should be addressed to the Editor of the Illustrated War News, Toronto.

All letters on business subjects should be directed to the Grip Printing and Publishing Company, Toronto.

TORONTO, MAY 26, 1901.

ADVERTISERS having shown their appreciation of the value of the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS in a way that has obliged us to the present hour to widen the scope of the Supplement, in order to accommodate notices that most otherwise have been omitted, we have assigned a portion of the additional space thus provided with information that it was to prove highly interesting to our readers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order that persons residing in country districts who are unable to be contacted may find it less difficult to obtain the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, the publishers will undertake to mail eight copies to any address on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Friends can club for four months each, if they wish. Those who order should be particular in stating whether they desire to be supplied from No. 1, secondarily. Address THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

Gen. Bristow's brigade has reached Edmonton, and we may now expect that vigorous measures will be taken to deal with the wandering Indians who have made a clean sweep of the settlements between the Battle River and the North Saskatchewan.

Col. Oiler, with a flying column of 300 men, had a seven hours' engagement on Sunday, the 14th inst., with hostile Indians, whom he found and attacked on Poundmaker's reserve, and then returned to Battleford, after collecting a line of seven killed and twelve wounded. The place where the battle was fought is about 34 miles from Battleford. It is 20 square miles in area, and is full of scrub with black, red and small hills. It is claimed that one hundred of the enemy were placed here to resist.

Gen. Middleton was still in camp at Fish Creek when he learned from the Steamer Yorkton, which had been delayed by getting aground, that he had reached Battleford. The steamer had other boats with its other way down bringing abundant supplies of all kinds.

There have now been four engagements with the enemy since the rebellion broke a fever, and in all but the last the enemy has had the best of it. (1.) Major Crozier's command was worn out at Duck Lake, and retired. (2.) Col. Herchman's command, proceeding with abundant Police and supplies to the relief of Battleford, was attacked on the North Saskatchewan, and forced to return to North West. (3.) General Middleton attacked the rebels (or a band of hostile Indians) extended in the manner at Fish Creek, and failed to accomplish anything important, notwithstanding the heavy casualties suffered by the troops under his command. The first retreat, although suppressed, probably appears in the following exposition, which appeared in the *Mail* on Wednesday:—

Middleton says that if the rebels offer resistance as soldiers or on land, Friday he will order and assist upon a layback tongue. He wants to get the volunteers to charge the last time, but the few of the rebels was so deadly and persistent that the exhausted soldiers, leave in other respects, could not force their way to the rifle pits. It is also stated that the general ordered "A" Battery to charge, but that before they could be brought up the rebels had changed their position. A layback charge is supposed to be the only offensive manner in which the rebels can be dislodged and defeated. Great slaughter would be inflicted, but if successful in the first charge the rebels would scarcely dare to make another stand.—*Can. M. Post* Pioneer Press.

(4.) And lastly, we have the gallant fight made by Colonel Oiler's command at Poundmaker's reserve. When latter particulars are known, it will probably appear that Colonel Oiler only intended to make a reconnaissance, but found himself unable to restrain the ardour of his troops, who, once fairly into the fight, held their ground with tenacity until ammunition was exhausted or they incurred danger of being surrounded and annihilated.

TORONTO, May 26, 1901.

CORRESPONDENTS AT THE FRONT.

The Canadian press has certainly not been deficient in enterprise or vigour in its endeavours in entering for a public eager to catch every bit of news from the North-West that special correspondents can succeed in making up; and the competition between the leading dailies has usually been attended with advantage to the many whose chief interest at present centres in the events transpiring at the front. Much as the energy displayed in this connection deserves admiration, it is nevertheless regrettable that in very many instances sensational reasons have been forwarded on very insufficient evidence, and that much has appeared in the papers which was obviously intended to the public interest and calculated to increase the dangers and incuriousness that the troops in the field are obliged to undergo. Anyone who has lived in the Western States knows very well how Indian difficulties have been fomented and their gravity exaggerated on purpose that troops might be sent into the immemorial deserts and a huge load expended of public money be sustained. The *English Leader* is probably not far wrong in saying:—

"The scouting for troops to be stationed at different points in the territory, when there was no occasion for them, in order that a little money might be spent in the stores in an inland locality of note. Faringing instructors have been reported killed and Indians on the war-park is written as news at the city of Toronto, and, on the uncorroborated statements being called to task by unscrupulous people, the latter have been told 'not to

WHAT IS CATARRH?

