

will advance, quick march," or "Move to the left in fours, fours, left, front form companies, forward." Either of the two latter manoeuvres would take double the time of the old manoeuvres; moreover, the last line could not be formed on the same ground. Have the authorities forgotten that brevity has other advantages besides being the soul of wit?"

Hostilities have broken out between a lawless tribe under Chief Ishinguna and the British administration in Zululand, and reinforcements of troops have been ordered. A recent expedition of police and soldiers came upon the rebellious Usutus at Hlopekulu Hill in a strong position among dense, bushy kloofs. After six hours' resistance they were dispersed with heavy loss, 1,000 of their cattle being captured. The casualties reported on our side include—killed, Lieut. Briscoe, of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Mr. Trent, leader of a native levy, and three natives; wounded, one Basuto (dangerously), and seven others. The extent of the losses among the native levies is as yet unknown. Ishinguna's fate is uncertain, but it is said that he escaped on horseback. The 1st Battalion Royal Scots left Durban on the 4th inst. for Zululand. Sir A. Havelock, the Governor, has sanctioned the calling out of volunteers in Natal to reinforce the native police in the Inkandhla district, where an attack was recently made by the Usutus upon the residence of Mr. A. Pretorius, the Resident Magistrate. Lieut. Briscoe, the first victim of what looks like another Zulu war, had specially distinguished himself as a sergeant of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry when serving with the Mounted Infantry in the Soudan, and was mentioned in despatches for gallantry at the battle of Abu Klea, receiving a commission in the Inniskilling Fusiliers in the same year. He was in his 30th year.

"The sweeping nature of impending military reforms," says the *Broad Arrow*, in sarcastic disapproval of tampering with its namesake, "may be gathered from the momentous decision promulgated in 'Changes in War Materiel' for June, which announces that the broad arrow stamped on Government stores, arms, accoutrements, etc., will in future be of a modified form. The wings of the arrow head will henceforth be elongated and somewhat curved, so that the loss of the stern and matter of fact will be compensated by the gain of the graceful. We regret to be unable to perpetuate the name of the official whose master mind originated this decisive measure. The new arrow—no longer broad—will, let us hope, evoke due respect amongst marauders hovering around Afghan boundaries. The old broad arrow retained at the head of our columns will continue to cheer those who are averse to the removal of ancient landmarks."

### British Columbia Indians Troublesome.

**A**LARMING reports coming of lawlessness by Indians of the Skeena district, in the northern part of the province of British Columbia, the provincial authorities have requested military aid to restore order. Accordingly on Monday last "C" Battery, R.C.A., embarked seventy strong on H. M. S. Caroline, at Esquimalt, to be conveyed to the mouth of the Skeena river, or to the head of steam navigation. A squad of provincial police accompany the battery. The distance between Esquimalt and the Skeena is close on 500 miles.

The Skeena river flows into Hecate strait not far from the Alaska boundary, and about 90 miles south of Fort Simpson, the well-known Hudson's Bay post. Hazelton, or Hezelton, where the Indian troubles have occurred, is a small settlement on the river about 110 miles from its mouth, near what are known as the forks of the Skeena. The origin of the troubles is thus narrated by a recent Victoria, B.C., paper:—

"Mr. Borland, a well-known packer, arrived from Hazelton on the steamer Boscowitz to confer with the Attorney-General regarding the state of affairs at Hazelton on the Skeena river. Last year an Indian named Kitwon Cool Jim murdered an Indian doctor at the forks of the Skeena. A posse of specials under Mr. Washburne was sent from this city to arrest the murderer. When they arrived at Hazelton it was dis-

covered that Jim had gone to the mountains to elude the officers. The party consisted of Washburne, Loring, Greene, Holmes, and Parker. They encamped at Hazelton and awaited the return of the murderer. Early in June they received information that Jim was at a place called Kitangar, about 15 miles below the Forks. On the morning of the 19th of June an Indian brought news that Jim was in a house at Kitangar. Early in the morning three of the party walked down to the house, which was occupied by 20 Indians. Jim was among the number, and was called upon to surrender. He made a break for the door and ran towards the bush. Holmes fired a revolver over his head after calling to him to surrender, but he still kept on. Greene then raised a Winchester rifle and fired, striking him in the back, the bullet going clear through his body. Jim fell and expired in a short time. Washburne and Loring came to the scene of the tragedy an hour after the shooting, and handed the body over to an Indian, who is acting as missionary. The latter told Washburne to take his specials to a place of safety on account of the threats made by Jim's friends to massacre the party. The specials then returned to Hazelton, where they are at present hemmed in by the hostile Indians. They have erected bastions of timber and bags of sand, and can hold out for a month if the Indians can be prevented from burning the place. Borland is engaged in packing goods for the Hudson's Bay Co. between Hazelton and Babine's lake, or Fort Babine. His freight train with five men are above Hazelton, and no freight can be carried up. He had great difficulty in coming down. His canoe was stopped by one party of Indians, and the occupants ordered to return. Borland was determined to get through, and at last convinced the natives that he was not connected with the specials. At every encampment his four Indians went ashore and held a conference with their brethren.

"Amongst the whites in the locality where the shooting took place are: Mr. Clifford and wife (in charge of the Hudson's Bay store), Rev. Mr. Fields and wife, and Mrs. Haukin and family. They are very much troubled over the state of affairs. The Indians demand Greene to be handed over to them and one thousand dollars paid them. If the specials refuse to accept their demands they threaten to burn down the houses and murder every white person in the locality. An Indian trapper is still out in the mountains and a number of their men at work in the canneries. Indian women are calling on their warriors to avenge the death of Jim. Borland says prompt steps should be taken by the government. Should an uprising take place the lives of all will be sacrificed. The Indians will not allow another white person to come down the river, and unless a large party proceeds to Hazelton without a moment's delay the result will be the massacre of the specials. The river is not navigable for a man-of-war."

### The Attack.

*To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:*

SIR,—Through the kindness of a friend in Winnipeg I see your paper now and again. In one of your recent issues I observed what was said about the attack formation; also the new idea. Of course everyone knows that there are four stages to the attack. The first the fighting line in the ranks; the second in ranks entire; third reinforced by supports; fourth by the reserve. I send you some simple rules for form of attack for drill purposes, and if you can see your way to publish them in your paper I shall feel much obliged.

Before commencing, the commanding officer should assemble the officers, and give them the *general idea* of the attack.

The commanding officer will give the command: "The battalion will extend for attack by half companies. The right half company of No. 1 will extend from the left; do. of No. 2 will prolong to the right; the left half companies of Nos. 3 and 4 will prolong to the left and form their own supports; remainder reserve."

On the word "Attack!" the column will spring to attention, officers return swords, guides and markers taking post as for firing exercise. The C. O. will then give either a signal or the word "Go on." The captain of No. 1 will then give the command: "Right half company of No. 1, quick march; from the left four paces extend." The captain of No. 2 will give the command: "Right half company of No. 2, fours right; double march." When the right of No. 1, and, in addition, nine paces is cleared. "Front form; from the left four paces, extend." The captains of Nos. 3 and 4 will give the commands similar to captain of No. 2, only extending to the left instead of the right, care being taken that there are nine paces interval between each half company. [The right half company of No. 2 is now on the right of the fighting line. Then comes No. 1, then No. 3, then No. 4.]

After the captains of companies have extended their half companies they take command of their own supports—*i.e.* their own half companies not extended, the extended companies being commanded by the next