Catarrh is a non-specific inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder, and is the most common of all diseases of the urinary tract. It is characterized by a burning pain in the urethra, and is usually accompanied by a discharge of pus and blood. It is caused by a variety of causes, and is usually accompanied by a discharge of pus and blood. It is caused by a variety of causes, and is usually accompanied by a discharge of pus and blood.

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in a—of faith, don't you know we want the sunny spot here?

Like other papers, the *Mail* has been victorious since then, and, only on Saturday last, it contained a letter from Mr. E. Beckwith, J.P., of Moosejaw, stating that the Atlantic correspondent of that journal "written from this place by E. M. Bosser, stating that the inhabitants of this town and surrounding districts are in fear of an Indian rising in the vicinity, less than the same kind of such indignation amongst those who have read the letter published or have heard of its publication."

While, therefore, it is not difficult to comprehend the purpose of many of the false rumors from unscrupulous parties that have reached the various press, and which attack the honest journalists who have been so liberally allowed to be made for the questionable items which occasionally form part of the despatches of special correspondents. Such statements as have in some instances been sent are calculated to be highly embarrassing to a newspaper in the field, and it is not surprising that the correspondents have already been "fired out" of the camp at Fish Creek. It was therefore necessary to do something more energetic in nature, as the *Press* say; but it is unfortunate that the individual delinquents should happen to have been the joint correspondents of two important journals (the *Terrace Globe* and *Winnipeg Free Press*), and the first instance affords a precedent for the suggestion that political activity may in some way have influenced the newspapers. In a laudable desire of the writing journal, the *Globe* declares that "the only thing our correspondent has obtained in the transport service. It wanted nothing." Without knowing positively which of our contemporary newspapers still is the offender dealt with, it is easy to produce from the communications of an "Examiner" which appear in the very same issue, any number of paragraphs of a character which would justify a commentator who valued the lives of his men, and would send a dinner, in double measure with the writer. The following excerpt will suffice:—

"As far as I can learn, my noble commander do not even know from reliable sources what Bull's actual strength is, or how many horses, let alone Indians, are with him. Over and over is suggested, and we are not certain that, if anything should happen as the Indian reserves at Touchwood Hills would not attack our transport and cut off our supplies. *Do not* lead the men to do it, nothing is to prevent them from going down to Humboldt, cut the telegraph lines, capture the supplies, go to Touchwood, *On Appleton*, and *Free*, and do this. He would be reinforced by every half breed in the country, and before you are aware of it would be in Winnipeg, and you would be then following in the steps of Buchanan. Of course there is no possibility of this, simply for two reasons:—1st, he has not got the pluck; 2nd, he does not know how early it could be done. However, no arrangements have been made up to the present to even send our transport service, and, as you know, we are surrounded by Bull's men on all sides, and no doubt he is perfectly aware of our weakness."

Now, if Ex-*commander* was correctly informed as to the possibility of the rebels cutting the General's communications to earth, he acted the part of a traitor to Canada and to every soldier in the command in revealing information and suggestions for publication in *Winnipeg* and *Terrace* that would calculate to crush the expedition. If his information was false, or unscrupulous, he has endeavored to minimize the services of the General in a measure that the editor of the *Globe* could not deny or justify. No corresponding officer would be detailed in committing or in acting as a journalist to remain where he had an opportunity to do mischief, and, in the absence of a press censorship, which has not as yet been established, as was the case with Wolley's troops serving in the Sudan, General Middleton could not do

otherwise than make an example of the soldier.

As regards the transport service, Ex-*Commander* writes as follows on April 22nd:—
"The chief of transport and livestock officers have been with the General from the day we left *On Appleton*, except when the General was at *Prince Albert* leaving the transport, as far as I was made out, in so as they like along the line. I understood that there is a contractor with such trials, but when the supplies do not come up it is rather strange that some of these officers have thought it worth while to go back themselves, and so what is the matter, though there is plenty of food approximately to go on a pleasure trip to *Prince Albert*, so early it does not require a number of the North-West Cavalry, and the chief of transport officer to bring back word that they are living well in *Prince Albert*; plenty to eat, drink and smoke—and afraid to fight."

After this very unkind reference to the chief transport officer, so well as to the *Resistant* Editor, the same writer actually on the very next day (April 23) declared that "there is no doubt that Mr. Bolton and those with him have done their best," thus personally demonstrating the injustice of his criticism, which is still further dispelled by the *Globe's* own reporter's letter of the 15th April, which alludes to the "pleasant trip" in the following words:—

"The telegraph has advised you of S. L. Bolton's trip to *Prince Albert*, and of the kindness he received."

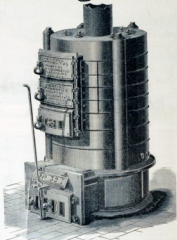
We again express our regret that the correspondence of two important papers that have been conspicuous by the absence of such letters have the individuals to suffer from, though perhaps his influence may have been the most dangerous that has yet occurred. It must not be forgotten, however, that all the newspapers have recently published despatches stating that General Middleton's advance was delayed by want of supplies, particularly ammunition, which certainly should not have been published, even if true, also, that 200 head of cattle were on their way from *Montclair* to *Clarke's Crossing* under the escort of only four men, which was surely sufficient to provide a riot, and, again, it has repeatedly appeared in print what was the nature of the Northern's cargo, which had been transported was in consequence of General Middleton's advance. It is to be feared that the correspondents should all be turned out of the camp, thus that the safety of the expedition should be imperilled, or the enemy receive hints how best to capture cattle and supplies for the same well-led troops at the front.

OBTRUSIVE DISLOYALTY.

Canada is certainly "a free country," in the widest sense, when disloyal gatherings of people of alien sympathies are permitted at such a time as this in the capital of the Dominion. The *Ottawa Free Press* of the 1st instant comes to hand with a report of the proceedings at the inaugural banquet of the St. Patrick's Literary Association of that city, by which it appears that the customary loyal toasts were conspicuous by their absence. "Valley of the Queen" and the Government were honoured with a kindly word. Neither the Army and Navy, nor yet the Militia of Canada, in this hour of their trial, received consideration at the hands of the company assembled. The first toast on the list was "Ireland, our Mother Land," and the gathering dispersed after singing "God save Ireland," a certainly disloyal duty which was recently in great honor with the black flag agitators who endeavored to introduce and insult the Prince and Princess of Wales during their Irish tour.

LATER ON, the Hon. W. S. Kerwin, of the *St. Paul*, writes to *Winnipeg* that he was attacked by small pox on his way home from Egypt, in charge of the Manitoba contingent of Canadian engineers, and he died in London, Eng. The deceased officer was one of the most prominent and useful military men of Manitoba, and the Lord Government has done a generous and popular thing by conferring upon the Order of the Victoria the name of *Winnipeg*, which became vacant by his death.

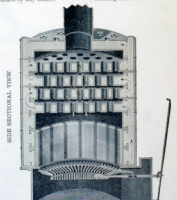
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(1) Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; (2) Adjutant General of the Royal Grenadiers passing Households; (3) Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) returning from a Rabbit Hunt.

—From Sketches by Gustavus von F. Garway, R.W.M.F.

THE GATLING GUN

As the delay in General Milledale's statement, according to the statement of a courier who arrived at Headquarters on the 4th inst., has been corrected by the expedition awaiting the arrival of the Gatling gun shipped from Staff Command on board the

its lower surface is always parallel to the upper side of the lever (L), but on sliding it forward the height of the lever (L) is increased, and the sliding bar (D) is fastened. The screw (C) working through the side of the bar (D) against the lever (L) serves as an efficient device fastening of bar (D) on lever (L). At the end of the lever (L) is pivoted at v, the

lateral motion can be given to the gun by a simple movement of the operator. The handle permits or checks lateral motion, and a screw adjusts the elevation. If in firing the correct elevation has been obtained, the screw is fastened, and the gun can be moved laterally in a horizontal line, so as to cover, at this elevation, any desired lateral distance.



MALLET-CALDWELL PERFORATOR GATLING GUN, WITH CARTRIDGE AND LOOSE CHAMBER.

steamer Northcote, most of our readers will agree that a fuller description of this improved engine of modern warfare than we had space to furnish in our issue of the 25th ult. will not only be generally acceptable, but of primary interest. First of all, then, we present an accurate illustration of the model under examination getting gun, with carriage and leather casing, generated from the Gatling Gun Company, of Bradford, Conn., by the Department of Militia for the use of the North West Field Force. Fig. 2 of the engravings shows elevation of top barrel with gun resting thereon, also lever. Fig. 3 is a plan of barrel and lever without gun. This figure explains the place of the elevating screw and oscillator

handle (H), so that when depressed its lower part pushes the key (F) forward and tightens the slide (S). When the lever (L) is raised it pulls the wedge (P) back, and loosens the slide (S). The handle (H) clings a round bag (V) on the lower end and of the wedge (P). The spring is used to press the handle (H) downward. In operation the loosening the handle, it allows the gun when on the carriage a lateral swing of 90°, by means of lever L, which is pivoted at E with the left hand, while the right hand turns the crank. On being so pivoted the gun can be swung around the full circle, or 360°. After loosening the screw, G, the gun can be raised or lowered, as a pressure, under the handle.

The operator's body being in the pole stands the gun, even when the binder is loose; he can work the crank with his right hand, raising his left on the pole. The earlier model Gatling gun had cartridge fed to them by means of feed cases, or by a drum, but recently a new method for supplying the cartridges to the gun has been devised, which is positive and certain in its action. By the old methods of supplying ammunition to the gun it was possible for the cartridges to jam in feeding down from the feed case into the carrier or receiver, but in this newly improved feed, the mechanism never loses control of the cartridges from the time they leave the feed machine until they enter the

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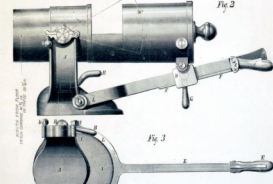
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famously used. It consists of lower piece, and is coupled then the screw and oscillator. With it the gunner has better and more exact control of his piece. According to a description in the *Scottish-American* of recent date, the gun being well balanced on the carriage, the gunner controls the movement of the piece with his left hand, so as to give it to turn the crank. The gun runs with its mechanism in the tension boxes (a) which are supported by the screw (B). The screw (C) of these tension boxes are held by an improved device (D), which prevents the accidental opening of the boxes, as in other styles, with keys which may fall out. The lower part of the screw (A) fits the bed piece of gun carriage, rigid, so, so that the gun and screw can be quickly changed from carriage to tripod, or to the grounds of a ship, or elsewhere, and be held firmly in place by the binder (E). To the lower part of the screw (A) is pivoted the fork lever (L), which extends under the rear of the branch of the gun, being united with the gun by the sliding bar (D), which is held between two lugs on the lower side of the branch by the pivot bolt (V). This bar fits on the lower (L), or on its side back when lever and branch of gun are raised, and lowered when they are lowered. Under the lower side of the lever (L) there is a key or wedge (P), which is tapered so that

E, looses the bar, D. The branch can be raised 30° and lowered 30°, total 60°. By moving the hand at any desired point the spring fastens the gun, or the handle can be pressed down. For more absolute security when at target shooting, or when a certain aim must be retained, the screw, G, is fastened. Both binder, E, and screw, G, are used to secure the gun when travelling on the carriage. By means of this binder a man may follow moving objects with an accurate fire, or also shoot from the deck or tops of a vessel when working at sea. The elevating and ranging lever, shown on the gun in the engraving No. 4, is made after the model of 1873. The gun rests on the carriage in the same manner as in Figs. 2 and 3, and the same binder is employed. The lever is a plain one, on which slides a bar fastened by a pin bolt to the branch of the gun. Against the side of the lever in slide or bar a friction shoe is fitted, which is held in its position in the bed, by a bar on each end. On the rear end of the lever there is a tapering handle, on which fits the socket of a pole, which may be easily put in place or removed, and it is fastened by a taper pin. A leather strap which passes under the socket of the pole is along over the shoulder of the operator, allowing him to raise or lower the gun, and as his body fits into the pole any lateral

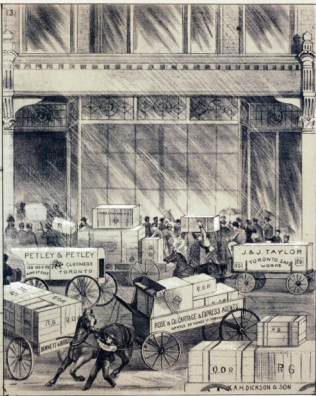
movement, are loaded, fired, and the empty cases extracted. With this new feed it is impossible for the gun to fall in its operation, even when it is worked by men unaccustomed with its use. This new improvement not only greatly increases the rapidity and certainty of fire, but enables the gun to be fired at the rate of over 1,200 per minute, and at all elevations of elevation or depression, which is something no other machine-gun can do. By bringing the gun at proper elevations, assisted by means of a quadrant, the bullets discharged from it can be made to fall upon most behind breastworks or entrenchments at all distances from 200 to 3,000 paces from the gun. The "high angle" or "murther" fire, adds greatly to the effectiveness of the gun, and will, no doubt, prove of incalculable value in future warfare. Experiments have proved that modern steel balls, fired from a Gatling gun at high angles, strike the ground with sufficient force to penetrate from two to three inches of timber. About 1,200 shots per minute can be fired from the gun, raising down a half-storm of bullets on the heads of men behind entrenchments, thus making such positions in a short space of time untenable. Open breastworks, or unassisted entrenchments would furnish little or no protection to troops against the fire of this formidable weapon.





TORONTO LADIES RECEIVING AND PACKING CONTRIBUTIONS FOR VOLUNTEERS AT THE FRONT.

(1) Interior View of the Premises at No. 78 King Street East.



(2) Typical Sketches. (3) Exterior View of the Premises at No. 78 King Street East.



MAP OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The sketch map printed above will enable our readers to locate the various points which have been constantly mentioned in the newspapers during the past few weeks. Gen. Middleton's column is now on the east bank of the north branch of the Saskatchewan, moving from Clark's Crossing to Radcoche, where the enemy is reported to be entrenched in force. It is from that point we may ex-

pect to hear of hard fighting within a very few hours. Handholt is barely maintaining a place on the map, would appear to indicate. Its importance is chiefly owing to its situation as a telegraph centre. Col. Otter's brigade, which left the railway at South Carleton, is still at Radcoche, the end of which formed one of the illustrations in our last number. North-west of Radcoche, Fort Pitt, will be

readily found. The place is at present the centre of the operations of the hostile forces controlled or influenced by Big Bear. Further to the west Edmonton is situated, and General Strong's column having now penetrated to that point, we may truly hope to have news very shortly, by his co-operation with Colonel Otter, the marching Indians have been caught

between two fires and severely punished. There is also a new line in progress; and we venture to predict that not only the troops who have threatened the North-West Territories on the present autumn marches, but their friends who have remained at home, have by this time obtained an altogether enlarged conception of "the land so live in.

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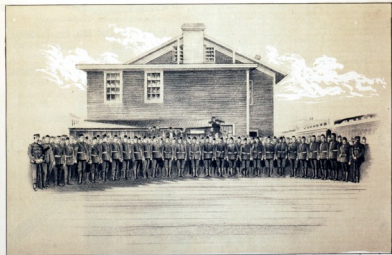
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THE 7th BATTALION (FUSILIERS), OF LONDON, ENTERTAINED AT PORT ARTHUR.
(Based on a Photograph.)



THE OTTAWA SHARPSHOOTERS (G.G.F.O.) AT WINNIPEG.
(From a Photograph.)

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

SCENES AFTER THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

The impressive scene which our front page represents will bring home to the comprehension of all whose eyes rest upon it the serious business upon which the volunteers are now engaged. It has been the practice of a certain section of the press for two or three years past to vilify the Canadian force and of the troops as guards of honor, and to speak slightly of the "dun and feather" which such accusations appear to the ultra-democratic mind to be. It is not quite clear, however, why Canadian soldiers should be vilified on these occasions, when nothing is said in disparagement of precisely similar parades in connection with the inauguration of the President of the United States, or on the occasion of the opening of either of the State Legislatures among our neighbors; and it should be remembered that every opportunity which brings the volunteers together—to enter what its particular purpose serves as a part of the very considerable training which circumstances permit them to enjoy. They have met, at any rate, shows what they are capable of upon active service, and their work is not yet completed. The first thing that had to be done after the engagement at Fish Creek was to care for the wounded, and the second was to bury the dead. Troops in process of the enemy must necessarily fall far and fast; promptly; yet among British soldiers the solemn rites are never omitted so profusely performed, except when circumstances render them inadvisable. The pallid soldier and chestnut posthumous at the head of the Canadian fall far personally a solemn the burial service in respect of the brave men who fell at Fish Creek. The funeral being previous to that of the enemy which formed the first day's work of the company of thirteen rank and file under the command of a sergeant, and was furnished by C Company (Voluntary School), the band of the 10th Battalion (Winnipeg Rifles) supplying solemn music. An hour may be supposed, all who attended the obsequies of the Canadian who have been the first of this brigade to fall by the bullets of the enemy were deeply impressed by the ceremony, and are now more fully resolved than ever to do their best, being paid and lay, before, to the end of the conflict.

COMMENTARY ON THE FIGHT AT DUCK LAKE.

Notwithstanding the length of time that has elapsed since the first blood was shed in this unprecedented rebellion, it is a singular fact that so satisfactory a record of the details of the fight between the Montreal Police and the rebel volunteers under Major Crozier, and the rebels under Gabriel Dumont, has yet been published, and the *John Macdonald* stated in Parliament on Monday that no official report of the circumstances had yet reached the Government. We are indebted to *Ontario George F. Grayson, N.W.M.P.*, of Hamilton, for the sketch showing the commencement of the fight upon which our illustration is founded. He informs us that the details were furnished him by an eye-witness of the event. Most of the men on our side who fell in this encounter were shot down from the log cabin shown in the picture. The men who made their way to the *Montreal Police* according to the sketch appear to be clustered in such mass—dark never behind their shields, the horses of which were withheld and withdrawn to the rear. Some of the Canadian fire from *Albion*, when they first saw the rebels, rolled forward without firing, and were shot down the slope, the enemy, however, being well under cover.

ADVANCED GUARD OF THE ROYAL CANADIANS PASSING HAMILTON.

This picture was also sent by *Constable Grayson*, and represents two files under the immediate command of a sergeant, marching by the telegraph station. When troops are on a long journey they are permitted to "march at ease," and are at liberty to converse, smoke, and carry their rifles in any way they please. Should occasion arise, however, for any special movement to be performed, the bugle sounds "attention," when when at once precise in the ranks, pipes are put out, and the men assume the correct marching position of troops trained as are the Canadian militia in the case of their rifle drill, by bringing their arms to the "rest," that is, carrying them horizontally in the right hand. When occasion that requires them to be brought to attention by the bugle, the other is passed from company to

company to again "march at ease," and each man takes it easy according to his leisure, permitting the step.

MEN OF C COMPANY INFANTRY SCHOOL REHEARSING FROM A BARRETT GUN.

General Macdonald, it will be remembered, held this troop for a day on reaching Hamilton, and the soldiers took advantage of the opportunity to enjoy themselves. Most of them were relief-losing, as he was not pleased in their ability. C Company, it appears, had the best marksmen among them, as they remained throughout to camp, carrying strong boxes of rubber, all of which were given at once. *Constable Grayson*, it is said, the mounted marksmen in the background, who stands observing the progress of the regulars, or demonstrators of their fall legs.

THE 7th BATTALION (VOLS.) ENTERTAINED AT PORT ARTHUR.

We fancy many of our readers will be surprised at the existence of such a town in Prince Arthur, as young a town, as that which is in our picture. It was but a few days that it is a new representation of the interior of the Bay, of which Mr. J. L. McKie is the proprietor. This gentleman has proved himself one of the best of the many good friends the Ontario and Quebec troops have in the interior of the West. With unqualified generosity, he has not only given that passed through, and distributed gratis among them over 1,000 of the latest magazines, newspapers, and books. On the occasion to which our illustration refers, Mr. McKie invited a band of the members of the 7th Battalion, to devote an entire evening that would prove a welcome diversion to the soldiers' labors after the fatigues and privations experienced in reaching the "gaps." He invited all who wished to visit his store, and placed the piano, organs, music-boxes, and other instruments in his stock at their disposal. The men sang and played to their great enjoyment, over 200 of them being in the room at one time. Some instrumental solos, and chorals to every one in spirit succession, and every one seemed the better for the impressive concert indulged in.

THE OTTAWA WEAPONS-STORES AT WINNIPEG.

Certain *Tan's* company of sharpshooters, composed of men who volunteered out of the Government's First Guards for service at the front, were photographed on the platform of the C. P. R. passenger station at Winnipeg. It is to be hoped that our artist has reproduced the picture with sufficient fidelity to enable such Ottawa boys who may happen to be specially interested to identify the face of one among the *sharpshooters*, will set up a claim that the company occupies.

THE FIRST EXPEDITION FOR THE RELIEF OF EDMONTON ATTACKED BY REBELS.

The difficulty of taking supplies through to General Millfield by the North Saskatchewan was well understood before the experiment was tried by the Northerners, which has resulted in such disastrous results. The *Globe's* correspondent at Swift Current writes as follows on April 12th:

Some time when I have returned with you and have a theory as to why the high country before the trail would be a much safer route than the trail. The banks of the river are in places very high and perpendicular, and a force of rebels stationed on the heights could fire a terrific volley on the boats below. All coming down boats would be harassed with bullets of lead, for instance, and the boats would be unable to get up to below, but it is not probable that such a bold stroke could be made anything like a perfect protection.

A week later, the correspondent of the *Mail* at the same place, described the following:

Apart from the shallow in the river, which at the mouth of the river, where the water is falling, are particularly troublesome, there are dense woods with high detached banks along the river all the way from the *Elbow* to the *Little Belton*, at *Stoney Ferry* to *Clark's*. These woods are no doubt full of bushes. It will be recalled that when *Col. Herchmer* started from *Winnipeg* three weeks ago for *Hatfield* with a police detachment he had to return. It was found out that the banks were upon the trail from the boat was hindered with bushes of hay and straw, and the bullets struck upon the boat and machinery on the bank, and, glancing off, wounded some horses.

With the aid of photographs of the banks of the Saskatchewan, and personal descriptions furnished from other sources, we have been enabled to depict the banks between the police and the rebels which took place at

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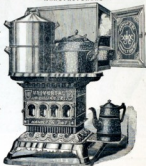
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